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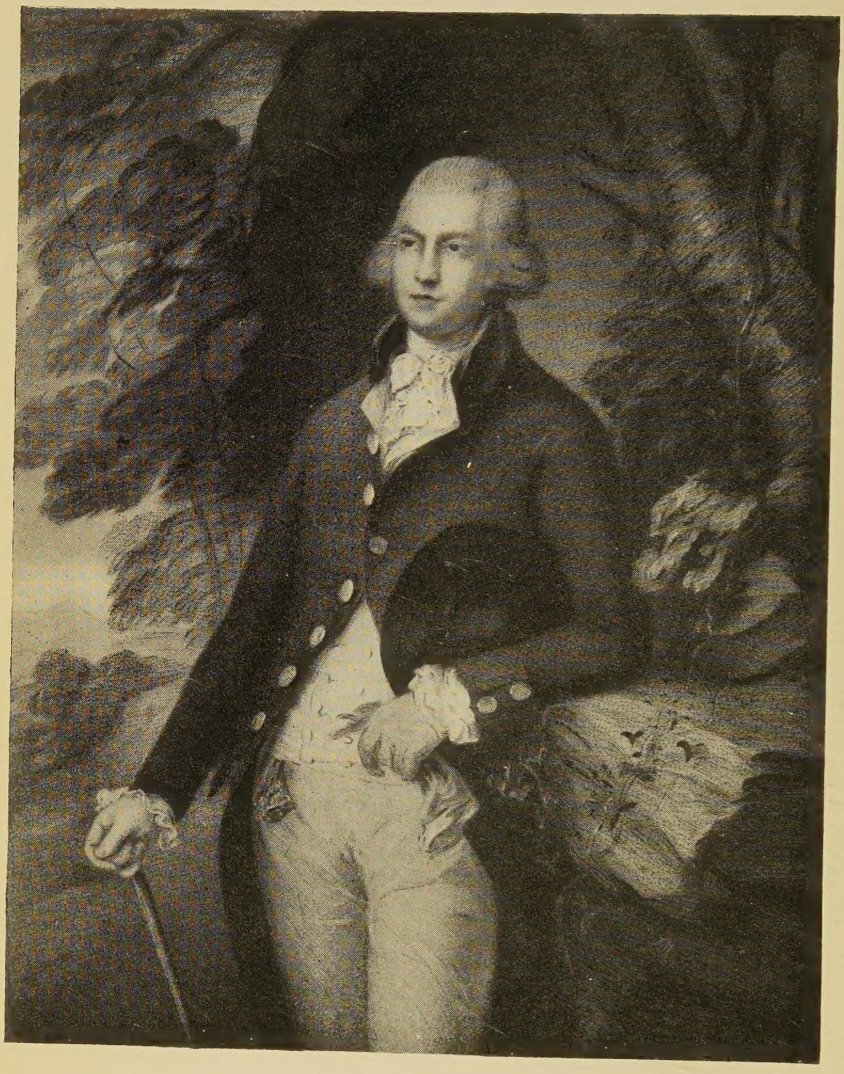

LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE.
By Gainsborough.

THE FARINGTON DIARY

BY

JOSEPH FARINGTON, R.A.

EDITED BY

JAMES GREIG

AUTHOR OF

A "Life of Thomas Gainsborough," and a "Life of Sir Henry Raeburn"

VOL. VI.

(JANUARY 13, 1810, TO JUNE 9, 1811)

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INTRODUCTION

THE first chapter of the sixth volume of Farington's Diary begins with strong beer brewed by the twelve biggest houses between July 5th, 1809, and January 5th, 1810. Meux, Reid and Co. produced 100,222 barrels, the largest quantity ever brewed up to that period in any one brewery. In a footnote I give the comparative number of barrels consumed by the British public in 1913 and 1922, with the respective profits. The difference in quantity and profit is extraordinary, as shown by the figures, which were copied from the *Star* newspaper.

Troubles in our dependencies and the Napoleonic wars are disturbing England and Europe. On January 29th we read of a rebellion in India, one of the causes being the Government refusal to allow officers of the native corps to supply tents for their men, the "profit of which was abt. twenty pounds a month." Insubordination is reported from Canada. General Sir James Craig, Commander-in-Chief, issued an order strongly disapproving of the conduct of the sergeants of the first battalion of the Royal Fusiliers and condemning the part played by Colonel (afterwards Sir E.) Pakenham.

On February 16th a pension of £2,000 was voted to Wellington and his two next succeeding heirs. William Wilberforce and Windham opposed the vote, and Wellesley Pole made a statement about his Lordship's prize-money and other sources of income. Napoleon was still paramount in Italy, but in the Peninsula his Generals were meeting with a stubborn defence. Charles Long, afterwards Lord Farnborough, says on June 20th, 1810: "If Buonaparte could have foreseen the resistance He wd. meet with in Spain He never wd. have attempted the subjugation of that country." Victory on the Mondego River is recorded on October 17th, and Wellington praises the Portuguese troops, saying: "They have proved that they are worthy of contending in the same ranks with British troops."

Later, on December 3rd, it is reported that the French, under Massena, are fleeing into Spain with the English in pursuit of them. Earlier, on November 19th, at a sitting of the Spanish Cortes, Señor Perez de Castro eulogized George III. for British help and proposed that a public monument should be erected to him "as well as for the invincible English nation." Not long thereafter Soult was driven from Oporto, and on March 25th "there was a good deal of conversation respecting the

engagement in Spain, near Cadiz, between the English under Lieut.-General Graham and the French under Marshall Victor." Lord Mulgrave said that had the Spanish Army under General Penas " co-operated fully with General Graham, Victor's Army would have been annihilated as an army." It was thought, however, that Napoleon would ultimately conquer the whole of the Continent to the boundaries of Russia, but, even in that event, Charles Offley, the wine merchant, thought that " Buonaparte could not conquer England, which, by the resolution and valour of the people, might still remain a free & independent country."

While war was raging abroad there were great failures in the City, caused, in great measure, by " extravagant commercial speculations to South America, and also to Spain." Goldsmid's power in the City in commanding money is spoken of: " He is said to have five millions, the property of rich Jews & others." It was also believed that many of the bankruptcies were " the consequence of a great number of persons who had, by paper credit, lived expensively witht. having real property, & that probably what has happened may do good in weeding commerce of this description of persons."

There were other troubles at home, arising out of the commitment of Sir Francis Burdett. One clergyman, preaching in St. Margaret's, Westminster, declared that " the bloody banner of sedition was unfurled, & that it was the bounden duty of those who have the power to prevent the mischief it might cause, by a vigorous exertion against it, & that mercy to those who excite disturbance & commit violence is an injury to Society."

Sailors and ships are not forgotten. Naval skirmishes are announced from India on December 13th, 1810, in which British merchantmen were captured by the French and retaken. There is talk of Napoleon's design to invade England. Lord Gardner

sd. though He had all the Ports on the Continent & might build ships yet Buonaparte could not make sailors, adding, " Sailors cannot be made by working on Canals, or by close coasting," and added, that He did not fear any number of ships manned with men so formed to be sailors.

On July 17th Farington's nephew William was " at Deptford and saw the launch of the *Queen Charlotte*, 120 guns, the largest ship ever built in the river Thames at Deptford," and in Chapter XXVIII. we read of great shipbuilders.

In spite of the long wars abroad and unrest at home, Mr. Jacks, a Common Councillor, in reviewing on Wednesday, October 31st, 1810, our national development under the reign of George III., declared that

" it appeared undeniable that the country had increased in prosperity in ratio that almost dazzled the mind by its magnitude; but perhaps it will be said this has been effected by the energies of a great & free people, this to a great extent He wd. admit, but history in all ages had evinced that much also depended upon the personal character of the reigning

Prince & He thought it wd. not be acting by the Character of *George the Third*, as He wd. do by that of a private individual, if He were to deny him, who is at the head of the great political machine, a considerable portion of political wisdom and ability as well as of private virtues."

The statement made by Mr. Jacks in the Common Council shewing the advantage derived from the wisdom of the government of this country & from the free & happy state of the people, cannot be more strongly contrasted than by the following extract from the *Paris* papers lately recd. up to Octr. 30th, 1810. They contain a furious decree of Buonaparte, not only ordering all the British manufactures and Colonial produce which may be found in France or in the Countries under his influence and controul to be *seized* and *burnt* but also directing the punishment of those who introduce them, by *branding on the forehead with the letters V D.* and by imprisonment for ten years to hard labour.

Serjeant George Heath, a son of James Heath, the famous engraver, went to Paris in the autumn of 1810 with sentiments favourable to Buonaparte, but came back with a wholly different opinion of him. The effect of his tyranny was " great beyond all former example." He was universally detested and nothing preserved him but the dread of another revolution. When he went to the opera or to the playhouse, the mass of the people were quite silent, although a small claque in a corner made " a slight clamour of applause." He was " a little fat man, with what is called a pot-belly,—with a sallow, greasy-looking countenance like that of a butcher."

Compare this description with Farington's portrait of Napoleon in Volume II. Heath said that the Empress Josephine was plain in her person, but " easy & good humoured with those about her."

The King and the Royal Family, as hitherto in the Diary, are prominent in this volume. On February 24th, the proprietor and printer of the *Morning Chronicle* were indicted at the Court of King's Bench for a libel against his Majesty, in so far that the journal mentioned had copied from the *Examiner* the following comments :

" What a crowd of ideas rush on one's mind, from considering the numberless blessings which a total change in the present system might produce. Of all our Monarch's, indeed, since the Revolution, the Successor of George 3d. will have the finest opportunity of becoming nobly popular." In other words the Attorney-General said, there was no prospect of those numberless blessings being attainable during the reign of his present Majesty. It was sufficient to read the libel to be satisfied of its dangerous tendency. Lord Ellenborough summed up favourably for the Defendants & the Jury immediately found the Defendants not guilty.

The pathetic story of the Princess Amelia is told, Benjamin West says that the Prince of Wales " is grown enormously large ; a figure like Henry VIII.," and Thomas Phillips, R.A., declares : " He is influenced by caprice. . . . The person who last spoke to him makes an apparent impression, but it is gone when another person or subject comes before him, & His Taylor, or Bootmaker will occupy his mind to the doing away [with] any other consideration to which His attention might be drawn."

On the contrary, the Prince made a " very strong impression " at the

Royal Academy banquet on April 27th, 1810. In a speech which the Prince " delivered in a manly and gracious manner," he expressed

the pride & satisfaction He felt as an Englishman while sitting in that room wherein He saw exhibited works of art which wd. have done Honor to any country; Portraits which might vie with the pictures of Vandyke,—Landscapes which Claude would have admired; and pictures & works of equal excellence in other branches of art. When He saw so much which manifested the great improvement in art He felt proud as an Englishman that He might with confidence expect that as this country had risen superior to all others in Arms, in military & naval prowess, so would it in Arts.—Others, He sd. might be more able to judge of the excellence of works of art, but could not exceed him in his love of the arts or in wishes for their prosperity.

Art, of course, occupies a considerable amount of space. Record is made of the death of Hoppner, Ozias Humphry, and Sir Francis Bourgeois, who founded the Dulwich Art Gallery. A quaint comment by Farington may be given. Middiman the engraver called on him and they talked of old times; they had known each other since 1767. " He complimented me," says the Diarist, " on the appearance I formerly bore, saying, I was the handsomest man he had seen, & my person corresponded in good form with my countenance. Thus did He speak of the living Old Man as He wd. have done of a deceased person, & I listened to His speaking as of one who was passed & gone. To this does age bring us." Reference is made to Wilkie's good sense and Haydon's state of mind; to Sir Joshua Reynolds' curious conversation with the Duke of Devonshire, Hoppner's scholarship, the prices charged by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Humphry's sole anxiety on the night before he died. " He told His nephew that He had not long to live, & requested that as soon as He shd. be dead He wd. go or write to Mr. Taylor of the Sun office, and inform Him of it, adding that He knew Mr. Taylor wd. not let Him go out of the world witht giving some notice of Him to the public. Accordingly Taylor recd. the information & wrote a favourable acct. of Him. Such," Farington dryly remarks, " was Humphry's anxiety to be held up as a Character in Society."

Nash, of Regent Street fame, is mentioned as putting " himself very forward as having had much to do in forming plans for improvements in the Marybone District."

John Constable, then thirty-seven years of age, was advised by Farington to " put down his name as a candidate to be an Associate . . . that however uncertain it may be whether he would succeed or not at present, it would keep Him in the minds of the Members " of the Academy. Some days later he told the Diarist that were " He to be elected an Associate of the Academy it would have a great effect upon His Father's mind by causing Him to consider His situation more substantial," instead of as at present considering that he in following painting was " pursuing a shadow."

In the following April Constable was still uneasy about his position.

His " View near Dedham, Essex," was hung very low in the ante-room of the Royal Academy, which he regarded as a proof that " He had fallen in the opinion of the Members of the Academy.—I encouraged him & told Him Lawrence had twice noticed His picture with approbation." But in spite of this praise Constable was defeated at the next election, and, indeed, was not made an Associate of the Academy until seven years later. Turner's caution with regard to the sale of his pictures and the high prices he charged for them, are noted, and Sir George Beaumont's continued cry against Turner's art is spoken of. Sir George " acknowledged that Turner had merit, but it was of the wrong sort, & therefore on acct. of the seductive skill displayed shd. be objected to, to prevent its bad effects in inducing others to imitate it." But Turner " was too strong " to be materially hurt by Sir George's opposition.

Eminent politicians are recalled, including Pitt, Lord Melville, Canning and William Windham.

The story is related of Windham's attack on the parliamentary reporters and the result, which made him ridiculous. Although he was always anxious for the advertisement they usually gave him, " they no longer notice his speeches . . . when Windham rises now to speak all the reporters strike work." The cause of the trouble was told in the *Morning Post* on March 10th, 1810, in which journal the regular reporting of his speeches was not again begun until May 8th—he died on June 4th of that year.

Caleb Whitefoord, wit, diplomatist, author and wine merchant, died a few months earlier than the statesman. A description of Whitefoord appears in the second edition of Goldsmith's " Retaliation." But in an entry by Farington we read that it was not written by the poet himself. The story goes: After the first edition was published, Whitefoord " went to the publisher and told Him that a Character had been omitted & that He cd. supply it. Accordingly he wrote & carried it to the publisher who very innocently introduced it into the second edition, & it has been continued in the subsequent editions. When it first appeared Sir Joshua Reynolds was asked at His table, Who wrote the Character of Whitefoorde ? and he replied: Himself to be sure."

Lady Beaumont speaks of Wordsworth's great mental powers, eloquence and manly contentment on " £200 a yr. with a wife & 5 children, with an addition of one every year." She says also that " the acquaintance of Coleridge with Wordsworth commenced at a Political Debating Society, where on one occasion Wordsworth spoke with so much force & eloquence that Coleridge was captivated by it & sought to know him."

A different opinion of Wordsworth was held by the fifth Earl of Chesterfield. He at the instigation of Sir George Beaumont purchased the last volume of Wordsworth's poems (1807),

which, when He asked for it, Paine, the Bookseller, was surprised, said He had it not, but if His Lordship was in earnest to purchase it He wd. get it for him. Lord Chesterfield

said, I gave seven shillings & sixpence for it, & anybody shall have it for the odd sixpence. He then expressed His surprise at the puerile nonsense in it, & Lysons, on looking into the volume was equally astonished at such stuff being published.

In an after-dinner talk respecting the mental powers of women, Samuel Rogers said "Women do not reason" and could not be put on a footing with men. Poetry was touched upon and Fuseli allowed "that Walter Scott, without being a poet, was nearer being one than any other author of the present period," which, Farington says, "was rather bearing on Rogers who has acquired reputation from His Pleasures of Memory." The Diarist was not a hero-worshipper, as may be gathered from his comment in the following entry:

We saw the sketches made by Stothard in Scotland the last summer. He was absent from London nearly 3 months.—Many of the sketches were views of places from which engravings are to be made to accompany an edition of Burns' poems.—He made a drawing of the House in which Burns was born;—the room in which He wrote; with the desk at which He wrote, & the Chair on which He sat.—So far is this kind of enthusiastic admiration now carried.

The many other interesting topics dealt with include forging bank notes, duels, the fight between Cribb and Molineaux, the American nigger, eminent actors, musicians and doctors, thefts from the Royal Academy, the Chevalier D'Eon, art in Liverpool and Leeds, and illuminating information relating to America at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

On March 7th, 1811, it was computed that Philadelphia contained about 100,000 inhabitants and New York about 90,000. There was much luxurious living among the "higher people" in the Quaker City and "much distraction in the ranks of Society." Nevertheless, living was cheaper in America than in England; for instance, £1,000 a year went as far as £3,000 a year in England.

We are told by Mrs. Coxe that,

The women in Philadelphia are universally handsome. Their complexions are not fair, but of a clear, brownish colour. Their persons are well formed, and their manners are remarkably pleasing and agreeable. Both in person and manner they are much above the men, who have not the same pleasing address, & have in their speaking a peculiar and what may be called "a Yanky tone of voice." It was observed by British Officers who were in America during the War with England, that the women were in all respects a century in improvement before the men. . . . In America a great change has taken place among the *Quakers;* they now very much disregard that characteristic simplicity of manners by which they were formerly distinguished. She said there is little piety in America, less than in England.—

It may be said that there are no poor people in Philadelphia. A Beggar is scarcely to be seen.

But the most attractive feature of the volume for numerous people will be the delightful chapters headed "Westward Ho!" containing an account by Farington of a fifteen weeks' tour in Devonshire and Cornwall. These chapters would make excellent reading for the fortunate

people who spend their holidays this year in the delectable counties of the West. Note could be made of the changes that have taken place there between 1811 and the present time.

The price of lodgings and the cost of living at the various towns and villages visited by the Diarist are given, and he describes with considerable charm the beauty of the scenery peculiar to each locality. We learn how fishermen and miners live, and read of early marriages, quaint characters and customs, of notable men and women, of old families, of shipwrecks, riots and duels, of violent democrats, volunteer cavalry, local singers, the affectation of fine dress, matters of health, and converts to Methodism.

While at Exeter, Farington heard of eminent churchmen, of Coleridge's destitution, of the King's affection for his daughter Amelia and of Devonshire artists.

Much readable matter has been omitted from this brief summary, but enough has been given to show that Volume VI. is not less varied and interesting than its predecessors.

Editorial interpolations in the text are placed, as in previous issues, within brackets, and Farington's spelling and punctuation are preserved throughout. Thanks are again owing to Mr. Robert Harris for assistance in reading the proofs, and it should be said that pressure of office work has compelled Mr. T. P. Greig to relinquish the indexing of this Volume and the two others yet to come.

Messrs. Hutchinson, the publishers, are now wholly responsible for the index, and they promise to fulfil the task as comprehensively as it was performed by Mr. Greig.

James Greig.

Savage Club,
March 31, 1926.

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THE FARINGTON DIARY

CHAPTER I

1810

Strong Beer

January 13.—[Statement of the Strong Beer brewed by the twelve first Houses from July 5—1809—Jany. 5, 1810.—

	Barrels.
No. 1. (x). Meux, Reid & Co.	100,222.
2. Barclay, Perkins & Co.	88,547.
3. Hanbury & Co.	56,013.
4. Whitbread & Co.	47,669.
5. Henry Meux & Co.	42,305.
6. Brown & Parry.	39,573.
7. Felix Calvert & Co.	36,745.
8. Coombe & Co.	31,173.
9. Goodwyne & Co.	28,330.
10. Elliot & Co.	21,555.
11. Taylor & Co.	20,923.
12. Clowes & Co.	16,295.

(x.) This was the greatest quantity ever brewed in any one brewery.*

An Extraordinary Character

January 16.—Died in the King's Bench Prison, Andrew Robinson Bowes Esqr.† 26 years ago He married the late Lady Strathmore.—In

* It may be of interest to record that in 1913 36,000,000 barrels of beer were consumed by the British public, the combined profits accruing therefrom to nine breweries amounting to £2,200,000. The consumption of beer in 1922 was only 18,000,000 barrels, yet the profits of the same breweries were increased to £5,280,000. Why ?

† According to the *Annual Register*, Bowes died in the London Road, St. George's Fields. As Captain Stoney, he married the Countess of Strathmore, and, in accordance with the will of her Ladyship's father, took the name of Bowes, as Lord Strathmore, her

the prison He formed a connexion with a young woman, daughter of a prisoner, & by Her had 5 Children.—He was abt. 60 years of age.—From small note-book.]

Formation of the Prado

January 19.—[A Decree was published at Madrid, Decr. 20th, 1809, as follows—D. Joseph Napoleon, &c.—Desirous to the use of the Fine Arts the numerous excellent paintings which have until now been buried in the obscurity of Convents,—to give as models to youthful talent the productions of the best Masters,—revive the glory of the Spanish School, little known to surrounding nations, and insure to the immortal names of Velasquez, Ribera, Murillo, Rivalta, Navarette, Juan San-Vincente, and others, the fame to which they are entitled, we have decreed as follows :—

Art. 1. A Museum of Painting shall be established at Madrid, in which shall be deposited out of every Public Institution and Royal Palace, such pictures as shall be deemed necessary to form a Collection of the works of the Spanish Masters.*

Art. 2d.—Another general Collection of the productions of the celebrated painters of the same school shall be formed, in order to be presented to our august Brother, the Emperor of the French, and at the same time a wish shall be expressed that it may be placed in the National Museum, where this monument of the glory of Spain will become a pledge of the sincere union of the two nations.

Art. 3.—Among the paintings which will remain at our disposal a selection shall be made of those which may be required to adorn the Palaces of the Cortez and the Senate.

Art. 4.—Our Ministers of the Interior and of Finance shall take proper measures with the Superintendant of our Household for the execution of the present decree.—

Rebels in India

January 24.—In consequence of discontents having prevailed in part of the Army of the East India Company which caused the Corps at Seringapatam & Hyderabad, (*native* troops) acting under European

first husband, had done. For a few years he kept up splendid establishments in Grosvenor Square and at the Gibside Mansion, in Durham county. The pair, however, were far from happy ; indeed, their bickerings became so serious that they were legally separated. But he carried her away and broke the law by putting her in a place of confinement.

Unable to raise the large sum demanded as security for keeping the peace, Bowes was for twenty-five years under supervision in the King's Bench Prison. Lady Strathmore obtained a divorce from him in 1789, and ultimately the demand for a heavy bail was withdrawn, but he never managed to settle his affairs, and had to remain a prisoner for debt, with leave, however, to reside anywhere within the rules.

* The French entered Spain in 1808. Joseph Napoleon's idea was afterwards carried out by Ferdinand II., who, in 1819, on the initiative of his second wife, Isabel de Braganza, created the Galeria del Museo del Rey, and established it in the building constructed in the time of Charles III. by the architect, Don Juan de Villanueva. The Gallery is now universally known as the Museo del Prado.

Officers, to throw off the authority of the Madrass government, & to demand certain resolutions of that government to be rescinded, European troops & native troops were ordered to march against them.—The officers of the Garrisons of Seringapatam & Hyderabad had arrested their superior officers, & had formed Committees, which disagreed. Captn. Mackintosh, one of the insurgents, with 2 battalions of native troops, intercepted an escort with treasure belonging to the India Company, between Chittledroog [Chitaldroog] & Seringapatam, & was carrying it to the latter place, where, on the 6th. of August last, they were met and attacked by a body of the King's troops under Lieut: Coll. Gibbs,* assisted by some native troops & entirely defeated and dispersed, & Mackintosh wounded & taken.

This affair happened near Seringapatam, the rebellious garrison of which attempted to make a diversion in favour of the Chittledroog troops, by sallying upon Lieut: Coll. Gibbs' camp, but they were instantly driven back by an inferior force. The Garrison of Seringapatam then surrendered unconditionally. One of the causes of this rebellion was sd. [to] be, the government having deprived the officers of the Native Corps of the privilege of supplying *tents* for their men, the profit of which was abt. twenty pounds a month.—

Insubordination in Quebec

At Quebec, Octr. 4th, 1809—Genl. Sir James Craig Commander in Chief,† issued an order strongly disapproving the conduct of the Serjeants of the first battalion of Royal Fuzileers, in having presented to their late Adjutant, Captn. Orr,‡ an address of approbation of his conduct in that capacity, it being an act of great insubordination. If such an act was to be allowed, (He states) why might not they do the same respecting their Commanding Officer? It implies *discussion* and they might be equally entitled to express their *disapprobation*.—He condemned the conduct of Lieut: Coll. Pakenham,§ the Commanding Officer in having countenanced it, at the same time highly complimenting that Officer on his Character.—The above *Order* was republished in a *General Order* issued by Sir David Dundass, Commander in Chief, at the Horse Guards, Jany. 1810, approving it & Stating that *to the King* alone, or Commanding Officers entrusted with powers, it belonged.

* Afterwards Major-General Sir Samuel Gibbs, who was killed at New Orleans on January 8th, 1815, while serving under Sir E. Pakenham.

† Sir James Henry Craig (1748-1812) was appointed Captain-General and Governor-General of Canada, a difficult post filled with much success. He prevented war with the United States over England's naval policy, and was highly respected by the Canadians. Resigning his government in 1811, he returned home, and died in London on January 12th 1812.

‡ Lieut.-General John Orr.

§ Sir E. Pakenham.

Death of Hoppner

On Tuesday Jany. 23rd died, at His House in Charles's St. St. James's square, between Eleven & Twelve oClock, John Hoppner, R.A. aged 51.—From small note-book.]

February 8.—Calcott called. He spoke of Hoppner, & said He saw manifest signs of decay in him from the time of the last Exhibition, & He thought Hoppner himself was aware of it, & that feeling that He had offended several of His professional acquaintance by the severity of His remarks upon them, & by His sarcastic sourness, He had a desire to be upon better terms with them. For this purpose He proposed to Thomson & Owen & Calcott & another or two to form a Club of Artists, Members of the Royal Academy, to be held at the St. Albans Tavern; but the scheme did not answer. Once Six or Seven of these dined there, & at another time, during the early part of the Summer, once at Hampstead, but it went no farther. At the last meeting, Calcott & others remarked that Hoppner's mind was affected by His disorder. He was irritable & wandering in His thoughts, in so much so that they recommended to Him to sit quiet for a while & take some wine. This He did and gradually got into a better state.—About 10 days before His death Calcott called upon Him & found Him in His painting room where He had been endeavouring to paint a little but could not long continue it. Calcott objected to His making any effort of this kind as being injurious to Him. He said He did it because should He sit down He should sleep, to which He was so much inclined that He could with difficulty prevent it.

On Saturday Jany. 20th, He was downstairs, but being very languid & disposed to sleep He went to His bed and laid down, & never again arose, for He died on the Tuesday following viz: Jany. 23rd.—His Funeral was very private. He was buried at St. James's Chapel, Tottenham Court Road,—the only persons attending were, His Son Belgrave Hoppner as Chief Mourner,—Mr. Gifford, Author of the Baviad, & Mr. Christie the Auctioneer (His two Executors), H. Thomson R.A. Wm. Owen R.A. Mr. [John J.] Halls, portrait painter, & Mier,* miniature painter, Hoppner's nephew.

It was remarked by the family that no offer had been made by any one to attend the Funeral, except by Mr. Byfield, Architect, who sent to make an offer of His carriage.—Mr. Christie has since informed Mr. Thomson & Mr. Owen that Hoppner did not die rich, but that He left a sufficiency to enable Mrs. Hoppner & the younger children to remain in the House in Charles St. St. James's Square, in which He resided which was His property. To His eldest son Hampden Hoppner, a Writer in India, & to His Second Son Belgrave Hoppner, a Clerk in the Secretary of State's Office, He did not leave anything, as He considered them to be provided for. To His third Son Lascelles Hoppner He left something but less than He might otherwise have done, as He was displeased with

* Henry Meyer (1782-1847), born in London, was a pupil of Bartolozzi, and engraved in mezzotint and in the dotted or stipple manner. See Vol. IV., page 247*n*.

Him on acct. of His not returning from Spain at the time He required Him to do it. Lascelles, with His Father's permission, went to Spain in the Suite of Mr. Frere, the Ambassador, for the purpose of seeing the works of art in that country, but on His Father feeling His Health fast declining He requested Him to return, which the young man postponed making various excuses.—

[See previous volumes for references to John Hoppner, R.A., Sir A. W. Callcott, R.A., H. Thomson, R.A., and W. Owen, R.A. For references to William Gifford see Vols. I., II., III., V.; to George Byfield, Vols. I., III.; to John Hookham Frere, Vols. I., III., V. and to W. Lascelles Hoppner, Vol. IV.]

CHAPTER II

1810

Soane's Conduct at the R.A

February 6.—At Eight oClock this morning I arrived in London in the Bath Mail Coach from Bath where I had remained from November 30th.—Smirke & Lawrence came in the evening, & informed me of Soane's conduct in the Academy. In His 4th Architectural Lecture, He animadverted upon the works of two or three Architects of the present time, but manifestly for the purpose of making way for strong objections to Covent Garden *New* Theatre, to depreciate Robt. Smirke. He produced two very large drawings of the Theatre, which He represented in so distorted a manner, that some of those who saw the drawings did not know them to be representations of Covent Garden Theatre.

Highly Improper

Upon hearing of this illiberal & improper conduct, Smirke called on Shee and other members of the Council, & in consequence the Council took up the matter & a resolution was passed unanimously, " That for a Professor in any department in the Royal Academy to criticise the works of living artists, particularly of members of the Academy was highly improper."—This Resolution was officially sent to Soane & to the other Professors & in consequence Soane expressed to the President that His 5th. Lecture not being conformable to that Resolution He should not proceed at present.—Callcott said " This attack upon the work of a living Artist excited instant agitation & hissing by some, & clapping by others, was the consequence. He however proceeded, & towards the close of His Lecture, He introduced a studied simile which He had prepared from foreseeing the natural consequence of what He intended. It was to this effect ' That He was aware that in discharging the duties of His Office He should venture into a Sea of troubles, but He doubted not of being able to steer His little Bark in safety.' "*

* The Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum writes: As the Farington Diary has now reached the critical years 1810-12, in relation to Sir John Soane, R.A., perhaps you will allow me to make a single statement on the matter, to which I have given some attention, based on original documents and private records.

It may be conceded that the Royal Academy were wise, the world being what it is,

Caleb Whitefoord, F.R.S., Diplomatist and Wit.
By Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved by J. Jones.

[*To face p.* 6.

[We are very sorry, says the Morning Post, to inform the Public that this gentleman [Caleb Whitefoord] died on Sunday even'g last at his House in Argyle St. He was well known in the first polite & literary Circles, & posessed great talents & information. Mr. Whiteforde was the author of many works of approved merit though he never put His name to any of His productions. He struck out a new species of humour which was known by the name of Cross—readings, & when He first communicated it to the public He gave the apt signature of Papyrias Cursor: Upon the whole He was a man of distinguished talents, a zealous friend to His country, & a very respectable member of Society. His friend Goldsmith winds up his character in *Retaliation* with the following appropriate lines,

> Merry Whiteford farewell! for thy sake I admit,
> That a Scot may have humour, I had almost sd. wit,
> This debt to thy mem'ry I cannot refuse,
> Thou best natured man, with the worst humoured muse.

Mr. West wrote the following lines—

> Here lies Caleb Whiteforde whose wit was the best,
> He ne'er wounded His friend for the sake of a jest.
> But with shrug of the shoulder when good things he spoke
> Expressively shewed He was pleased with a joke.

He died of an inflammation in His bowels. He was taken suddenly ill while at dinner on Friday, February 2nd. at the House of Mr. Simmons at Paddington, and died on Sunday night the 4th. at 12 oClock.*—From small note-book.]

in deciding to silence critics inside the fold, but Soane was equally right in his contention that the original idea had been very different. The Professor was to comment on work, both ancient and modern, and James Wyatt, R.A., wrote to Soane his own view that "no place was so suitable as the R.A. for that purpose." The writer of the Diary evidently did not understand the nature of Soane's criticism of the design of the Covent Garden theatre. Architecturally speaking, what Soane said was a truism, the façade had no relation to the flanks. The unanimity of the R.A. was more apparent than real in the proceedings, and Soane's services to the R.A. were too sustained and real for his exclusion, which was attempted, to be carried out.

In all affairs of this kind there are various side issues, but this summary may be of value to those who are interested in the history of the period, and desirous of appreciating both sides of the case. Hodgson and Eaton's "History of the Royal Academy" (1905) has a typically prejudiced account of Sir John Soane.

* Caleb Whitefoord (1734-1810), the natural son of Colonel Whitefoord, on whose conduct at the Battle of Prestonpans in the Forty-five rebellion Sir Walter Scott based the chivalrous contest between Edward Waverley and Colonel Talbot in "Waverley." Caleb was a wine merchant, wit, diplomatist, author, and journalist. The "Cross Readings" were admired by men like Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith and Horace Walpole.

Philip Whitefoord, 5 Battenhall Road, Worcester, writes: I was much interested to read the account of my grandfather's death from the Farington Diary. I see, however, that you refer to Caleb Whitefoord as the natural son of Colonel Charles Whitefoord. This, I think, is an error, although I believe it is so stated in the Dictionary of National

Caleb's Will

[John] Taylor sd. that on the Friday morning before the Sunday on which He died, Caleb Whiteforde made His Will in the presence of Mrs. Whiteforde, & a gentleman, a friend of the family, Taylor also being present. Mr. Whiteforde reckoned his property to be [valued] to the amount of £20,000 which He directed to be equally divided among His 5 children, & His wife to have £400 a yr. for Her life. He did not appear to believe His death to be approaching, but the next day a delirium came on, which continued till His death. He had been sometime troubled with a cold, but went out, & had it upon Him when He dined with the Members of the Royal Academy on 18th. of Jany.—

Taylor sd. that the character of Caleb Whiteforde, which was added in the second edition of "Goldsmith's Retaliation" was not written by Goldsmith, who extremely disliked Whiteforde. It was certainly written by Whiteforde himself, who after the first edition was published went to the publisher & told Him that a Character had been omitted & that He cd. supply it. Accordingly He wrote & carried it to the publisher who very innocently, introduced it into the second edition & it has been continued in the subsequent editions. When it first appeared Sir Joshua Reynolds was asked at His table, "Who wrote the Character of Whiteforde?" Sir Joshua replied: "Himself to be sure."—Northcote was present.

Cruelty and Oppression

February 9.—[Portsmouth, Feby. 6.—Yesterday and this day, says the Morning Post, a Court-martial was held on board the Gladiator, on the Hon: Captn. Lake, of His Majesty's Ship Ulysses, on charges of cruelty & oppression, in having put one of the Crew of the Recruit Brig, which He commanded on Shore in an uninhabited Island, in the West Indies, about two years since, because He had been guilty of theft. The unfortunate man was taken off the Island by an American Ship, and on the return of which to America, the circumstance was made known, published in the American newspapers, & much dwelt upon as a proof of our *tyranny on the Seas*. It was this circumstance that brought the transaction to light in England. The Court agreed that the charges

Biography. We have, it is true, no actual record of Colonel Charles Whitefoord's marriage, as all his papers prior to 1738 have been unfortunately lost, but under the Scottish marriage laws of the Eighteenth Century, and with the inadequate registers then kept, the absence of definite record is no real proof. Caleb Whitefoord was made his father's heir; he was always treated by the Ayrshire Whitefoords as one of the family and his father's cousin, Charles 9th Baron Cathcart, became his guardian. Under these circumstances I think there can be little doubt as to his legitimacy. The question is of interest, as it affects the now dormant Baronetcy of Whitefoord of Blairquhan.

[The D.N.B. is not certain whether Colonel Charles Whitefoord was married or not, and the *Annual Register*, in its obituary notice of Caleb Whitefoord, says that he was the "only son of Colonel Charles Whitefoord, third son of Sir Adam Whitefoord, Bart., in the shire of Ayr."—Ed.]

had been fully proved, and sentenced the Hon : Captain Lake to be dismissed from His Majesty's Service.*

Yesterday Feby. 8th, Mr. Sam Lysons waited upon His Majesty at the Queen's Palace & presented to Him the Volume of Magna Brittannia which contains the acct. of Cheshire.—From small note-book.]

February 10.—I called on Flaxman and gave him a letter addressed to the Council of the Royal Academy thanking them for the vote passed acknowledging my services in the Royal Academy, and voting Fifty pounds for Plate to bear an inscription expressing the thanks of the Academy.—I also gave Him a letter urging the necessities of James Nixon, Associate, to procure for Him a continuation of the Donation of Forty four pounds to make up with His pension of Thirty-six pounds, Eighty pounds.

[See Index of previous volumes for references to Robert Smirke, senior, R.A., Sir Robert Smirke, junior, R.A., Sir Thomas Lawrence, R.A., Sir John Soane, R.A., Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A., John Taylor, author and journalist, Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., James Northcote, R.A., Mr. Samuel Lysons, historian, John Flaxman, R.A. and James Nixon, A.R.A.]

* Warwick Lake was the third son of the first Viscount, Gerard Lake, the General. He rose to be a post-captain in the Royal Navy. The seaman's name was Richard Jeffery, and the island was known as the Isle of Sombrero. As soon as Admiral Cochrane heard of the incident he reprimanded Captain Lake, and ordered him to take the man off the island. But before Lake reached it Jeffery had landed in America.

CHAPTER III

1810

R.A. Election

February 10.—Academy General Meeting I went to in the evening.—It was then proposed to proceed to the Election of an Academician. I read to them the Law which requires that *three months* notice shd. be given previous to an Election. Shee pleaded that this Law had not been attended to since 1795 when the printed abstract requiring only *one month's* notice to be given was delivered to the members. I shewed them that this abstract was an error, & was not allowed to operate on the death of Angelica Kauffman in 1807.—It being however manifestly the wish of the members present to fill the vacancy of Paul Sandby though 3 months' notice had not been given, I did not press the matter to a Ballot & the Election took place.—[Callcott was elected, and Fuseli and Flaxman were elected, respectively, Professors of Painting and Sculpture.]

February 11.—Went to St. James's Chapel.—Dance I called on & found Nollekens sitting to him for a Profile drawing. Nollekens sd. He had a Brother who died in the East Indies.—He spoke of [John] Smart,* the miniature Painter, and told us Smart's son went to the East Indies not long since & died at Madrass the last summer. He said Smart has settled £100 a year upon His daughter who has retired from His House, & left Him to live with His young wife who seems to be a well disposed woman & Has brought Him to habits of regularity in attending divine service.—He told us Mrs. Lloyd [R.A.] has an Income of abt. £120 a year, of which £70 pr. annum left to Her by Her Husband Captn. Lloyd, whose first wife, daugr. of [Garvis or Gervase] Spencer, the miniature painter, was Her intimate friend. He sd. Mrs. Lloyd saves money & annually purchases into the 3 pr. cents. or the Long Annuities.

Caleb Whiteforde

He spoke of Caleb Whiteforde who died on the 4th. of this month; said He has left 5 young Children;—that when He found He shd. not

* See Vol. V., page 217.

recover He had His Wife & Children at His Bedside, & said He thought He should have lived 10 years longer with them, & blessed them. He made His Will on Friday the 2nd., & died on Sunday the 4th, in the even'g. He had often complained to Nollekens of His being in but indifferent circumstances, & is understood to have left but a small fortune.—

Dance talked with me abt. laying out the money voted to us by the Council of the Royal Academy, viz: £50 each, & said as it was left to us to make our choice He shd. prefer something useful, & proposed to purchase two silver side dishes with covers, for His dinner-table. I told Him I should lay the money out in purchasing useful articles.—

Died of Grief

Willm. Wells I dined at,—No. 47 Harley St. Only Mrs. Wells there & Himself. He gives 15 guineas a week for the House furnished.—He told me Lady Rendlesham died of grief for the loss of Her Husband, Lord Rendlesham* [the banker], who, died suddenly on the 15th. of Octr. 1808. This attachment of Lady Rendlesham was considered remarkable as Lord Rendlesham was not a man likely to have excited such affection. Lady Rendlesham was daughter of Mr. Cornwall of Hendon & sister to the late Mr. Cornwall of Portland Place, who married the only daugr. of the late Lord Gardner.

February 12.—Dance called on me this morn'g. He dined lately with Freeland, Secretary to the Post Office, who lives in a High stile. He has abt. £6000 a yr. rising out of the profits of His Office. As His second wife He married a daugr. of Lady Rivers of Bath, widow of Sir Peter Rivers, & sister to the Revd. Wm. Coxe of Bemerton near Salisbury, author of Travels &c.

Accident at Liverpool

[On Sunday Feby. 11th, the Spire of St. Nicholas's Church, Liverpool, fell upon the roof of the Church while the Bells were ringing for Divine Service; 15 or 20 grown persons were in the Church at the time, & of these the greater part escaped. The whole number of Bodies taken out of the ruins was 27. Of these 22 were either dead or died immediately after their removal. They were chiefly girls, children of the Moorfields Charity School. The fall of the Spire was supposed to be in consequence of the Bells being rung while the Spire was undergoing a repair. From small note-book.]

February 14.—Lysons called. He was with the King Half an Hour when He carried the volume of Cheshire to His Majesty, & thought He looked very well, & was very chearful, but appears to be quite blind.

* Peter Isaac Thellusson (1761-1808), banker, was created first Baron Rendlesham in the peerage of Ireland. He was married on June 14th, 1783, to Elizabeth Eleanor, daughter of John Cornwall, of Hendon, Middlesex. See Index, Vols. II., III., IV., for reference to the Baron and his father Peter Thellusson.

Academy I went to & met Yenn & signed the Books as Auditor. He spoke of the unpleasant state in which those who reside in the Academy are with each other. Richards [the Secretary] & His wife not speaking to each other; & Mrs. Fuseli being upon the worst terms with the Housekeeper & Men Servants.—

Antiquary Society I went to.—Richd. Smirke was making a curious drawing from an Old Picture of Henry 8th. and His Family for the Council of the Society.—Daniell I dined with at His House No. 12 Charlotte row, Marylebone.—*

A Conspiracy

February 17.—Flaxman I called on. He told me the Council had applied to Soane requiring to know whether He meant to proceed with his Lectures, & that His answer shd. be sent to a Council convened for Monday next.—Flaxman expressed doubt of the prudence of passing the Resolution of Council respecting the Professors not criticising the works of living artists into a Law, thinking it might be disagreeable to the King to have anything brought which might shew that something unpleasant had been going on; also it might be dangerous to do it, while Wyatt may have influence with the King to prevent His Majesty from signing the Law. These doubts He meant to express in the Council. —He sd. when Soane attended the Council on this subject, He talked of a conspiracy against Him, & said, that one person had procured 12 introductory cards from members of the Academy, to enable Him to introduce persons to the next Lecture He (Soane) might give, in order to hiss & oppose Him.—

[See previous volumes for references to H. Fuseli, R.A., George Dance, R.A., John Richards, R.A.; Vols. I., IV., V., for Angelica Kauffman; Vols. I., II., III., for Mrs Lloyd (Mary Moser, R.A.), and Vols. IV., V., for William Wells, shipowner and art collector.]

* Mr. J. Landfear Lucas, of 101, Piccadilly, writes: Farington records in his diary, that, on February 14th, 1810, he dined with Daniell at his house, No. 12, Charlotte Row, Marylebone. May I ask where this was situated, and when the name of Charlotte Row was altered?

[Charlotte Row, opposite the southern end of Lisson Grove, stretched from Seymour Street, eastward, to Circus Street, and was part of the New (now Marylebone) Road. At the Seymour Street end stands the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women; at the Circus Street corner the Western Ophthalmic Hospital was established in 1856 in the admirable building which seems to be the only one left of the block of houses that constituted Charlotte Row as it appeared in Farington's time. The porch and the doorway, with its fine fanlight, and the front generally have a handsome late Georgian appearance.

Thomas Daniel, R.A., sent pictures to the Academy from 12, Charlotte Row, between the years 1810 and 1819, after which his address was 14, Earl's Terrace, Kensington, where he died on March 19th, 1840, at the age of ninety-one.—Ed.]

CHAPTER IV

1810

Wellington's Pension

February 17.—[Yesterday in the House of Commons, a Pension of £2000 a year was voted to Lord Wellington & to His two next succeeding Heirs.

For the Pension.	213.
Against it.	106.
	107.

Mr. Wilberforce & Mr. Windham were for the Pension.—During the debate on the above Mr. Wellesley Pole,* stated that Lord Wellington had informed Him that His circumstances were as follows, viz.: That when He returned from India He had 42 or £43000.—£5000 He recd. prize money at Seringapatam; £25,000 in the Mahratta War; 5000 from the Court of Directors for His services; and £2000 in Government arrears as Commander in Seringapatam. That He had now about £40,000 remaining, half of which, including her own £6000 is settled on Lady Wellington.—

National Debt

An acct. of the Reduction of the National Debt from the first of August 1786 to the first of Feby. 1810:—

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund.	£156,042,936.
Transferred by Land Tax Redeemed.	23,421,468.
Ditto by Life Annuities purchased.	1,024,512.
This on acct. of Great Britain.	180,488,916.
Ditto of Ireland.	6,593,966.
Ditto of Imperial Loan.	1,020,525.
Ditto of Loan to Portugal.	21,662.
Total:	£188,125,069.

The Sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is £2,693,686.19.1½. annual average £10,774,747.16.6d.—From small note-book.]

* Secretary of State for Ireland and afterwards Earl of Mornington. See Vol. V., page 297*n*.

Ships and Topography

February 18.—Willm. Wells called on me. He spoke of his having formed a design to make a Collection of drawings of all the Vessels, Boats up to Vessels of the largest size, used in every part of the world. He spoke highly of Pococks* excellence in drawing Ships correctly & in placing properly in the water & before the wind.—

February 19.—Cadell & Davis I called on & fixed with them to call upon me to-morrow to see the Sketches I have made in Devon & Cornwall for their work.—Davis mentioned their design to publish a new Edition of Stowe's acct. of London & Westminster, with additions, bringing it down to the present time, & expressed a hope that I should be able to supply them with many drawings of places in and abt. London, to embellish the work. The idea had been suggested to them by S. Lysons.

Farington's Prices

February 20.—Cadell & Davis called. They looked over my sketches made in Devonshire & Cornwall. Lysons came. A selection was made for Cornwall. Lysons left us, & we then talked of the terms upon which the drawings shd. be made so as to remunerate me for the expence and trouble I had been at. As the price fixed for drawings made from sketches *in my possession* had been fixed at Seven guineas, it was agreed that for drawings made from the sketches of views in Cornwall & Devonshire should be *Eleven guineas:* Thus supposing Twelve drawings to be made of views in Cornwall & twenty of views in Devonshire, the difference between Seven guineas and Eleven guineas, viz: four guineas each drawing, would make up the sum of One Hundred and Thirty four pounds, which should be my remuneration for my expences & time &c.—It was also fixed that I should be paid by installments at the rate of being paid for Six drawings every three months, the first payment to be in June 1810. After this business was settled, they left me, & Lysons calling again, I walked with Him to His Chambers, where Cadell & Davis again joined us, & we looked over Strype's Edition of *Stowe's* acct. of London & Westminster, & Davis drew up an advertisement to announce the work to the public.—

Ward's Nervous State

February 21.—[James] Ward called. He spoke of His nervous state, and of the heavy weight upon Him having himself & nine others, including His servants, to provide. He talked of this world being a passage to a happier [state] & of the little inducement there is to wish for a prolongation of life, which a sense of duty alone wd. make us to cherish.—He spoke of the Water Colour drawing Society in Spring gardens, who in a late Ballot for new members blackballed Wm. Westall, while they admitted other artists less ingenious.

* Nicholas Pocock, water-colour painter.

February 22.—[This day in the Court of King's Bench, Lieutenant Wolstenholme of the Guards was indicted for an assault on Willm. Knapton, one of the Knight-Marshalmen at the Palace on the 5th. of June 1809. Knapton was on duty in his proper dress as a Royal Servant; and in pursuance of His duty, was stopping a Hackney Chair which was going forward, when the Lieutenant who was at the gate, insisted on its admission. The Marshal's man resisting it, the Officer seized him by the coat, tore off the Lappel and asked him if He knew who He was. Knapton replied that He did, but He must do his duty. Lieut: Wolstenholme then damned him & His orders, & seized him by the collar, ordered him into confinement in the Guard House & kept him there till seven in the evening.—The Jury found Lieutenant Wolstenholme guilty.

February 24.—"A man of the name of Nolan, residing in Stafford, is at present married to His 25th. wife and has in the whole 73 children. He is 105 years of age, and His wife is now Pregnant," says the *Observer*. —From small note-book.]

February 26.—I called on Cadell & Davis & carried with me some etchings & drawings by my nephew William, and stated to them His plan for publishing prints of every kind of Shipping and down to Boats, They said Lysons had mentioned it to them, & Davis sd. He thought it might go with Falconer's Naval Dictionary. They both thought the Plan a good one and it was fixed that William shd. call upon them to speak upon the subject.—

The Turks and Opium

Carlisle I dined with. Dr. Woollaston is the Inventor of the Periscopic spectacles.—Dr. Ash* eminent for his learning, is President of the Eumelian Club held at the Thatched House Tavern.—Mr. Nicholson is an eminent Chemist, & Mr. Brown is well-known from his having travelled in Egypt &c. He spoke of the habit of chewing Opium which prevails among the Turks. He said this habit is acquired gradually and as by stealth. It is considered to be disgraceful & they secrete the Opium in their handkerchiefs to avoid being observed. From chewing very small bits they will by habit come to take a drachm of it.—

[See previous volumes for references to William Windham, Messrs. Cadell and Davis, publishers, James Ward, R.A., William Westall, R.A.; Vols. II., III., V., for Lord Wellington.]

* See Vol. IV., page 118.

CHAPTER V

1810

Libel Against the King

February 26.—[On the 24th inst. in the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Perry,* proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle* & Mr. Lambert, the Printer of it, were indicted for a libel against His Majesty.—In the *Morning Chronicle* the following copied from the *Examiner* newspaper had appeared: "What a Crowd of ideas rush on one's mind, from considering the numberless blessings which a total change in the present system might produce. Of all our Monarch's, indeed, since the Revolution, the Successor of George 3d. will have the finest opportunity of

* James Perry (1756-1821), an Aberdonian, was through the failure of his father's speculations forced to work as an assistant in a draper's shop in his native city. Later he tried the acting profession, but was unsuccessful, his Scottish accent unfitting him for the stage. Coming to England he worked for two years as a clerk in the office of a Manchester manufacturer.

In 1777, at the age of twenty-one, he moved to London. After toiling for a time at journalism, earning a guinea and a half a week, he attended the trial of Keppel and Palliser at Plymouth, and sent daily to the *General Advertiser* eight columns of evidence, which helped largely to increase its circulation.

Perry was the first editor of the *European Magazine*, and about 1789 he and James Grey, also a Scotsman, purchased the *Morning Chronicle*, which in their hands became the leading organ of the Whigs. Perry suffered other prosecutions; in one brought by Lord Minto before the House of Lords he and the printer of the *Chronicle* were fined £50 each and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. While in Newgate he held levees there, and "presents of game, with other delicacies," were sent to him. At the end of his term he was entertained at the London Tavern, and presented with a silver gilt vase.

After his death in 1821 his valuable library was sold, one of the rarest books disposed of being a very fine copy of the first edition of the first book printed with movable metal type (c. 1455), which is known as the Mazarin Bible.

This particular impression is said to have been discovered in a monastery on the Continent and sold to Perry, at whose sale it was purchased by the Duke of Sussex. From his collection it passed to the Bishop of Cashel; at the dispersal of his library in 1858 it was bought by the Earl of Crawford for £595, and at his sale twenty-nine years afterwards the Bible was acquired by the late Lord Carysfort at a cost of £2,650.

On Monday, July 2, 1923, Messrs. Sotheby sold this same volume, along with the eighteen other valuable books inherited by Colonel J. D. Proby from Lord Carysfort, and it fetched £9,500. In New York on February 15, 1926, another copy of this edition of the Bible realised £21,200, which is the highest price ever paid for a printed book.

becoming nobly popular." In other words the Attorney-General said, there was no prospect of those numberless blessings being attainable during the reign of his present Majesty. It was sufficient to read the libel to be satisfied of its dangerous tendency. Mr. Perry, himself, entered on his defence very successfully.—Lord Ellenborough summed up favourably for the Defendants & the Jury immediately found the Defendants not guilty.—A similar charge against the *Examiner* (Mr. Hunt,* the Proprietor), was immediately withdrawn.—From small note-book.]

Buy Modern Pictures

February 28.—Lord de Dunstanville† called on me & expressed a desire to have two pictures of my painting, views of Polperro in Cornwall & a Companion. He said He intended to allot a room in His House in London for the works of modern artists only.—Wilkie was with me when His Lordship came & I introduced Him.—He sd. that previous to the Election of Associates in November last He was told that several of the Academicians had expressed disatisfaction at His not having called upon them.—In consequence He called upon all of them.—He spoke of Lord Mulgrave & sd. He thought His Lordship was more fond of pictures than any other person that He knew.

"My Dear Sir George"

March 1.—Constable called.—He spoke of a Correspondence which has been continued sometime between Sir Geo. Beaumont & Haydon respecting a picture to be painted by the latter for Sir George, who objects to the size of the figures, they being what He calls *dwarfish* approaching too near the natural height of man witht. being it. Haydon pleads the example of Titian & retorts by saying if these are of a dwarfish size those by Nicolo Poussin are *Liliputians*. Haydon addresses Him "My dear Sr. George," who in return writes coldly.—Haydon during this

* John Hunt, who, with his brother Leigh Hunt, started the *Examiner* in 1808, the latter contributing largely to the popularity of that weekly newspaper, which was thrice (once successfully) prosecuted by the Government for political offences.

† Francis Basset (1757-1835) was the son and heir of Francis Basset of Terley, Northants, afterwards of Tehidy, by Margaret, daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn. For the part taken by the younger Basset in the preparations for meeting the threatened attack by the French and Spanish Fleets on Plymouth in 1779, he was created a Baronet in that year. In 1796 he was raised to the peerage as Baron de Dunstanville of Tehidy, an estate which came to the Basset family by marriage about 1150, from the Dunstanville family.

Gainsborough painted a bust and a three-quarter length portrait of Lord de Dunstanville, and a three-quarter length of his first wife, Frances Susannah, daughter of John Hippisley Coxe. The two three-quarter length portraits are now the property of Mr. Clarke, an American collector. Lord de Dunstanville was also a patron of Opie and other artists.

On Lord de Dunstanville's death the Barony and the Baronetcy became extinct, but the Barony of Basset of Stratton (a title bestowed in 1797) devolved on his daughter "under the special remainder in its creation." See later references under heading "Westward Ho!"

controversy neglects His business.—Lawrence I dined with. Robt. Smirke came to tea.

[In the House of Commons, Mr. Fuller, member for Sussex, having been committed on Tuesday even'g last Feby. 27th. to the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms for outrageous behaviour to the Speaker & to the House, the effect of intoxication, was this day brought to the Bar of the House and was severely reprimanded by the Speaker.—From small note-book.]

Soane Wanted to Know

March 2.—Academy General meeting I went to in the evening.—The Assembly was convened for the purpose of passing into a Law the Resolution of Council to prevent the Professors of the Royal Academy from commenting or criticising on the works of artists resident in this country.—Much time was lost while Soane objected to signing the minutes of the last meeting on acct. as He sd. of a Resolution moved some years ago by Loutherburgh & seconded by Himself, declaring that when any particular business shd. be brought forward such Law as related to it shd. be previously read. This He sd. had not been attended to at the last meeting, and that Elections had therefore taken place informally.—No motion was, however, made by Him & the Minutes were signed.—The business of the Law now brought up was then entered upon, & much time occupied by Soane principally. He wanted to know "why this Resolution" was not passed at a former period. Why it shd. pass during the time He was giving His Lectures.—Flaxman & Shee at last told Him that it was in consequence of unpleasant feelings having been excited by remarks & criticisms in His 4th. Lecture that the Council of the Academy had thought it proper to pass this Resolution.—

In the course of the debate Shee noticed the offensive looks of Soane & His manner while speaking,—also Soane signifying that He had in his mind something like an appeal, & an exposition of names,—& sd. that every member of the Academy was responsible to the body at large for whatever He might do respecting it;—also upon Soane asking whether He might not have a copy of the Resolution, Shee sd. the Books were open to every Member, and of course He might collect what He might think proper, but He was responsible to the Academy for any improper use He might make of it.—Bourgeois declared that He had attended at a meeting at Soane's House, where there were several artists & others & had heard Soane read His 4th. Lecture, (that objected to) and did not think any cause of complaint was given in it.—The question was at last put and there were for the Resolution being

passed into a Law.....21.
Against it..... 1. Bourgeois.

20.

Beechey voted for it—also Yenn.—

I then proposed that the comments upon the resolution & the reasons shewing the propriety of it, which stood upon the minutes of the Council Book shd. be entered in the minutes of the General Assembly to accompany the Law.—This was agreed to unanimously.—

[The papers this day contained an account of Buonaparte having united Rome and the Roman state to France, of which it is in future to form an integral part. The state of Rome thus united, is to form two departments viz: The department of *Rome*, and the department of *Trasimene;* the former to send 7 Deputies and the latter 4 to the Legislative Body. The City of Rome is to be the Second City of the Empire, & the Hereditary Imperial Prince is to enjoy the title & Honours of King of Rome. There is to be at Rome a Prince of the Blood, or a Grand Dignitary of the Empire who is to hold the Court of the Emperor.—After having been crowned in the Church of Notre Dame, at Paris, the Emperor will be crowned in the Church of St. Peters at Rome, before the 10th. year.

The second part of this Decree provides for the independence of the Imperial Throne, of all earthly authority. After their exaltation the Popes are to make oath never to do anything contrary to the four propositions of the Gallican Church, agreed to in the Assembly of the Clergy, in 1682.—The third part respects the temporal existence of the Pope, He is to have Palaces in several parts of the Empire, where He may wish to reside and one at Paris, with a revenue of two millions of francs. viz: £80,000.—From small note-book.]

[See previous volumes for references to Lord Ellenborough, Sir David Wilkie, R.A., Lord Mulgrave, John Constable, R.A., Sir George Beaumont, B. R. Haydon, Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A., Sir William Beechey, R.A., and John Yenn, R.A.]

CHAPTER VI

1810

Unsuitable Secretaries

March 3.—After Flaxman left us Howard spoke to me of His intention to offer Himself for the Deputy Secretaryship of the Royal Academy. I told Him that when the business of appointing a Deputy Secretary was brought forward in the Academy last night, I had moved that it should be clearly understood that this appointment shd. be considered to be only *Pro tempore*. I now avowed to Him why I did so : I sd. that during almost 42 years, from the period of the Institution to this day the Academy had suffered from never having had a Secretary suited to the Office, that Newton was frivolous, & pettish, with troublesome Office Pomp,—& that Richards had been a surly brute.

Now the effect this had upon the whole deportment of the Servants of the Society who had too much imitated their masters, had been disgraceful to the Society, by the rude manners which were exhibited. That the Members of the Academy could not approach it but with unpleasant feelings, or question or do business particularly with Richards, witht. being subject to insult.

That having experienced this so long, I did hope that no Secretary wd. be hereafter appointed till full proof should have been had of His disposition, and that He, Mr. Howard, nor any other person cd. judge what He might be in this office till He had experienced all that belongs to it.—He agreed to all I sd. as to the propriety of not filling the vacancy but pro tempore :—I told Him that the Secretary had no claim to apartments within the Academy : He held them by permission.—I sd. I reckoned the situation of Secretary to be equal to £300 a yr. to any person who had lived in a respectable manner which He agreed to, & sd. that He had been moved to desire the situation by the consideration of a growing family.—Finally I told Him I had not heard any other name mentioned for the office, & that I shd. vote for Him to be Deputy Secretary.—

"What Stuff it is"

March 4.—Dance I called on.—He had recd. a letter from Sir G. Beaumont inclosing one from Uvedale Price, accompanied with 14 pages of manuscript of an answer to certain passages in Payne Knight's Analy-

tical Enquiry, respecting the Sybilo Temple at Tivoli.—In this answer Price has noticed the *flutes* in the *Columns*, and observed that the extremities [of] the flutes are made round to accord with the round lines of the upper & lower parts of the Columns, whereas Had the extremities been square they would not have harmonised with the round lines of the Columns.—Now in this remark, Dance observed, that Price was wholly mistaken & had formed a conclusion against the fact, the extremities of the flutes in these pillars being in reality square.—Here then His illustration made against Himself.—On another point both He and Knight were mistaken, Knight described the temple to be of rough stone,—of a calcareous quality,—Price produced it as an instance of smooth surface,—but both were mistaken in its quality, for the temple had actually been covered with *Stucco*, of which Dance sd. He had taken off many pieces,—but they were thin, still that was the surface left when the temple was finished.—On the whole, Dance after reading Price's observations sd, "What stuff it is."

Soane's Character

Dance gave me a trait of Soane's character.—On Soane's return from Italy He told Dance that after He left Rome He lost His sketches owing to the bottom of His trunk coming out. He afterwards borrowed Dance's drawing of the Sybilo temple at Tivoli & copied it, & hung it up in His House with John Soane written under it, as if the drawing had been originally made by Himself. This being remarked to him, He claimed originality for this drawing, saying that He borrowed Mr. Dance's drawing only to compare it with his own.—He shewed me a manuscript life of Robert Milne, the Architect, who had himself written it & sent it to Dance.—

[In a letter to Mr. Dance from Mr. Milne, the Architect, who has the office of Surveyor of the New River, He states,—"That the New River is 40 miles long; has 200 bridges over it; & far exceeds in effect the works of ancient Rome."—From small note-book.]

Baker spoke of the death of Robt. Cleveley the Marine Painter.* He said Cleveley, a few months ago, with His wife, went to Dover to visit a friend & while there in walking He inadvertently fell down a wall or [precipice] 25 feet deep, & was so much bruised that it caused His death.—

Alexander said that the Trustees of the British Museum had voted to Him 250 guineas for drawings which He had made from antiquities in that Collection. He spoke of the Speaker of the House of Commons

* On February 22, 1795, Farington says that Robert Cleveley, "the ship painter, when young was bred a caulker, but not liking the business quitted it. When Cleveley was a Caulker He was laughed at for working in gloves." Cleveley became Marine Painter to the Prince of Wales. See Vol. I., page 92*n*.

(Mr. Abbot) as being very acute & active in the business of a Trustee, & as being very favourable to Him.*

March 5.—Dr. Monro [Turner's patron] has had an offer made to him which has caused him to reckon up what His collection of drawings have cost Him, and He finds that it amounts to abt. £3000.—Drawings by Hearne form a considerable part of them & cost Him abt. £800.—This information Baker & Edridge gave us on Sunday last. Baker said He had drawings by Hearne which probably cost Him abt. £600. Dance called, wishing to collect matter for a Biographical acct. of Gilpin—& of Hoppner.

The Elgin Marbles

March 6.—Lawrence expressed much mortification at the manner in which Payne Knight has written of the Collection of Antiques brought over by Lord Elgin, in a publication lately issued by the Dilettanti Society, containing engravings from various antiques. Knight & two or three other persons have had the management of this publication, & passing by Lord Elgin's antiques† & Townley's collection &c. much of this work is devoted to Knight's Collection of small Bronzes,—many of them contemptible things. In this publication Knight has not noticed the *Theseus* & other immortal works, & has dwelt only upon the *Freizes*, which He says were executed not by men meriting the name of Artists. —This work has been sold by the Society to White, the Bookseller, Fleet-street, for £2000, & is sold for 16 guineas.

[See previous volumes for references to Henry Howard, R.A., Sir Uvedale Price, Richard Payne Knight, Charles Abbot, afterwards Lord Colchester, Dr. Thomas Monro, George Hearne, George Baker, lace merchant and print collector, Henry Edridge, A.R.A., and Sawrey Gilpin, R.A.]

* William Alexander (1767-1816), the artist, appointed the first Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. See Index to previous volumes.

† See "Lord Elgin and his Collections," 1916, by A. H. Smith, late Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum.

CHAPTER VII

1810

A Great Chemist

March 7.—Smirke's I dined at.—Lysons spoke of the death of the Honble. Henry Cavendish, F.R.S.* He was the largest Stockholder in England. He had in different stock to the amount of a million Sterling. He had also a large landed estate. He left of His stock two 6ths. to His Cousin Lord George Cavendish ; & to each of three of His Sons, one sixth each, & the remaining Sixth to His Cousin Lord Besborough. —He also left £15000 to Sir Charles Blagden ;† He was son to Lord Charles Cavendish, Great Great Uncle to the present [the fifth] Duke of Devonshire. He had been a constant attendant at the Royal Society Club for 50 years past, at the Crown & Anchor tavern, a dinner meeting every Thursday throughout the year. He resided principally at Clapham. He was a man of mild manners, but it was remarked of Him that He was in His political sentiments always in opposition to whoever might be in power. His Philosophical discoveries had long made Him a distinguished man. He was born Octr. 30th, 1731, & died Feby. 24th, 1810.—

* Henry Cavendish (1731-1810), eldest son of Lord Charles Cavendish, and nephew of the third Duke of Devonshire, was born at Nice. A pupil of Dr. Newcombe, Master of the well-known Hackney Seminary, Cavendish afterwards went to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1749, and left in 1753 without taking a degree. He determined the composition of nitric acid, and computed the density of the earth to be equal to 5.44, the accuracy of his observations being more or less borne out by subsequent experiments.

He and James Watt, ignorant of each other's particular studies, discovered the composition of water, but Cavendish was actually the first to come to a definite conclusion on the subject. The two men afterwards settled their scientific disputes in friendly fashion. Cavendish's morbid temperament isolated him from his fellows, and "he objected to communication with his female domestics."

According to the D.N.B., he left a fortune of £1,175,000. The same authority also states that he was born on October 10th, 1731, and died on March 10th, 1810. The latter date is obviously incorrect, as Lysons refers to the death of Cavendish on March 7th. Moreover, Farington on February 27th states that the great chemist died on Saturday, the 24th of that month, of a neglected rupture.

† Sir Charles Blagden, who was President of the Royal Society, acted for some time as Secretary to Cavendish.

March 8.—I called on Westall & saw His drawings made for Mr. Chamberlain* viz: "Christ receiving the little Children"; and "A Grecian Marriage Procession." He sd. these two drawings had occupied Him Ten months, & the price He proposed was 600 guineas for the latter, & 400 guineas for the former.—

Art and the Tea Plant

March 10.—Wm. Daniell I called on, & saw His picture of the progress of the Tea plant from its growth to being put in Chests to be conveyed to England. He sd. Mr. Barrow, who was with Lord Macartney in China, & is now under Secretary at the Admiralty, has drawn up an acct. of this Plant at Wm. Daniell's desire. Mr. Barrow states, that to cultivate this plant & to prepare it & convey it in Chests to Canton for the use of the English Factory to be by them sent to England, alone, gives employment to 3 milion of persons:—That the revenue arising from it, paid to the Chinese Government amounts to 3 milions of pounds,—one milion of which is paid in English manufactures &c.—One milion in East India produce; & one milion in specie.—

March 11.—Dance I called on. He expressed a wish to give up His situation in the City Corporation, provided He should be allowed to nominate His Successor, which privilege had been granted to His Father, but He now doubted the probability of it, and wd. not throw away the appointment.—I gave Him a sketch of Hoppner's life for His work of *Heads*.—

Death of Ozias Humphry

Westall I dined with.—Daniell informed me of the death of Ozias Humphry R.A.† who died on Friday morning last the 9th. inst. at 6 oClock, at His apartments at Mrs. Spicer's in Thornhaugh St. [Bedford Square, at the age of 67.] His death was preceded by weakness of the stomach which cd. retain nothing, & by drowsiness.—His nephew, Son to the Revd. Wm. Humphry, of Seale near Seven Oaks, in Kent, gave Daniell this information to day; & sd. it was proposed to bury Him in the burying ground of St. James's Chapel, Tottenham Court road. He invited Daniell & Westall to attend the Funeral, but both declined it, the former having caught a severe cold while attending the funeral of Wheatley,—& the latter having a complaint in His face.—

* Probably Mr. Chamberlain, who was a Common Councilman of the London Corporation and later Solicitor to the Treasury. See Vol. I.

† A group guaranteed as "Portraits of Mrs. Siddons and her Sister," by Romney, was sold to an American for £20,000. Two or three years later he, doubting the authenticity of the picture, sued the London firm from which he bought it for the return of his money, and at the trial, in 1917, before Mr. Justice Darling the painting was proved to be the work of Ozias Humphry, R.A. See Index to Vols. I., II., III., IV. and V.

March 12.—Medland* came from Hertford and looked over [Farington's nephew] William's sketches & etchings of Shipping. He offered to execute the Aqua-tinta part of those of the larger size intended for the quarto volume, for four guineas each, including the price of the *Copper* reckoned at Six Shillings. From His experience He judges that 500 good impressions might be expected, & 200 more or 250 that wd. be saleable. Sometimes His plates have yielded 1000 or more.—When a Plate fails He retouches them for half price.

Lord de Dunstanville's I dined at.—Champaigne, Hermitage, Claret, Port, Madeira, Sherry. The late Mr. Henry Cavendish was spoken of. He never gave a dinner to any one. He saw His Cousin, Lord George Cavendish to whom He left £700,000, only once a year. Lord George when making this visit once took one of His Sons with Him, which offended Mr. Cavendish.

Hoppner's Scholarship

Lord de Dunstanville expressed His surprise that Hoppner should have died witht. more notice being taken of it, both by attendance at His funeral, and by the public papers. He said Hoppner was a man who had acquired a great deal of knowledge out of as well as in His profession, & that the irritability which was found in Him was the effect of a bad constitution. For my part, sd. His Lordship "I feel bound to show that indulgence to others which I myself stand in need of and such infirmities as are more or less common to all human beings we are mutually bound to consider with tenderness.—Nay, perhaps," said He, "we like persons the better on acct. of their infirmities, it makes them objects of compassionate feeling." Hoppner, He said, Had education, & was a scholar, not a deep one, but sufficient to qualify Him for literary discourse.—His Lordship expressed how much higher in his estimation men of Professions stood than those who had nothing but fortune derived from Hereditary succession.

The Prince and the Dealer

Bourgeois spoke of the late Walsh Porter, who, He said, in His mode of living carried it to a very high extreme.† He wd. have the most costly wines upon His table, & carelessly wd. say, "If any one would choose Port wine, there is some upon the sideboard."—Bourgeois sd. Walsh Porter was very excentric & entertaining, and His Society was much relished by the Prince of Wales, who, in His associations was sure to fix upon a man who with singularities had something in Him.—I

* Thomas Medland, engraver. See Vol. II.

† Mr. Walsh Porter was ostensibly a private collector, but actually was what is called a "gentleman dealer." In 1803 he disposed of a fine collection at Christie's. On Saturday, April 14th, 1810, the pictures referred to above by Farington were "sold peremptorily, and without reserve," and described as "a superb assemblage. . . . Scarcely to be equalled by even the finest that have been consigned to this country within the last ten years." They realised £30,074 19s.

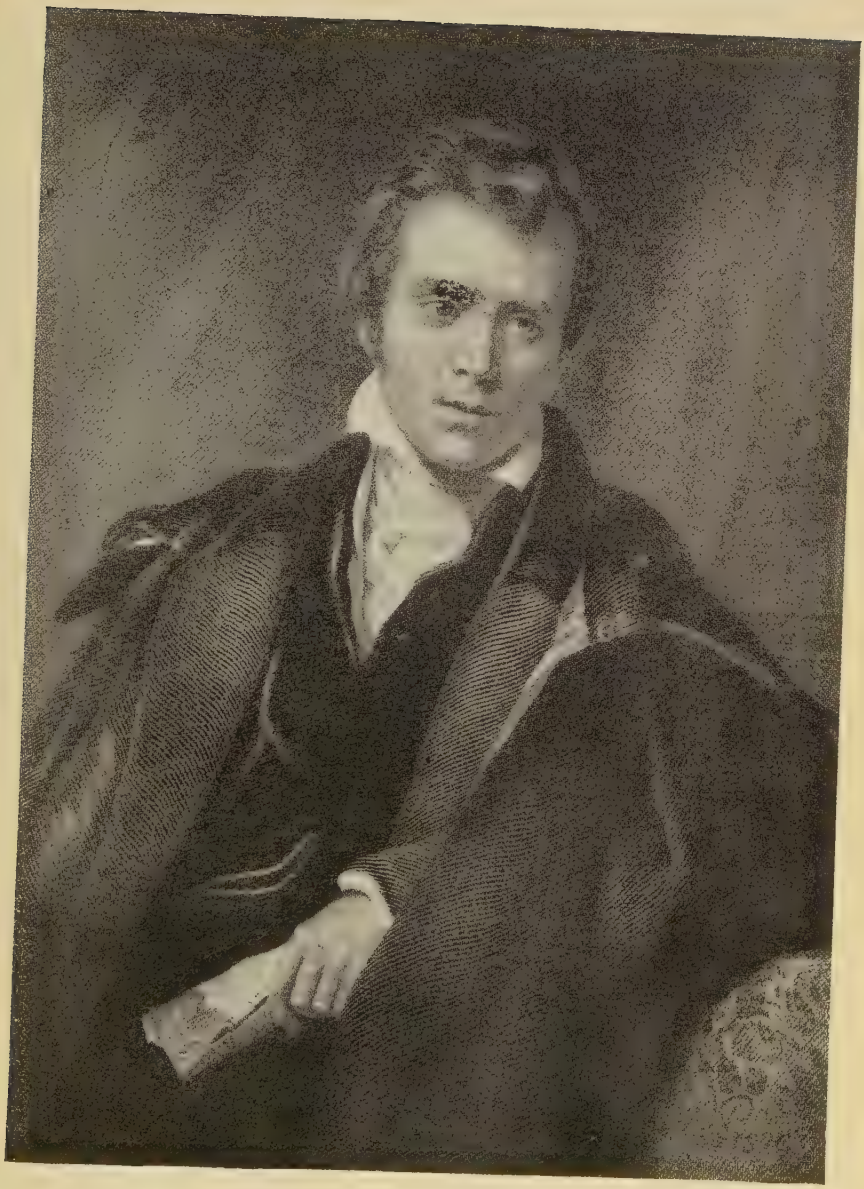
all that related to manner & fastidious delicacy in entertaining and in His habits, Walsh Porter far exceed[ed] Mr. Skeffington.*—Lord de Dunstanville sd. that He knew Walsh Porter, & thought Him to be "a very slight man—that there was nothing in Him, either of knowledge or understanding."—Bourgeois then sd. Porter had not the least real knowledge of pictures, but He was a *dealer*, and did what He cd. to get money by buying pictures & selling them.—His expences, however, were such, that before His death His fortune was gone,—and the Collection now offered for Sale under His name, undoubtedly is the property of several persons, a part of it only having really belonged to him.

Bourgeois spoke to me of the late Caleb Whiteforde.—Dr. Reynolds attended Him, & told Bourgeois that He died of a *fever*, such as young men as well as old are liable to, & that Old age had nothing to do with it, as being a cause of it.—His wife, though a young woman, was much afflicted when she saw His case [was] dangerous.—Bourgeois sd. He excelled in speaking the French language.—

[See previous volumes for William Daniell, R.A.; Vols. I., III., IV., V., for Lord Macartney and Vols. II., III., IV., V., for Dr. Henry Revell Reynolds, one of George III.'s physicians.]

* Sir Lumley St. George Skeffington (1771-1850), on leaving school, began the foppish extravagant life that ended in poverty in mean lodgings at Southwark. A member of the Carlton House select circle, he invented a new colour for gentlemen's dress, which was known as "Skeffington brown." His attire was "a dark blue coat with gilt buttons, a yellow waistcoat, white cord inexpressibles, with large bunches of ribbons at the knees, and short top boots." Byron refers to his "Skirtless Coats and Skeletons of Plays," and Tom Moore in the "Twopenny Post Bag" alludes to his "pea-green coat," and his "rich rouge-pot."

In old age he was described as "a quiet, courteous, aristocratic-looking old gentleman, an ancient fop . . . wore false hair, and rouged his cheeks." At his death the baronetcy became extinct.



Sir David Wilkie.
By T. Phillips, engraved by F. Holl.

[*To face p.* 26.

CHAPTER VIII

1810

Wilkie and the Duke

March 12.—Wilkie was spoken of. Lord De Dunstanville sd. that when, for the first time, He saw Him at my House, He appeared very coarse & awkward in his manner, but that it soon began to wear off; & that having since seen Him, he found He posessed a very substantial mind.—Bourgeois sd. that He carried to Wilkie a commission from the Duke of Gloucester, to paint a picture for 50 guineas. The picture (Card Players) being finished & exhibited, the Duke, when Bourgeois, with Wilkie, called upon His Highness, took Bourgeois into His Closet & sd. " The report of this picture is so high, that I cannot possibly take it, at the price proposed."—Bourgeois replied, That the price had been fixed, & there was no claim on His Highness. The Duke then said it would be 150 guineas, which was paid to Wilkie.—

March 14.—Lord De Dunstanville & Mr. Pole Carew called to-day, & looked over my sketches made in parts of Cornwall & Devonshire.

Lord De Dunstanville fixed upon the South view of Polperrow to be one of the subjects for me to paint for Him, & would have the opinion of Lady De Dunstanville in fixing upon a view of Clovelly in Devon, to be its companion.

Covent Garden Theatre

March 21.—Robt. Smirke told me He had recd. on His *own acct.* £3000 for designing & carrying on the building of Covent Garden Theatre, & had a further claim of £5000.—He spoke of H. Copeland's conduct, with whom He has had no communication other than meeting him where there were others on business, since the Theatre opened.—H. Copeland has shewn only a desire to gratify His vanity & to get as much as He can, though when He first solicited to be employed, He expressed to Robt. Smirke that He did not do it with a view to pecuniary advantage.

Robt. Smirke told me, that Lord Lonsdale had [arranged] that He shd. be the Architect to be employed in designing & carrying on buildings at Carlisle of a public nature at the expence of the country.

Food and Health

March 22.—C. Offley I dined with.—Mrs. Offley spoke of Mr. Young, Surgeon of Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, Father of Mr. Young, the Actor [see Vol. IV.].—She has derived great benefit from following rules prescribed by Him, as follows,—viz :—to breakfast early—at 8 or soon after. Two Hours after breakfast to drink some milk & eat a handful of raisins. Note, to breakfast upon tea made of the Herbs, and to eat a small piece of meat, bread & butter also allowed.—To dine at one or two oClock—& to eat plain and nourishing food. At 4 oClock in the afternoon to drink a little ale, & eat a bit of bread. At tea time take tea, same with that drank in the morning.

At Supper time eat a leg or wing of a Fowl, broiled or something of the kind, to eat it very slowly,—& then drink a glass of Port wine & at no other period of the day.—If restless in the night eat a little of something.—Never to drink *China* tea,—& to avoid sauces, pastry, & rich things.—Above all to ride on Horseback,—a poverty of weakness of the constitution tending to consumption, renders this essentially necessary—said He.—

Sydney Smith's Humour

March 23.—Lawrence I dined with. The Revd. Sidney Smith is now much in fashion in High Life,—is frequently with the Princess of Wales, &c. He lately recd. invitations to dinner from Lord Cowper, and from Mr. Whitbread, as He understood for the same day. He wrote to Lord Cowper,—"My dear Lord, I regret that I cannot have the Honour of waiting upon yr. Lordship being engaged to dine with the *Grand Fermentator*." &c. &c.—This note He by mistake directed to Mr. Whitbread instead of that intended for Him.—Lady Elizabeth Whitbread in answer wrote, "That The 'Grand Fermentators' invitation was for the day following that for which He was invited by Lord Cowper, & that they shd. hope to see him on that day." Sidney Smith replied, That He should have been very happy in having the honour of accepting the invitation, recd. from Her Ladyship, but that on receiving Her Ladyship's note, and discovering His mistake He had shot *himself*.—His double allusion to Whitbread as an active member of the House of Commons and as a *Brewer*, by calling Him *Fermentator*, is a specimen of the lively sallies with which He amuses company.—

Kemble was lately speaking to Lawrence of *Artists*, & said "He had never met with any who were not sensible men."—

Windham and the Reporters

Mr. Canning sat yesterday to Lawrence & there was some laughing at the situation in which Mr. Windham now is in the House of Commons since His attack on the reporters of the Parliamentary debates, as they no longer notice His speeches, which He had been very anxious they

should do. "When Windham now rises to speak all the reporters strike work."*

March 25.—Willm. Wells called. He spoke of His collection of pictures which He reckoned had cost Him about £16000.—He said that more than half of them He had had from or by means of Mortimer the picture dealer.—In estimating His property He should not, however, value them at more than 11 or £12000.†—

March 26.—Lawrence brought the fine print of Mrs. Siddons done under His direction by Say‡, and we hung it in my parlour.

[This day Henry Howard R.A. was elected Deputy Secretary of the Royal Academy, on account of the incapacity of the Secretary John Richards R.A.—From small note-book.]

* The cause of the trouble between Windham and the reporters is told in the *Morning Post* for March 24th, 1810, from which we give the following summary:

Mr. Sheridan rose in the House of Commons on the previous night to make a motion relative to the petition from Mr. George Farquharson against the bye-law the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn "enacted, that no individual writing for emolument for a Newspaper should be admitted into their Society." He had, however, scarcely uttered a word when Windham interrupted him by suggesting that, in accordance with a standing order, the public should not be present while the discussion was in progress. Windham insisted on the enforcement of the standing order, and the "Gallery was instantly ordered to be cleared."

On the 26th the *Morning Post* was able to give an account of what Sheridan said in his speech on the 23rd after the reporters were turned out of the House.

Sheridan began by saying that he expected that Windham would have recanted "the false doctrines which he had so unguardedly uttered, and become a convert to the true faith of the freedom of the Press. He expected this candid and conciliatory proceeding, particularly as the Right Hon. Gentleman had been so very zealous in the correction of his speeches, so very anxious as to the stress of his emphasis, and the modulation of his voice, and so studiously inquisitive as to the happiest attitudes for giving his sentiments a pantomimic effect."

Continuing, he said: "Of about twenty-three Gentlemen who were now employed in reporting Parliamentary Debates for the Newspapers, no less than eighteen were men regularly educated at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, Edinburgh or Dublin, most of them graduates at those Universities, and several of them had gained prizes and other distinctions there by their literary attainments. These and other public and professional characters of great respectability" would be affected by this "illiberal proscription."

Windham's name was not afterwards mentioned in the *Morning Post* until April 8th, 1810, when a sketch was supplied of his speech on the motion "That Mr. Hunt, late Treasurer of the Ordnance, be expelled from that House." But the regular reporting of Windham's speeches did not begin in the *Morning Post* at any rate until May 8th.

† There were three sales of the William Wells Collection. The first, in 1848, realised £5,566, the second, four years later, totalled £30,736 7s. 6d., and the third, in 1890, fetched £78,312. These figures make an aggregate of £114,614, but it is apparent that a number of the pictures were bought in and sold subsequently.

Sir David Wilkie's "Distraining for Rent," for example, was bought in at 1,050gs., in the first sale, and in the third it sold for 2,200gs.; Turner's "Harbour Scene" was bought in in 1852 at 640gs.; in 1890 it made 7,100gs.; Hobbema's "A View in Westphalia," bought in in 1852 at 610gs., realised 2,700gs. These figures show an extraordinary increase in market value.

‡ William Say, engraver. See entry April 25th.

March 28.—Constable I called on & saw 3 landscapes painted for the Exhibition (rural subjects) & recommended to him to imitate nature & not to be affected by loose remarks of critics.—

Hoppner's Widow

March 30.—Mrs. Hoppner called & sat with me a considerable time, wishing for such information as I could give Her how Lady Thomond proceeded with respect to such portraits as Sir Joshua Reynolds when He died left unfinished, or being finished had not been sent to the persons for whom they were painted.—She spoke of Her situation being made easy by what Mr. Hoppner had left,—said that He had directed that the House in Charles St. St. James's Square in which He resided shd. not be sold; but she, preferring to live in the Country having Her daugr. with Her, proposed to let the House furnished. It had been a question whether she should retain the entrance to the *Professional rooms* through the House in Charles St. but she having a small House in a court which is entered from St. Albans street, & it being easy to connect this House with the Professional rooms she thought it wd. be most prudent to do so, & make it the residence of Her Son Lascelles Hoppner to whom she cd. let it at the easy rent of £100 a yr. while she cd. let that in Charles St. for £400 a yr.

His Diploma Picture

I encouraged this proposal & sd. when the period shd. arrive at which Lascelles Hoppner having advanced in His father's profession shd. become distinguished He might then occupy the whole premises which His Father had done.—She expressed a desire to send a portrait of Hoppner to the Royal Academy in lieu of His probationary picture, a Sea piece, which He had withdrawn.—She said none of His *Fancy pictures* were sufficiently finished for this purpose. I also approved this proposal.—

[See previous volumes for references to Charles Offley, wine merchant, John Kemble, the actor, Mrs. Siddons, the Princess of Wales, Samuel Whitbread, M.P., George Canning, statesman, Lady Thomond; Vols. III., IV., for the Rev. Sydney Smith and Vols. III., IV., V., for William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester.]

CHAPTER IX

1810

A City Merchant

March 31.—Wm. Wells's I dined at.—Mr. Hallet the elder Brother of the two here present told me He was much acquainted with the late Mr. Gore, father to the Countess Dowager Cowper. He sd. Mr. Gore* was the son of a Merchant the Head of a House in the City,—the firm Gore & Mellish, which House is now in the name of Mellish M.P. for Middlesex. Mr. Gore was educated at Westminster School & from thence was placed in His Father's Counting House. He married the daughter of a Rope maker at Scarborough with a fortune of £40,000. His Father also left Him a handsome fortune including an estate in the Country. His great pleasure was in sailing having a Yacht for that purpose, & in sketching vessels & Sea views in which He so much excelled as to be very generally spoken of for His superior taste in Art. Mrs. Gore was an elegant woman, but very whimsical, always supposing one change or other to be necessary for Her health. She fancied that she could only live in health by being abroad,—& after residing in various parts, she resolved to remain at *Saxe* [Weimar] in Germany, where accordingly they lived several years, & till Her death, & afterwards to that of Mr. Gore who died there in Octr. 1806 or 7.

Dread of Buonaparte

He had suffered much from Gout, & being abt. 77 or 8 years of age, He was alarmed by Buonaparte coming to [Weimar], but having long had much intercourse with the Duke & Duchess of [Weimar], the Duchess on Buonaparte's approaching the place, recd. Mr. Gore & His family into the Ducal palace & gave them apartments over those in which she recd. Buonaparte. Though unmolested in this situation, apprehension so worked upon Mr. Gore's mind, & that operating upon Old age, that He died. His own House had been sacked, and in it He lost property to the amount of abt. £600.

Mr. & Mrs. Gore had 5 daugrs. two only of which survived their

* Charles Gore, of Horkstowe, co. Lincoln.

father, viz: Lady Cowper & another. To the latter except a legacy of £2000 to Mr. Hallet, He left the whole of His fortune supposed to be abt. £5000 a yr. She now resides at Florence with Lady Cowper.

Lord Cowper's Mistake

Mr. Gore thinking He had not been treated with proper respect by Lady Cowper & Her Sons did not leave them anything.—Sometime before His death He came to England for a little time, & being invited by the late Lord Cowper, His Grandson, to dinner, was mortified on finding that instead of inviting persons to meet Him suited to His years and character, He had got together a set of gay young men who seemed to make Him an object for joke & ridicule. Mr. Gore was disgusted and so afterwards remarked that Lord Cowper never shd. again have an opportunity so to treat Him. His Lordship died before Mr. Gore.—

The late Mr. Denoyer, who was dancing Master to the Royal family, was in habits of acquaintance with Mr. Gore & before the French revolution persuaded Him to follow His example & to purchase considerably in the French funds where all the money they vested in those funds was lost.—

Mr. Rogers late of Southampton was originally a painter of ornaments &c. & while employed in that capacity at Vauxhall became acquainted with and married one of the daughters of Mr. Jonathan Tyers the proprietor of those Gardens.

A Bloodless Duel

April 2.—R. Price's I dined at. Lysons mentioned that a Duel between Lord De Dunstanville and Sir Christopher Hawkins took place on Thursday last, at 8 oClock in the morning near Westbourn Green Paddington. Two shots were fired by each witht. effect, & the Seconds wd. not allow the matter to go further, & they (the Seconds) quitted the ground. Mr. Home, Surgeon [Dr. Pitcairne Home. See Vols. II., III.] attended. The dispute was sd. to be abt. [the] Borough of Grampound. [See later entry.]—Smirke called on me this morn'g, and at His request I wrote to J. Boydell to desire Him to apply to Mr. Clarke, Chamberlain of the City to obtain His influence with His nephew, Mr. Pitford, a member of the Committee appointed to superintend the building of a Commercial Sale room in the City, in order to procure for Robt. Smirke to be the Architect employed.

Publishers' Terms

April 3.—Medland called & on my telling him that Cadell & Davis had declined the offer of the work of Shipping He proposed to offer it to Longman & Co. who, however, do not engage with others in works but on the terms of supplying money for Paper, Printing & publishing and after these expenses are repaid by the sale of the work, then to divide the profits with those who produce the matter of publication. He proposed to speak to them on Saturday next.

Lawrence came to tea. He told me Mr. West had painted one of the best pictures He had ever executed, the subject, Christ requiring those who wish to be pure in mind to come to Him as little children. The figures are larger than the life—Yet this picture He began since the 15th of March, & it is completed.

April 4.—I was at home all the morn'g, till I called on Lawrence to see His picture of Lady Baring & family. Woodforde called.* We talked of the Plan of Parliament being moved to grant money for the encouragement of Historical Painting. I told Him my opinion was that shd. the money be granted I thought the most judicious way of appropriating it wd. be to give Commissions to such artists as have already sufficiently distinguished themselves, & not to put it upon the footing of competition.—

* Samuel Woodforde, R.A. See Vol. IV., page 70.

CHAPTER X

1810

Sir Francis Burdett

April 5.—[This day in the House of Commons, the adjourned debate upon the charge against Sir Francis Burdett for a libellous publication affecting the character & privileges of the House of Commons took place. Resolutions moved by Mr. Lethbridge Member for Somersetshire, declaring Sir Francis' publication to be a Libel on the House of Commons & its privileges were agreed to, after which Sir Robert Salusbury [M.P.] moved that Sir Francis Burdett be committed to the Tower. . . .—The motion for committing Sir F. Burdett to the Tower was then carried witht. a division and the House adjourned at ½ past 7 oClock.—From small note-book.]

April 6.—Rossi called & spoke of His being a Candidate for the monuments of Sir John Moore & Captn. Hardinge.* He sd. Flaxman & Nollekens had declined being competitors, but that Bacon & Westmacott had sent models, & 7 or 8 other Sculptors of inferior note. Dance He sd. had informed Him, that at the British Institution, He pointed [out] Rossi's model to Sir George Beaumont, but could draw nothing from him from which He cd. judge of His opinion.—Rossi sd. the Collection of models was wretchedly bad.—He sd. He did not believe that Robt. Smirke would succeed at the next election of Academicians, & that He heard Westmacott now considers Himself certain of being elected.—

West Looked Very Old

West I called on & saw His picture, this *day finished* the subject Christ holding forth the little Child an emblem of that innocence which is necessary to Salvation.—He said He had begun & completed it in 20 days, but His design was before settled & drawn in upon another Canvass which took him 4 or 5 days, so that upon this picture He had only to endeavour to paint it as well as He could. Westall was with me, & we

* Henry Hardinge entered the army in 1791, and after a long and distinguished career, was created first Viscount Hardinge.

thought it His *best picture*.—We found Mr. Beckford of Fonthill there.—I thought West looked very old, and much reduced in His person & countenance, & His spirits seemed to be low, as if exhausted, but He complained only of having finished His task, & that the stimulus which had lately operated upon Him being taken away, He felt somewhat painfully.—

April 7.—After breakfast I called on Sir George Beaumont & sat with Him & Lady Beaumont several Hours.—He shewed me several pictures of His painting not finished, & at His desire I proposed some alterations.—He had sent 3 pictures to the Exhibition yesterday.—He said that abt. a fortnight or three weeks before Hoppner died He with Lord Mulgrave called upon Him, & saw Him looking very ill, but seemingly not conscious of His situation, but saying that Dr. Dick* sd. "There was not the least danger."—Dr. Dick had however, spoken of Him as not being likely to last much longer. He had not been by any means attentive to Dr. Dick's advice & precautions. A little before He died He wrote a review of "Hayley's life of Romney" published in the Quarterly Review, & had done it very well,—particularly in noticing the indifference with which Hayley passes over the improper conduct of Romney in quitting His wife, & never seeing Her, though witht. cause of complaint against Her, for nearly 40 years, & then, when under the effects of a paralytic stroke He retuned to Her & found Her a careful nurse.—

Sir George had read James Moore's acct. of His Brother, Genl. Sir John Moore, & expressed much indignation at the conduct of [the] Government in depreciating the character of Sir John in order to clear that of Mr. Frere; in this He thought Mr. Canning particularly to blame.

Sir Francis Still at Large

Mr. A. Phipps came in, & had just seen Sir Francis Burdett riding abroad as usual notwithstanding the vote of the House of Commons on Thursday last to commit Him to the Tower.—He understood that Sir Francis had written to the Speaker, stating, that as He considered this vote of the House to be illegal, He wd. not submit to be taken up by the Serjeant at Arms, but if they should think proper to send an *armed force* He would surrender Himself to it.—Further, He had understood that if a *reprimand* by the *Speaker* had only been voted, Sir Francis had resolved to reply to Him.—Mr. Canning's encomium on the talents of Sir Francis was spoken of & thought injudicious. Lord Castlereagh was a better Statesman, though Mr. Canning had more talent for speaking in the House of Commons.—

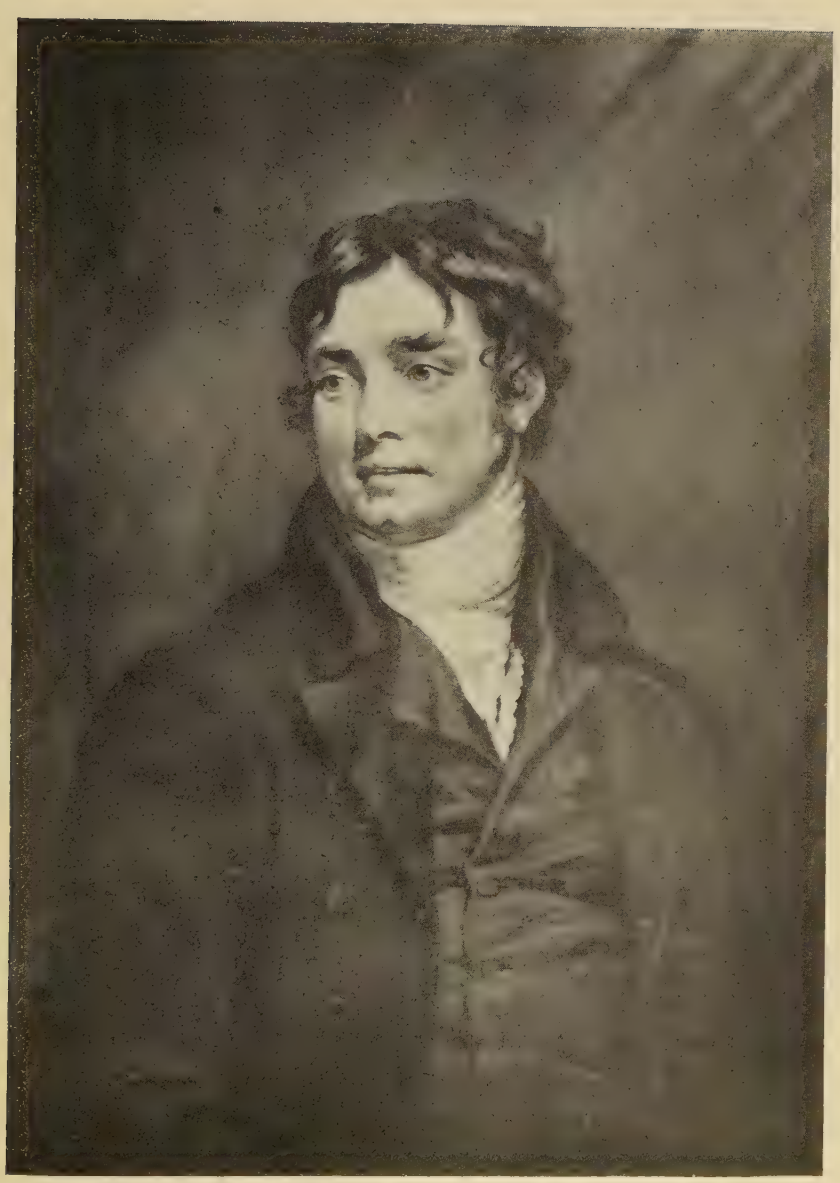
* Dr. William Dick. See Index, Vol. V.

Wordsworth and Coleridge

Lady Beaumont to-day spoke much of Wordsworth; of His great mental powers, of the eloquence in His convention of Cintra, and of His manly contentment in limited circumstances & He having when He first married only £70 a year, & now has not more than £200 a yr. with a wife & 5 children, with an addition of one every year. She sd. that the acquaintance of Coleridge with Wordsworth commenced at a Political Debating Society, where on one occasion Wordsworth spoke with so much force & eloquence that Coleridge was captivated by it, & sought to know Him. Wordsworth for all He has published has recd. very little pecuniary profit, not in the whole more than a very few hundred pounds.—

Sir George sd. Sir Thos. Bernard had spoken to Him abt. obtaining money from government for the encouragement of Historical Painting, & asked me if I had read Shee's pamphlet on the subject. He sd. Sir Thomas was very sanguine in His hopes which added He, I am not, at the same time expressing that He should not stand in the way of it. He then talked of Artists making Patrons by the excellence of their productions, rather than of making artists by giving money, which wd. operate to cause a vast increase of Artists raised in hopes of obtaining it. He also repeated what He had often before mentioned, How little money Poets have earned by their labours, & that Milton produced His works, & Correggio His pictures in a state of comparative poverty, and with little hope of profit.—

[See previous volumes for references to Sir Francis Burdett, General Sir John Moore, William Beckford, Benjamin West, P.R.A., George Romney and Lord Castlereagh; Vols. I., II., III., IV., to John Bacon, R.A.; Vols. II., III., IV., V., to Correggio, Wordsworth, Coleridge, the Hon. Augustine Phipps; Vols. II., III., V., to James Moore and Vols. I., II., IV., to William Hayley, the poet.]



Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Poet and Philosopher.
By J. Northcote, engraved by W. Say.

[*To face p.* 36.

CHAPTER XI

1810

To Prevent Riots

April 8.—On my way to St. James's Chapel I met the Revd. Mr. Matthew, who told me His Son, Dr. Matthew, a Member of the Corps of St. James's Volunteers, had been out with His Corps, 4 or 500 during the night, till 5 oClock this morning, to prevent riots in the streets, by people assembled in favour of Sir Francis Burdett ; that several shots had been fired upon the regular soldiers who were parading the streets, & that one of them had been killed.—Mr. Matthew thought it wd. be prudent for the inhabitants of our district to meet & to form a plan for guarding our Houses. I told Him I had no apprehension for any but political men.—

Sir George Beaumont told me yesterday that Lord Castlereagh was so much offended with Lord Camden, the Brother of His Lordship's Mother in Law, Lady Londonderry, that He does not speak to Him.—

The British Constitution

Bishop of Salisbury's I dined at.—We talked of the agitated state of the town in consequence of the vote for committing Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower.—Miss Roberts* is niece to Mrs. Harrington of Windsor & Sister to a Captn. in the Navy. She spoke to me of the great effect produced on Her & upon many others, by the piety of the King at the Morning prayers which He daily attends, in a room in Windsor Castle, to which any person decently dressed, may go. She said His Majesty repeats the responses aloud, & with marked emphasis —

* Sarah Roberts, says Mr. R. A. Austin Leigh, was the youngest daughter of William Roberts, and died at Salisbury Tower, Windsor Castle, on April 23rd, 1829, in her sixtieth year. She was buried at Eton on the 30th. Mrs. Harrington must have been Sarah Harrington, a boarding dame at Eton College, *c.* 1800 ; she was buried on May 12th, 1811, and, by her will, left everything to her niece Sarah Roberts, of Windsor, or, failing her, to her nephew William Roberts, R.N. There is an announcement in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1783, page 893*a*, of the marriage of Miss Harrington (probably Mrs. Harrington) to Canon Jonathan Davies, Headmaster of Eton, who, in 1791, succeeded Dr. William Hayward Roberts as Provost of Eton, and it may be that Dr. Roberts was the father of Miss Roberts.

She said on the *Jubilee Day*, the 25th. of Octr. last the Dean & Chapter waited upon His Majesty & the Dean read an address upon the occasion, to which His Majesty replied in appropriate & well chosen language, & sd. that to the excellence of the *British Constitution* was owing all the good that had been experienced during His reign.

After having proceeded some length without stopping He became affected by His feelings & during many minutes could only utter what He chose to express by single words. Having concluded on this subject, He spoke to each of the Canons separately asking them questions abt. their families, &c.—One of the Canons gave this acct. when Miss Roberts & Mr. *De Luc** were present & on the readiness with which His Majesty expressed Himself and the good choice of His expression being remarked upon, Mr. De Luc said " His Majesty does not require anyone to compose for Him."

Princess Amelia

Miss Roberts spoke of the very bad state in which the Princess Amelia† is. She suffered so much from the exertion of being taken to Weymouth that she has never been so well since as she was in August last. She is now so weak, as to be unable to be taken from Her bed but to have it occasionally again made. It is still a matter of conjecture only what Her complaint is. It is an inflammatory disorder & internal. She is frequently bled & blistered &c. to counteract the inflammation. Her patience, resignation & piety are exemplary.

Dr. Pope, a Quaker, attends Her constantly, at Her own desire. Sir F. Milman did, but differing from Dr. Pope, He was dismissed. Then Dr. Heberden and [ ] attended Her, who seemed to adopt Sir F. Milman's opinion. They were dismissed ; & His Majesty then required Sir H. Halford (Dr. Vaughan) & Dr. Baillie to attend, but not to have any communications with any other Physicians, till they shd. have considered Her case, & given their opinion in writing, & sealed, to be delivered to the King. Their opinions very much coincided with that of Dr. Pope, & from that period they have regularly attended the Princess Amelia at Windsor every Friday, & after seeing Her, always go to the King, with whose conversation & observations shewing much knowledge & ability, they have been very much struck.

Banner of Sedition

Miss Roberts said that after Morning Divine Service to-day, Mr. Douglass,‡ Son to the late Bishop of Salisbury, called upon them & said He had just come from St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, where,

* Jean André Deluc (1727-1817), geologist and meteorologist. He lived at Windsor from 1804 until his death. He is frequently mentioned in Madame D'Arblay's Diary.

† Daughter of George III. See Index, Vol. V.

‡ The Rev. Canon William Douglas. See Index, Vol. V.

He preached, & chose for His text " Search the Scriptures." He said that in His [research] He noticed that in the Scriptures wd. be found commands to enforce obedience to the Laws & to orders, & alluding to the tumults arising from the commitment of Sir F. Burdett, He said " That the bloody Banner of Sedition was unfurled, & that it was the bounden duty of those who have the power to prevent the mischief it might cause, by a vigorous exertion against it, & that mercy to those who excite disturbance & commit violence is an injury to Society."—He said the Speaker of the House of Commons was at Church, also several other members, & that while He was proceeding on this subject He saw the Speaker give a twist as if He felt it.

The Prince's Dinner

The Bishop told me He had recd. an invitation from the Prince of Wales to dine at Carlton House on Monday 16th. inst. where all the *Knights of the Garter* & the Prelate, Chancellor, & Dean of the Order, are to be assembled. This dinner is given by the Prince it being the Jubilee year of His Majesty's reign.—He said that the apartments which were fitted up at a vast expense under the direction of the late Walsh Porter are now undergoing a complete alteration under the direction of a person appointed.—

On my return from the Bishop's I saw illuminations at Sir Martin Ffolkes's & at several other Houses in Cavendish Square, probably to give light to the Soldiers.—

Sir Francis Taken to the Tower

April 9.—Sir George Beaumont called. Lord Arden had told Him that Sir F. Burdett had been taken this forenoon to the Tower by an armed force. They were obliged to break into His House, as He wd. not have His doors opened to them.—Sir George thought the Government had not acted judiciously, in not having better concerted their measures & not having acted with more promptness & decision. The vote of the House of Commons must be supported, therefore, it shd. have been done, & the propriety of their proceedings might have been afterwards settled.

April 10.—Lawrence called in the even'g. He thought Sir Francis Burdett had by His letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons completely done away all the grounds which He could hope to be popular.—

[In the House of Commons this day the letter of Sir Francis Burdett to the Speaker was taken into consideration, and after a long discussion, it was Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, " That the letter was a high and flagrant breach of the privileges of that House ; but, as it appeared from the evidence of the Serjeant at Arms, that the order of the House had been executed, the House did not think it proper to proceed farther,"—The

Honble. Mr. Lyttleton sd. "Among the grounds of complaint He had against the Honble. Baronet He cd. not pass over His implied promise to the Serjeant at Arms to accompany him to the Tower. He had lived on terms of friendship with that Honble. Baronet; but this was an act so wholly unworthy of him, that He must for ever abjure him either as a private or a political friend."—From small note-book.]

[See previous volumes for references to Dr. John Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, and Lord Arden; I., III., IV., V., to Sir Francis Milman, M.D.; II., III., IV., V., to Sir Thomas Bernard; IV., V., to Dr. Vaughan; III., IV., V., to Dr. Matthew Baillie; I. to Dr. Heberden; III., V., to Sir Martin Ffolkes.]

CHAPTER XII

1810

Blackballing

April 11.—Robert Smirke called, to inspect the Stove made by Moser for my Great Painting room.—I dined alone.—Lysons called, & told me Sir Henry Englefield & Mr. Symonds, have written Circular letters to Members of the Antiquary Society, soliciting their votes for Mr. Buckler to be elected a member, against whose admission into the Society He writes an opposition is intended which He considers as very unjust towards Him, and highly improper towards the very numerous & respectable members of the Society who have signed His Certificate.—Lysons spoke of this act of theirs with great indignation. He reckoned upon 80 promises to vote against Buckler's election, who has twice before been blackballed, and thought He might reckon upon towards 70 as likely to attend.

After Lysons left me I recd. a letter from Sir Henry Englefield to the above effect—indeed in *those words*.—

[On the following day Farington wrote] Antiquary Society I went to. Sir Henry Englefield in the Chair; a very full meeting. A Ballot was had for—Buckler. His certificate was signed by a prodigious number, —among whom,—the *Speaker*,—the Chief Baron,—many Bishops, *&c.* —On opening the Boxes there were

for—Mr. Buckler*	90.
against	43.
	133.

After the Election I went with Smirke & Lawrence to Lysons chambers.

Royal Academy Affairs

April 12.—Philips I met [at Christie's] & expressed my sentiments against not exhibiting in the Council room witht. the approbation of a General Assembly.—He said it was much His desire & that of several

* John Buckler (1770-1851), architect and topographical artist, who was born at Calbourne, Isle of Wight, contributed water-colours yearly to the Royal Academy from 1796 to 1849.

other members of the Academy, viz : Thomson, Owen &c. to renew the intercourse which formerly subsisted by dining together once a fortnight from Novr. till June in each year at some tavern. He sd. it was necessary it shd. be called the *Royal Academy Club*, but might consist of a certain number who shd. agree to it. I told Him I had no objection, He having expressed His & the wish of others that some of the old members of the Academy shd. belong to it & named West, me, Dance, Smirke, & Lawrence.—

April 13.—Sir George Beaumont I dined with. Sir George told us that finding Mr. West, Philips & others concurring with Him in opinion that the small picture sent by Wilkie to the Exhibition was a performance inferior to what He had before done, advised Him to *withdraw it*, which He had done.—

The Diploma Gallery

April 14.—Howard I called upon at the Academy. I objected to a catalogue of the probationary pictures being made, a thing quite new, which wd. tend to confound it with the Exhibition ; & that not only myself but others objected to it, & I mentioned Smirke's name. He observed that certainly Mr. Smirke's picture was an inferior work from His hand.—

I remarked that several of the Academicians had not left probationary pictures there, & that others who intended to present better pictures, wd. feel mortified at Having those now there pointed out to the publick, & that shd. it be thought adviseable to make a catalogue & to shew the room in this manner, notice shd. be given to the members, as several wd. probably be induced by it to send other pictures.—He talked of it being a warning to those hereafter to be elected to be more careful to send better works, but I sd. I could not see the prudence of punishing those who had [sent] what was common & overlooked by the Council at the period of the work being executed, as it was sure now to create very unpleasant feelings in many which might be avoided by proceeding in the other manner. He proposed that I shd. write to the Council expressing my sentiments on the subject for their consideration.

Wilkie I called on.—Sir George Beaumont was there. He was proceeding with His picture of the Scene before the Ale House in an admirable manner.—He shewed me the picture which He had withdrawn from the Exhibition, " the Old man dancing to the child " which I saw was much inferior to His former productions.*

Forging Bank Notes

April 15.—Landseer called. He sd. He had of late corresponded with Sir Saml. Romilly† on the subject of so forming Bank notes as to prevent forgeries. He had devised a mode of doing, as to imitate which, it wd. require 5 men to unite together for twelve months to effect it, & the

* See entry for July 15th.

† Sir Samuel Romilly (1757-1818), jurist and orator.

difficulty & length of time thus necessary wd. prevent He believed, the attempt. He had attended Bank Directors at a meeting to consider how Bank notes cd. be formed so as to prevent forgeries, & had seen a specimen (not His own) and a certain improvement on the present mode, but He found them apparently indifferent abt. it. They do not pay forged notes when discovered, & therefore take the chance. Landseer urged Sir Saml. Romilly to move Parliament to oblige the Bank Directors to adopt a better Plan, but Sir Saml. expressed that He felt a difficulty in moving Parliament upon it.—

Public Criticism

Smirke I called on & we went to Lawrence who told us that this morn'g He had met Flaxman & Woodforde at Carlisle's and there talked with them of the intention of the Council of the Royal Academy to exhibit the Council room & to give a Catalogue of the pictures.—Lawrence remonstrated against it, but *they* both supported it, & Woodforde expressed that those pictures which are but inferior works of the Artists who painted them wd. serve as a warning to such Artists as may hereafter be elected members not to send slight performances.—Thus presumptuously, Lawrence observed, do the present members of Council act, & thus do force upon the public notice works which were never intended for it; & Smirke added, lay them open to public criticism which may operate unfavourably either way. If the works are superior to what the artist now produces He may be held out as no longer posessing the powers He had or if inferior, it may be sd. that the works they produced at the period of their Election, are much inferior to those of many artists who cannot now obtain the attention of the Academy.

[See previous volumes for references to Thomas Phillips, R.A.; II., III., IV., V., to John Landseer, A.R.A., and Sir Anthony Carlisle, surgeon, and I., III., IV., to Sir Henry Englefield.]

CHAPTER XIII

1810

The Princess and Lady Oxford

April 16.—Lawrence called in the evening. The Princess of Wales is now in habits of much intimacy with Lady Oxford, who visits Her with unusual familiarity. While other Ladies of rank on approaching Her, shew their respect by a formal curtsey, she enters the room, & walks up to the Princess holding out Her Hands in the manner of perfect equality; which, the Princess accepting, takes her under the arm & walks abt. the room with Her.—Lady Beverly being there the other night, with one of the Lady Percy's Her daugr. on seeing this turned to Mrs. J. A. [Angerstein] & sd. "The Princess is very obliging, we meet here those we do not meet in other places."—Lady Oxford now visits Sir Francis Burdett in the Tower; the Princess is very desirous to see Him.—Lady Oxford brought to Her a message from Sir Francis, "That the most injudicious thing the Princess cd. now do wd. be again to run in debt."—This had alarmed Her.

A Packet of Letters

The Princess told a story of a person who had delivered a packet of letters to another to be carried to a Captain in the Navy. These letters the person left in a Hackney Coach & forgot the number of it.—They were, with precaution, advertised, & in a while a letter was recd. from a person who had them & demanded £3000 for delivering them up. This was refused. A second letter came stating that if that Sum was not paid, they wd. soon be in the hands of a Printer. The person who sent the letters then pd. the £3000—by selling jewels, as it was afterwards discovered.

April 17.—[The *Morning Post* says—The Collection of pictures which belonged to the late Mr. Walsh Porter were sold on Saturday last by Mr. Christie for no less a Sum than £30,033. A Picture by Claude went for £2750, another, by Corregio, was sold for £2050. The latter picture we understand, was once sold for £7000. It was altogether a good & well-chosen Collection.*

* The Claude was "Sinon Before Priam," which came from the Ghigi Palace, and the Correggio was a version of the "Danae." In 1816 it was again sold at a reduced price: £324. Redford gives the figures respectively as £30,074 19s., £2,287 10s., and £2,152 10s.

This day a large body of the Electors of Westminster assembled by advertisement, met in Palace Yard, & unanimously voted a strong Petition to the House of Commons against the seizing & imprisoning Sir Francis Burdett, one of their Members; also a letter to Sir Francis Burdett warmly approving the whole of His political conduct.—In the even'g the Petition was presented to the House of Commons and was ordered to lie on the table.—From small note-book.]

Spanish and French

April 18.—Mrs. Hoppner I called on, & sat some time with Her and Her Son Lascelles Hoppner, & gave them the best advice I cd. respecting the unfinished pictures left by Her late Husband.—

Lascelles Hoppner had been 13 months in Spain with Mr. Frere, the Ambassador, chiefly at Seville. He speaks the language, & made a point of living as much as He cd. with the Spaniards. He spoke of the lower order or mass of the Spaniards as being a fine people; very honourable, & seeming to disregard money, being willing to do anything from kindness. The men of this degree fine figures,—the women genteel & airy, but rather pretty than handsome. Both Sexes have much natural grace. A Painter has nothing to do but to imitate what He sees perpetually,—groupes of picturesque figures,—attitudes always striking to the eye of an Artist. The Cloak & other parts of the dress what a painter wd. attempt to conceive.—The people are spirited & gay witht. the frivolity of the French. They are very religious, & this substantially, as it influences their morals.

Their detestation of the French is rooted and unconquerable, & the cruelties committed by the French have been retaliated upon them by the murder of every Frenchman who is found straggling or detached so as to be overcome, & it is calculated that 200,000 Frenchmen have perished in Spain. Not less than 400,000 men kept constantly in Spain cd. keep the people under, & wherever this pressure shd. at any time be taken off that part of Spain wd. again be in a state of insurrection.

And the English

The Spaniards look to the English with the highest respect and confidence, & wherever British came, the people declared themselves to be safe.—Seville is a very large City & contains abt. 90,000 inhabitants. The people are as they were 100 years ago & more of their appearance, & manners, & the buildings of the town &c. exhibit to a Stranger the novelty of that which resembles what was seen at a far earlier period. —Antiquities, Moorish, & Roman, abound more than can be described. —The Fandango, with Castanets, danced by the women & Girls, is a most graceful & captivating dance. The Climate is delightful.—No winter.

Cadiz is a beautiful town abt. the size of Portsmouth. It might be

made as impregnable as Gibraltar. The Peninsula on which it stands, is on approaching the City, not wider than 3 times the breadth of a Common street.—

Many of the great Spanish nobility have acted nobly. Several of them who had immense revenues, & have been courted by the French to retain them for the sake of their example & influence have refused to accept the terms offered, & have preferred living humbly in small lodgings to remaining in their palaces at the expence of their patriotism.

Farington*

April 19.—Davis, I called upon & we had a long conversation abt. the work carrying on. It was understood between us that they shd. pay to me a certain sum quarterly, & that I shd. proceed in collecting subjects & in making drawings, the accounts of each to be ballanced, by an entry mutually kept.—He also spoke to me abt. supplying them with drawings for Strype's edition of Stowe's acct. of London.

* To the July (1923) issue of *Chambers's Journal* Miss Gertrude Bacon gives a series of interesting extracts from the Diary of her great-grandfather, John Bacon, R.A., who has often been referred to by Farington. Of the latter the well-known sculptor says:

"This tall, gentlemanly man was a landscape painter of considerable merit as far as I could judge from the very few specimens of his work which were exhibited. I suppose he had a private fortune, or he could not have devoted so much time to the proceedings of the Academy, of which he might be regarded as Prime Minister at one time. He was the R.A. referred to when his Majesty King George the Third used to inquire of the President, 'Well, what is that busy man about?'"

CHAPTER XIV

1810

Academy Rules

April 19.—Academy General Meeting I went to. Calcott recd. His Diploma having deposited a picture which He intended for the Exhibition.—The question for discussion was "Whether the probationary pictures shd. be inserted in the Catalogue of the Exhibition, viz: those hung in the Council Room, & the names of the Academicians who painted them be also printed." This was the substance of the question.—

Previous to deciding this point I spoke of the Council having prematurely & injudiciously resolved not to exhibit works in the Council room before they had seen what has & wd. have been sent for Exhibition, it being in their power to have made this resolution at any later period. —I particularly dwelt upon the loss the Academy had sustained in not having Westall's two drawings made for Mr. Chamberlain, which alone wd. have raised the credit of the Academy in this department of the Art above all external competition. These were withheld in consequence of the above resolution.—I also spoke of it being reported that many ingenious works must be excluded from want of room.—Howard sd. That there were not now any pictures of merit which had not been placed.

The question of printing the names of the Academicians who painted the probationary pictures, with descriptions of those pictures was then debated.—

The Speakers against it were Farington.
Lawrence.
For it Flaxman.
Shee.

Mr. West sd. it had been customary in Foreign Academies for the Painters to have their names painted on the Frames of their pictures. Rigaud sd. It had been formerly proposed to have the names so marked in this Academy.—I & Lawrence contended that whatever resolution shd. be thought proper to be passed, it shd. allow due notice to the Academicians to enable them to exchange their pictures for such as might be thought better works, previous to any Catalogue of them being given to the public.—

On holding up of hands there appeared for making a Catalogue of them— 7.
Against it 12.

Kemble's Salary

April 21.—Robt. Smirke dined with me.—He told me that Kemble as *Manager* of Covent Garden Theatre has £200 per annum, & that He has twelve guineas for each night that He performs, & that on an average He performs 2 or 3 times a week.—The rects. of Covent Garden Theatre are such that in four years the whole of their debt for the building of the Theatre will be paid off. The Proprietors stand their own insurance, thereby saving £8500 a year, which they wd. have to pay were they fully insured.—No Office wd. insure them at less than 4 guineas per cent., and no Office wd. go further than to insure for £10,000, so great is the difference of risk esteemed to be between a Theatre & a common building.—

Mr. Fuller, member for Suffolk, has engaged Turner to go into that County to make drawings of three or four views.—He is to have 100 guineas for the *use* of His drawings, which are to be returned to Him.

[On Thursday last 19th inst. an Inquest was held at the Red Lion in Clarges St, by H. Gell Esqr. on the body of Mr. Blore, a Master builder, who died on Thursday, in a fit of laughing, in Dover St.—Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.—From small note-book.]

A Man of Resolution

April 22.—Lawrence came to tea.—He told me that the Expedition to Egypt was planned by Lord Melville, in opposition to the sentiments of the Cabinet Council & to objections *written by the King*.—He, however, prevailed; & when news of the success of the British forces was recd. the King with His family went to Lord Melville's at Wimbledon, where, after partaking of a Collation, the King desired all present to fill their glasses, & He gave as a toast—"The Man who had the resolution to propose the Expedition to Egypt, & to persevere in carrying into execution this successful measure, against the opinion of the Council & the written sentiments of the King."—Thus candidly did His Majesty compliment Lord Melville.—

Carlton House Tavern

Sir Geo. Beaumont told me that the Grand entertainment which is to be given tomorrow by the Prince of Wales to the Knights of the Garter, originated thus.—Lord Hardwicke told Sir George that when lately Lord Wellesley recd. the Garter at Windsor, a conversation took place among a few in which it was proposed for them to meet together on *St. George's Day* at the Free masons Tavern or some other, the Duke

of Clarence sd. "He thought *Carlton House* Tavern wd. be the best place they could meet at." The Prince of Wales immediately said "Let it be so," & it was fixed to assemble there.

April 23.—[This day the Prince of Wales gave a very grand entertainment to the Knights of the Garter, at Carlton House. Present—Dukes of York—Clarence—Kent—Cumberland, Sussex and Gloucester. Dukes of Devonshire, Rutland, Beaufort; Marquisses Buckingham, Salisbury, Hertford, Stafford, & Wellesley; Earls of Carlisle—Spencer, Hardwicke—Camden, Chesterfield, Dartmouth, Westmorland, Lonsdale, Chatham & Pembroke.—The company assembled at 7 oClock & dined at ½ past 7.—From small note-book.]

Middiman called & took drawings of views in Cornwall.—He told me He had all His life been subject to an affection in his head which has prevented Him from ever being able to bear being on an elevated situation. He has frequently fallen suddenly down while walking in the street, as if dead, yet has immediately risen again witht. any sense of feeling worse for it, He sd. He has long expected an early death, but has now lived so long, (He is now abt. 57) that He has ceased to have apprehension from it.—I had company to dinner. We dined in the Great Painting room, the first time since it was furnished.—

[See previous volumes for references to Lord Melville; II., III., IV., V., to Richard Wellesley, first Marquis of Wellesley; II., III., IV., to John Richard Rigaud, R.A.; IV., V., to Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, and IV., to Samuel Middiman, the engraver.]

CHAPTER XV

1810

Don Quixote

April 23.—Smirke called in the even'g, much hurt at Robt. Smirke's drawing being ill-placed in the Exhibition.—He told me He had been 10 days employed solely in considering subjects for pictures in the History of Don Quixotte, & in making designs. He desired me now to speak to Cadell & Davis respecting it.—He sd. He shd. decline having any concern in the work as property, but thought of asking 30 guineas each for the use of such pictures as He shd. paint—to have the work published in 4 volumes quarto, & to have 6 plates in each volume, and afterwards to publish in *numbers*, a continuation of the prints only, to extend to 70 or 80 in all: these to be bound up with the work or not at the pleasure of those who may purchase the volumes.—I hesitated abt. extending the number, but He sd. "If Cadell & Davis do not go through [with] the work in this manner some one else will do it."

A Hair Dresser

April 25.—Cadell & Davis I called upon & saw Davis, & stated to Him Smirke's proposal respecting the publication of Don Quixotte, with which He was much pleased.

Ward called. He told me His pictures in the Exhibition were much approved, & that in consequence Thomson, Owen, Shee, Calcott, Philips, Woodforde, & Beechey had expressed themselves in such a manner as to satisfy Him that they will vote for Him to succeed to one of the vacant Seats in the Academy; and that if I wd. support Him He shd. consider Himself certain.—

He told me that Say, the Mezzotinto Engraver, is a native of Norwich, & abt. 35 yrs. of age. He was a Hair Dresser, & in His House Chalon,* the Animal painter who married Ward's Sister, lodged, & observing that Say had a great pleasure in drawing & in attempting to paint when He had leisure from His business, He introduced Him to Ward, who found him endeavouring to paint landscape, but seeing

* H. B. Chalon. See Vol V., pages 221-2.

that His forte wd. be copying. He disuaded Him from proceeding in that line, & advised Him to become an engraver, & gave Him instruction how to proceed in working in mezzotinto. He has now completed a very fine print of Mrs. Siddons for which He is to have only abt. 80 guineas, while Orme, the publisher, will get Hundreds by it.—This Plate was made what it is by Lawrence's superintendance, who wd. while He was at work upon it, pass whole days with Him, giving directions how to proceed.—

Wm. Wells called. He told me His mother who died on the 17th. inst. was 78 years of age. She was sister to Sir Richd. Neave. She had Her faculties perfect till within 10 days of Her death, when while dining out, she Had a sort of fit, & from that dozed in a state of something like insensibility till she died. He mentioned further distress in His family. This morning His nephew, eldest son of Admiral Wells, and abt. 22 years of age, a Student of Lincolns Inn set off for Bristol Hot-Wells, by advice of Dr. Baillie being in a consumptive state. He was a distinguished scholar at Eaton, & posesses a strong understanding. —Admiral Wells has had a paralytick attack & W. Wells sd. cannot be expected to live many years. A niece of theirs also, a daugr. of the late Revd. Mr. Drummond, died on Sunday last.—

April 26.—[This day was married the Marquiss of Douglass to Miss Susan Euphemia Beckford, youngest daugr. of Wm. Beckford Esqr. of Fonthill by the Lady Margaret Gordon daugr. of Charles, Earl of Aboyne. No person was present at the marriage but the Clergyman & Mr. Beckford.—From small note-book.]

April 27.—Wm. Wells I called upon & saw the large picture by Wilson formerly belonging to the Earl of Kerry, & lately to Mr. Hodges of Bath. —Mr. Scroope bought it from Mr. Hodges for 150 Guineas, & sold it to John Wells for Willm. Wells for 200 guineas.—Wm. Wells told me He had purchased the picture by Claude called " The Inchanted Castle "* from Mr. Buchanan, the Picture dealer for £1000,—& that He shd. now cease from purchasing.—This picture which was in the posession of Mr. Troward, the Solicitor, was sold at the sale of Dr. Chauncey's Collection for 850 guineas.—

Sir Francis Burdett Committed

Sir Robert Salusbury who moved for the committment of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower of London, told His Brothers that at a dinner where He met Mr. Percival, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. they

* In the Troward Sale (1807) " The Enchanted Castle " fetched £1,050, £945 in the Walsh Porter dispersal three years later, and £2,100 in the Wells Sale in 1848. This fine painting, which is in the Wantage Collection, has been frequently exhibited since 1848.

conversed abt. Sir Francis & His publication, & Mr. Percival sd. He did not know what the House of Commons would do, but that He thought Sir Francis ought to be committed to the Tower; & He sd. to Sir Robert, "You would be a proper person to move it, being a Country gentleman, and not always voting with us, it could not seem to arise from ministerial influence." Sir Robert objected, saying "He was not accustomed to speak in the House." To this Mr. Percival replied, "A few words will be sufficient, as we shall support you."—Being urged in this manner, Sir Robert, when Mr. Sheridan sd. "Who will be bold enough to move for Sir Francis being committed to the Tower," rose up & moved for His Committal.—When the Mob began to act in consequence of the Speaker's order they pursued Sir Robert, & so much alarmed was His Aunt Mrs. Salusbury, on acct. of His sometimes sleeping there that she for some nights quitted Her House in Russell Street.—Sir Robert, to avoid the Mob, went to His Brother's in Hertfordshire, but returning to London He went to several Hotels each of which refused to take Him in, stating that they were apprehensive it would expose them to have their Houses destroyed by the Mob. He then left London & went to His House in Wales.—

The Duke and Sir Joshua

April 29.—Mr. Angerstein I dined at,—Lawrence only there.—Mr. Angerstein told us that Mr. Locke of Norbury Park is a natural Son of a Mr. Locke, who was in some way engaged in Commerce. He was a relative of the great Mr. Locke, the Philosopher.—Mr. Angerstein purchased Norbury Park for Him while He was in Italy after His marriage with Miss Schaub, a daugr. of Sir Luke Schaub.—

Mr. Angerstein sd. He had been informed that the Duke of Devonshire has £130,000 a year. He promised the late Duchess on Her death bed that He wd. pay Her debts, & He has done it, but not with *interest.*—Sir Joshua Reynolds told Mr. Angerstein that He was accustomed to go to Devonshire House occasionally, to look at the pictures having the privilege to do it whenever He pleased. One day He was studying the pictures when the Duke coming into the room conversed with Him, and whilst the conversation was going on the Duke rang the Bell & ordered His servant to bid the Chariot be brought to the door; a little while after He again rang the Bell & told the Servant He wd. not have the Chariot but would ride; not long after He again rang the Bell & said He would not ride but wd. go in the Coach with the Duchess. Proceeding with Sir Joshua in conversation, He expressed surprise that He, who had acquired fame & fortune by His profession did not retire from further exertion. Sir Joshua replyed "To me the practice of my profession is everything; it is a constant occupation for my mind, gives me further hopes of reputation & such other advantages as arise from it." He then added, your Grace's situation is very different. You are in possession of all that can enable you to make a choice, of

what may be agreeable to you. Rank; Princely fortune you possess; but in my situation I have a constant impulse to one thing, Your Grace has not, and Sir Joshua then remarked upon His having so frequently varied in His choice of amusement since He came into that room.—

[See previous volumes for references to Richard Brinsley Sheridan, J. J. Angerstein, William Locke, of Norbury, and William Beckford and his family; II., III., IV., V., to Spencer Perceval, afterwards Prime Minister, and I., II., IV., V., to William, fifth Duke of Devonshire.]

CHAPTER XVI

1810

A Great Brokery Concern

May 2.—Steers I met today. He told me His Brother Charles who died lately after having been sometime in a state of insanity, had He lived never cd. have recovered.—James Steers returned to the Brokery business abt. a month ago, and will remain in Partnership with Mortimer. —Stokes, a relation of the Steer's, quits the Connexion, as He will not act with Mortimer.—The business done for Chancery is not yet given either to the House or to Stokes ; both are applying for it.—The profits arising from transacting this great concern are divided between the Broker employed & the Accountant General.—

May 3.—Before dinner I walked to the British Gallery & there met Sir Thomas Bernard & V. Green.—I afterwards went to the House of the late Caleb Whitefoord, His pictures being upon view previous to their being sold. I met Calcott there, who remarked upon the quantity of rubishy pictures which Whitefoord had collected.*

Artists and Publishers

May 4.—This day with Smirke at Davis's, the plan for the publication of a translation of the History of Don Quixotte was settled.—We also considered in what manner a new edition of Strype's edition of Stowe's

* Caleb Whitefoord's pictures characterised in the sale catalogue as "the capital, extensive, and very valuable collection," contained at least one fine painting, the charming "Nelly O'Brien," "painted with the magic effect of Rembrandt" by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which the Marquess of Hertford purchased for the paltry sum of £64. It is now one of the "gems" of the Wallace Collection. This may be the picture said to have been sold in the lifetime of Reynolds for 10 guineas, and is probably the Miss O'Brien with a Hat, which Sir Joshua recorded as having been sold for £36 15s. to Mr. Simons in November, 1772.

In addition to the "Nelly O'Brien" there were in the Whitefoord collection twenty-seven other pictures attributed to Sir Joshua, sold on May 4th and 5th, 1810. These included a full-length portrait of "Mrs. Nesbitt," the actress, which fetched £31 10s. ; "Charity," £89 5s. ; "Macpherson the Poet"—of Ossian fame—£42, bought by the Earl of Egremont ; a study for Sir Joshua's self-portrait for the Uffizi Gallery, in Florence, £76 13s. ; "A Portrait of a Boy," £86 2s. ; and a portrait of "Sir J. Stuart," half-length, £147 4s.

On May 18th of the same year seven portrait sketches by Reynolds were sold as the property of Caleb Whitefoord, and very small prices were realised.

acct. of London shd. be published, & the size of the Book (a quarto), and of the Plates to be engraved was settled.—Davis wished me to give Him a list of such subjects as I shd. be able to supply them with.—We also looked at impressions from the plates of Macklin's Bible which are now the property of Messrs. Cadell & Davis.—Davis remarked that there are no engravings in it from passages in the *Revelations* and thought it wd. be adviseable to have a few painted, which Smirke concurred in.—He also had a doubt whether as some of the plates in Macklin's Bible are very indifferently engraved, perhaps 6 or 8 in number, it wd. not be best to omit them altogether in a new edition, but Smirke thought otherwise, saying that the mass of the people are not judges of art, and shd. any be omitted it might be objected that the new edition was imperfect.—

Little Known Cornwall

We talked of the *Britannia Depicta*, and on my stating to Davis that Cornwall is a county but little known & contains much picturesque & singular matter and that it would be adviseable to increase the number of prints for that County, especially as it has been little visited by Artists, He agreed that the number of prints, including Four subjects from drawings by Smith, shd. be increased from Sixteen to Twenty Prints.—He also agreed that there should be Twenty prints for Cumberland.

May 5.—Smirke told me that Daniell sometime since made an agreement with Miller, the Bookseller, to let Him have the use of the whole of the plates of His Indian views, to take off Twenty-five complete sets, for which Miller paid Him £1200.—Miller found the paper, & paid for the printing & colouring of the prints.—A condition of this agreement was that till Miller shd. have sold the whole of these 25 sets Daniell *shd. not dispose of any witht. allowing Miller a certain proportion of the profit.*

Peculation and Tyranny

May 7.—Dance told me that Lieut: Col^{l}. Leigh, of the 10th (the Prince's) regt. of Dragoons, & apparently a great favourite & much a Companion of His Royal Highness, had acted in His capacity of Lieut: Col^{l}. in a most unjustifiable manner; that he had been guilty of various kinds of peculation, by supplying the men with articles at a very advanced price, by which He put money into His pocket. From fear of His tyranny, for which He was universally disliked, the men forbore from making public clamour, but at last His conduct was reported, & it became necessary to notice it. In consequence an order came from the Prince of Wales requiring an examination into the state of the regiment. It was directed to the Commanding Officer, which happened to be Major Palmer, He proceeded with the enquiry & drew up a report, which He openly informed Col^{l}. Leigh He had done; that it wd. be presented; and that it behoved Him to prepare a defense.—Leigh

affected to treat it lightly; it was presented to the King; and probably in any other case a Court Martial wd. have been the consequence; but it is supposed that through the interest of the Prince this was avoided, and it was settled by Leigh resigning the Lieutenant Colonelcy, to which Major Palmer being the next officer in succession on paying abt. 1000 guineas was advanced.—

Farington's Logic

Sir George Beaumont called & sat with me two Hours.—He had much to say upon several points. He had felt himself awkwardly situated with Lawrence to whom, at the desire of Lord Mulgrave, he had sat twice or three times for His portrait but it was left in an unfinished state. He had sat to Hoppner, but Lord Mulgrave did not like the picture, which, however, He had now approved & Sir George has presented it to Him, & no longer has a wish to have that begun by Lawrence finished. Under these circumstances what should He do respecting Lawrence. I told Him Lawrence's rule was to have half price after the first sitting & that if He had deviated from it in this instance it must have been from His not knowing who He was to apply to. He asked me what I shd. do in such case. I told Him I wd. not subject myself to any doubt or remark which might be made by any one with whom I might have any concern. That Lawrence's time had been engaged in two or three sittings; that His rule was to have half price; and that whatever cause might prevent any further wish to have the picture finished I could not think of leaving Him witht. a recompence. That were the Half price to be paid, the picture might be left witht. further notice & there cd. be no feeling of Lawrence having reason to complain.—He agreed with me in these sentiments.—

Wilkie's Good Sense

He then spoke of Wilkie, & told me that feeling He had a picture of His painting (The Blind Fidler), at a price much below its value, He yesterday sent Him a draft for Fifty guineas in addition to Fifty guineas which He had before paid Him, and had also given Him a small picture by Teniers valued at Thirty guineas. Having stated this He shewed me a letter which Wilkie yesterday afternoon left at His House, written with good sense and feeling, acknowledging His kindness, declaring that He had already been paid amply, & begging to decline accepting any further remuneration. I was very much pleased with the letter & with the propriety with which it was written. Wilkie further acknowledged His obligation to Sir George, who had lent him the picture for Messrs. Boydell's to have an engraving made from it, for which they had agreed to pay Wilkie 50 guineas. Lord Mulgrave thought this too little; & Sir George spoke of what Wilkie might have made by opening a subscription for an engraving from this picture. I said, That if such a

plan had been adopted it shd. have been at the period when the picture was exhibited & was the object of universal admiration, & that had Wilkie told me that Messrs. Boydell had *now* made Him such an offer I should have thought it a fair proposal.—

[The Steers figure in previous volumes, but are not important. They acted as Farington's brokers. Valentine Green, A.R.A., the eminent engraver, appears in Vols. I., III., IV., V., but mainly as Keeper of the British Institution. For William Miller, the bookseller, see Vols. IV., V.; Messrs. Boydell, the publishers, are mentioned in all the volumes.]

CHAPTER XVII

1810

Sir George Beaumont and Haydon

May 7.—Sir George spoke of Haydon* & said He had been very unpleasantly circumstanced with respect to Him : That He gave Haydon a commission to paint a picture leaving the choice of subject to Himself. Haydon chose a Scene in Macbeth. Sir George desired that the picture & the figures might be of the size of West's Pylades & Orestes. Haydon afterwards expressed [a wish] to paint the picture on a whole length Canvass. Sir George complied with His wish, but having come to London in January last, He saw the figures drawn in upon the Canvass & saw that they were of a size which He particularly disliked,—something less than the life, & looking like a race of little men. He then objected to them ; but at Haydon's desire, He was to finish the picture thus begun & shd. not Sir George then like it, He was to paint another of the size which Sir George preferred. After Sir George returned to Dunmow a correspondence upon that subject commenced.

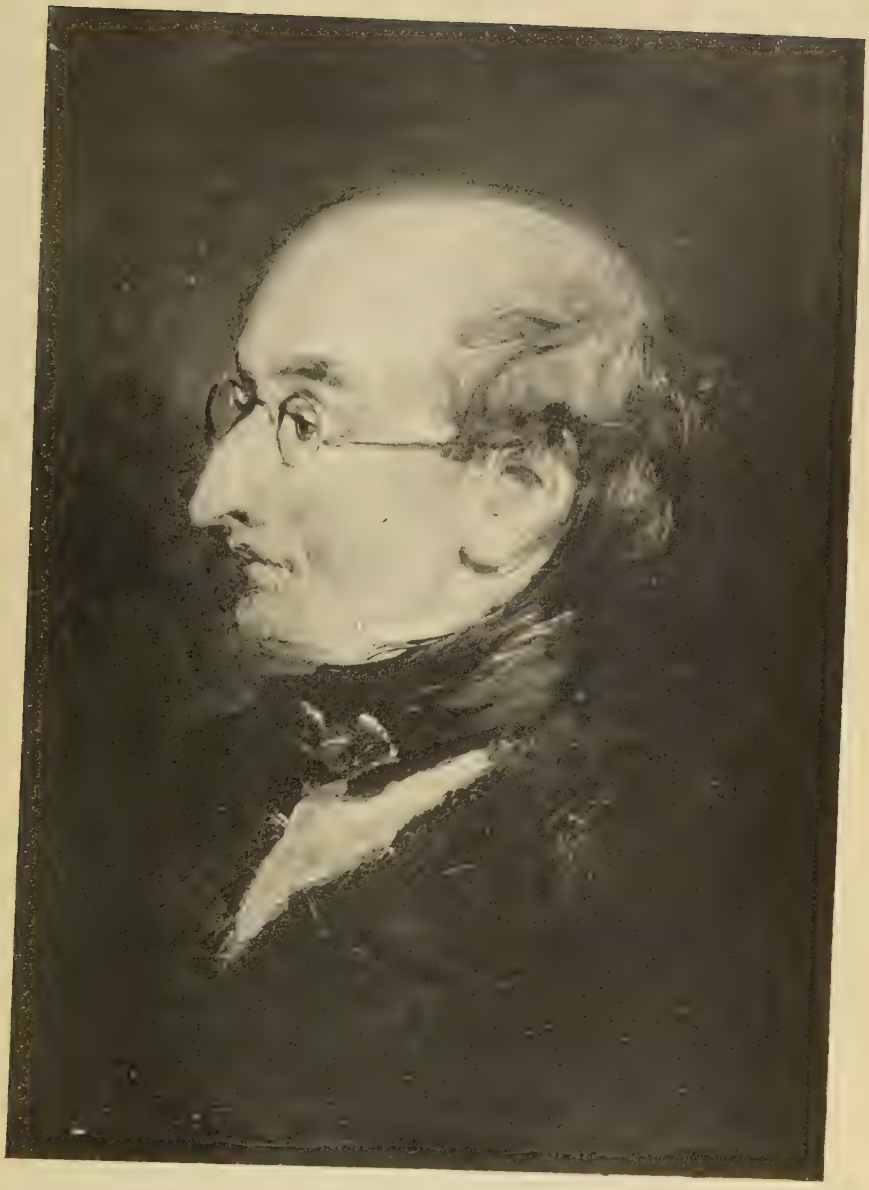
Sir George urged that the figures of the size of the three Mary's for

* A correspondent writes : References to Haydon in the Farington Diary vividly indicating his lack of mental balance, recall the fact that, notwithstanding the hyper-sensitiveness, egotism, and impulsive tactlessness which hastened his death, he rendered great service to his country and to the art he loved. At a time when art industries in this country had declined almost to the point of extinction he persistently advocated State organisation of culture in industrial art. He went down into the country, lectured in the great cities and industrial centres, discussed his views with manufacturers, and seized every opportunity to persuade politicians and ministers of the value of such culture. There is little doubt that his efforts in creating the movement for State-aided instruction and giving it a vigorous and sustained impulse strongly contributed to its fruition.

It was Haydon also who, when the Elgin marbles were brought to England, zealously defended them from the depreciatory attacks of Payne Knight, a critic of great influence, who was blind to their exquisite beauty : attacks which, if successful, might have kept the glorious Greek marbles from finding a home in the British Museum.

Haydon's published lectures on art have been influential in the education of young artists and may be read to-day with profit. They are remarkable for their clear exposition of salient points in abstruse elements of the subject. They were highly appreciated by Jules Dalou, the great French sculptor, when he was teaching in England.

Haydon, therefore, should have not only compassion for his overwhelming misfortunes, but our gratitude also for his zealous and fruitful service.



Benjamin Robert Haydon, Painter.
By Himself.

[*To face p.* 58.

which Anibal Carrach had been celebrated two centuries and a Half ought not to be objected to by Haydon, while the latter replied that He looked not to the Carrach's but to Michael Angelo & to Raphael, to the transfiguration & to the Crucifixion. Thus the matter stood when Sir George returned to London.

He then called upon Haydon, objections were repeated; Haydon persisted, and it finally ended in letters passing some of which from Haydon were such as seemed to show Him to be deranged in mind.—He demanded of Sir George that He might be at liberty to report to others what had passed between them on this subject. Sir George immediately consented; & Haydon witht. delay wrote a long letter to Lord Mulgrave calling *Him His real Patron.*—Sir George dined with His Lordship at the Admiralty on the day in which He recd. it who shewed it observing that Haydon wrote like a man in a state of madness.—Sir George told me He wd. shew me some of Haydon's letters, & sd. that in his last note to Him He had declared He should not any longer continue to write, but wished him success.—He now added to me, that He shd. decline His Society, which, after the experience He had had of Him could not be agreeable.

He said Wilkie, who has associated much with Haydon, condemns His conduct; but says He has talents & many good qualities.—Sir George sd. that on receiving Haydon's last letter He did not mean to reply to it; but the temper of it was such that He became alarmed from an apprehension that if He did not notice it Haydon might commit some desperate act upon Himself. He therefore wrote a few lines.*

May 11.—Gilpin, who now resides at Hurley 3 miles from Marlow, called. He mentioned the death of Mrs. Barrett, widow of George Barrett, R.A. abt. 3 weeks ago. She had a paralytic stroke sometime before. He applied to me to know [if] the youngest daugr. of Mrs. Barrett could request assistance from the Academy; she had long lived with & assisted Her mother. I told Him I wd. apply for Her, upon Her explaining to me the nature of Her situation.

Alarming Times

May 14.—Calcott called to-day. He mentioned that Thomson was gone to Portsmouth by advice of Carlisle to bathe in the Sea for his Rheumatick complaint,—the Hot Sea Bath.—He spoke of the *Times* as being very alarming. The people now *cheer* the Foot-guards, and insult & attack the *Horse-guards*, since the riots caused by Sir F. Burdett's

* See Haydon's Memoirs.

commitment.—He spoke of the weakness & impolicy of the present administration, & of the imprudent lengths they had gone.—

[In the newspaper (The *Day*), this morning appears the following advertisement—

"Architectural Lectures."

"Preparing for the Press." A statement of the circumstances which *are supposed* to have occasioned the interruption of the Architectural Lectures at the Royal Academy, and the new Law of that institution, declaring that "No Comments or criticisms on the opinion or productions of living Artists in this country, should be introduced into any of the Lectures delivered in the Royal Academy.—To which will be added, Observations on some modern Buildings, with engravings of the works referred to."

By John Soane, Architect, F.S.A.

—From small note-book.]

May 16.—Westall I called on & found Him unwell. Mr. Chamberlain had paid Him 1000 guineas for the two drawings of "The Grecian Marriage" and of "Christ receiving the little Children," & expressed Himself greatly pleased.

A New Loan

[This day in the House of Commons, Mr. Percival, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reported the terms on which the Loan of this year had this morning been contracted for, & stated that the Loan of 12 millions for Great Britain & Ireland, was borrowed at the interest of no more than £4.4.3d. per cent. which was 8s. 7d. pr. cent less than the interest of the Loan of last year. The Successful Bidders for the Loan were Messrs. Goldsmids, Son & Moxon, Baring, J. J. Angerstein, Battye, Aytoun & Ellis. The unsuccessful were Barnes, Steers, & Ricardo, Robarts, Curtis & Co. After Mr. Percival had spoken upon the subject of the Loan & shown how the interest of it might be provided for witht. laying on new Taxes, Mr. Rose [of the Treasury] sd. "We had done enough already for Posterity; no country had ever made such exertions."—From small note-book.]

Lord Mulgrave's Expenses

May 22.—The conduct of Mr. Percival & of Mr. Yorke in giving up part of their salaries of Office was condemned as improper. It was said Mr. Yorke's private fortune is not more than £900 a yr. Sir George sd. that Lord Mulgrave's expences while He was at the Admiralty were so great that He was above £1000 out of pocket.—

The dispute between Lord Radstock and the Marquiss of Lansdowne was mentioned. The latter was to have purchased pictures from the former to the amount of £16000 but now hesitated from an apprehension

that many of them were not originals.—West, Lawrence & Beechey were today at Lord Radstock's to inspect these pictures, & having wrote their opinion sealed it up to be opened at a time specified.*

[The Artists of Liverpool, held a meeting at the Crown & Anchor Tavern in that Town on the 30th. of March 1810, & it was Resolved Unanimously, to have an Annual Exhibition in that Town; that it shd. be opened on Wednesday August first 1810 & that works of Art shd. be recd. for that purpose from the 2nd. of July to the 14th. 1810; and that the Exhibition shd. be at the Gothic rooms & Gallery, Marble St.—

An Exhibition of works of Art, painting & Sculpture, & drawings at Leeds in Yorkshire, entitled "The Exhibition of the Northern Society," —was opened in April or May this year.—From small note-book.]

[See Volumes II., III., IV., for references to George Barrett, R.A.; II., III., to Charles Phillip Yorke, statesman, and III., V., to John, second Marquess of Lansdowne.]

* Lord Radstock's collection was sold in 1826, and the principal pictures realised comparatively small prices. See Vols. III., IV., V.

CHAPTER XVIII

1810

Chevalier D'Eon

May 28.—Danl. & Saml. Lysons called on their way to St. Pancrass Church where the funeral of the Chevalier D'Eon was to take place. I went there and was present at the funeral. [The Rev.] Danl. Lysons officiated. The body was brought in a Hearse, attended by two mourning Coaches, and two Carriages of Gentlemen.—It was interred within the Church near the entrance from the West door—The inscription on the Coffin was as follows ; viz :

Genevieve Louis Charles Auguste Andre Timothy, D'Eon de Beaumont ne Octr. 17, 1727 Obit May 21, 1810 AEtatis Suae 83.

Saml. Lysons told me that at Sir Joseph Banks's last night there was a frivolous dispute whether the person now dead was not another & not the real Madame D'Eon, as the Chevalier had long been called. This doubt seemed to have been founded on many years having elapsed without anything having been heard of this person. But during much of this time He had been imprisoned for debt, and was not dead, as was conjectured.—Madame Cole, a French woman, who was born in the same town with D'Eon, & was of the same age, lived with him during the last 25 years, & never supposed but that He was a woman. It appears that in infancy such was the form of parts of His body as to cause Him to be taken for a girl ; but at the age of 14 other signs appeared & He then assumed man's apparel & entered into the Army. In 1777 a trial took place in the Court of King's Bench respecting His Sex in consequence of many wagers having been laid, & the Frenchman came forward & swore to His being a woman, & satisfied the Jury that it was so. From this period He wore the dress of a woman till His death, when His Sex was fully manifested.—[See D.N.B.]

Windham's Illness

Saml. Lysons spoke of the indisposition of Mr. Windham. At a fire in Fred : North's* House He assisted in removing books ; & while

* The Hon. Frederick North, afterwards fifth Earl of Guildford. See Vol. V., page 187.

doing so, fell & bruised His Hip. After a time a small swelling appeared which increased to the size of an Egg. It was lately cut out by Mr. Lind a Surgeon, a very severe operation, it being in the fleshy part of the Hip. Much fever was caused by it, & Dr. Blane sd. at Sir Joseph Banks's last night, that Mr. Windham was a bad subject for disease, His constitution being in a bad state, & added, "Within the last twelve months I cured Him of a Dropsy."

June 1.—Admiral [Charles] Boyles told me that while He commanded the *Windsor Castle*, in passing through the Dardanelles with 4 other Men of War, where the passage is not more than a quarter of a mile wide, several shot were fired upon them from pieces of Ordnance of a prodigious Caliber. One of these shot hit the Windsor Castle, & lodged in the Main-mast. It was a piece of *Granite*, made round & smooth & was 800 pounds in weight.—I shewed Him Wm. Daniell's etchings from Dance's Heads, & proposed to him to sit to Dance which He agreed to.—

June 2.—At 10 I called on the Bishop of Salisbury, & shewed him a number of Cadell & Davis's Heads, and mentioned to Him their wish to have a portrait of His Lordship. He demurred a little from an apprehension of being *ostentatious* to have his portrait so published. This I combated; and He sd. He wd. give me an answer in a few days. He sd. Mrs. Fisher wd. be an advocate for it.—Coll. Fisher, Brother to the Bishop, & lately returned from Portugal was there.—He told me the scenery of several parts of Portugal is very fine; particularly in the vicinity of Cintra.—

June 3.—I went to St. James's Chapel; and afterwards called upon Dance & settled with [him] for Rear Admiral Boyles to sit to Him for His Portrait on Wednesday next.—Dance told me that He was on the point of quitting His situation as City Surveyor, it having been after much difficulty allowed that He had a right to nominate His Successor viz: to alienate the office; on the ground that He payed for the situation; which He did to His Father.—He signified to me that He shd. make *proper conditions* with Him (Montague) to whom He shd. give up the appointment.—He expressed a great desire to be relieved from the pressure of business.—

Windham Dying

H. Hamond* saw Philips, the Surgeon, to-day, who told Him that sometime ago Mr. Windham asked for His opinion of the swelling which He, Mr. W. felt in His Hip. Philips, on examining it, found that the swelling was deeply seated in the fleshy part, so as to make it almost difficult to feel it. He asked Mr. Windham whether He suffered any

* The Rev. Horace Hamond. See Index, Vol. III.

pain or inconvenience from it, to which Mr. W. replied in the negative. Philips then said, He thought it wd. be best to leave *it to Nature* to absorb it, or to work it up to a state of suppuration, when it might be opened and treated properly. Possibly nothing of any consequence might have arisen from it, & Mr. Windham might have lived 10 years longer. He is now abt. 60.—After this, Mr. Windham consulted *Home*, the Surgeon, who was for having it cut out, & gave as a reason that if He should strike His Hip against a table; or in any other way bruise it, it wd. be disagreeable.—The result was that Mr. Windham resolved to have the swelling cut out, & the operation was performed by *Lind*, the Surgeon. The inflammation which followed was more than His constitution could bear & this day He was reported to be dying.—

Academy of Engravers

June 4.—Landseer called. His mind full of consideration of a Plan for forming a Society & Academy of Engravers, patronised by the Duke of Gloucester, Lord Dartmouth &c. who have met at the Clarendon Arms, Bond Street, for that purpose. He said a Chaleographic Society of Engravers had already been formed consisting of some eminent artists & others who were of little note; but that this had been done witht. the concurrence of Sharpe, Heath, Holloway &c. [Engravers.]—He, Landseer, had had conversations with Mr. Whitbread M.P. upon the subject, & had stated doubts of objections to this plan, & Mr. W. had desired Him to *write His* sentiments which He, Mr. W. would read at the next meeting.—Landseer saw the probability of a Lectureship on Engraving if the proposed Academy should be established; but He had still His mind upon the *Royal Academy* for a similar situation.—

[See previous volumes for references to Sir Joseph Banks.]

CHAPTER XIX

1810

Windham's Death

June 4.—Lawrence wrote & informed me of the death of Mr. Windham, M.P.* who died this forenoon at ½ past Eleven oClock, [at his house in Pall Mall, in the sixty-first year of his age.] He afterwards called & shewed me a letter from Lord Aberdeen who was desirous to have a Cast taken from Mr. Windham's face.—I went with Him to Reynolds' the Engraver, & He took from thence a Half length portrait of Mr. Windham, painted by him.—He told me He had heard that Carlisle the Surgeon, was against the operation being performed which caused Mr. W's death; & He had heard that Dr. Baillie had said that Mr. Windham's body was in a very bad state;—that His flesh was like Horse-flesh.—

Doctors Differ

June 5.—I was at Home till past 4 oClock, when Westall called upon me to desire me to go with Him to His House to see a drawing made by His Brother,—a view of London Bridge, which I thought the best of His productions.—He, & John Aytoun,† told me that Carlisle the Surgeon, had informed them that He belonged to a Club which met at the Thatched House Tavern, of which Mr. Windham was a member,

* William Windham (1750-1810) was Secretary at War, under Pitt, and after a period in opposition, he in 1806 joined the "Ministry of All the Talents." He has been often mentioned in the Diary: See Index, Vols. I. to V. Windham himself kept a Diary, which was published in 1866, and the "Windham Papers," in two volumes, with an introduction by Lord Rosebery, was issued in 1913. Macaulay said that Windham was "the first gentleman of his age, the ingenious, the chivalrous, the high-souled Windham." Fanny Burney said of him: "He is one of the most agreeable, spirited, well-bred, and brilliant conversers I have ever spoken with," and Wraxall declared that "his conversation displayed the treasures of a highly-cultivated understanding."

Windham and Farington were associated. On May 29, 1794, Windham told Marchant, R.A., that he saw Farington "in the Gallery of the House of Commons, and that he, Windham, supposed Farington to be a Democrat." Marchant, in reply, said that Windham was quite mistaken, "for I was a violent aristocrat."

† A water-colour painter. See Vol. V.

& Mr. W. had asked His opinion of the swelling, which had formed in His Hip. Carlisle disuaded Him from having recourse to *any operation.* —Carlisle also informed them that the operation of cutting the part out lasted *two Hours* & that the pain was excessive. After it was over Mr. Windham said He should die in consequence of it.—Carlisle has spoken of the *times* & said "We were upon the brink of a Revolution."

Mrs. Windham did not Know

June 6.—Lawrence I dined with. Lawrence sd. He had seen Lady Crew,* who told him that she had been to Mrs. Burke's at Beaconsfield, with Mrs. Windham, and that while they were there Mr. Windham came one evening at Eleven or twelve oClock. He returned to town in a day or two, on the Saturday previous to the Monday on which the operation which caused His death, was performed. He never mentioned it to Mrs. Windham, but settled with Her that she should come to town on the Monday following,—having appointed the Surgeons to come to Him in the morn'g. of that day.—When Mrs. Windham returned she found Him in bed, from which He never again arose.—During the last twelve Hours of His life He was insensible.—

Constable a Candidate

June 8.—Constable called, having, He said, been advised to do so by Stothard who was of opinion that He shd. put down His name as a Candidate to be an Associate. I told Him I thought it would be adviseable so to do, as it wd. bring His name into notice, & that however uncertain it may be whether he would succeed or not at present it would keep Him in the minds of the Members.—

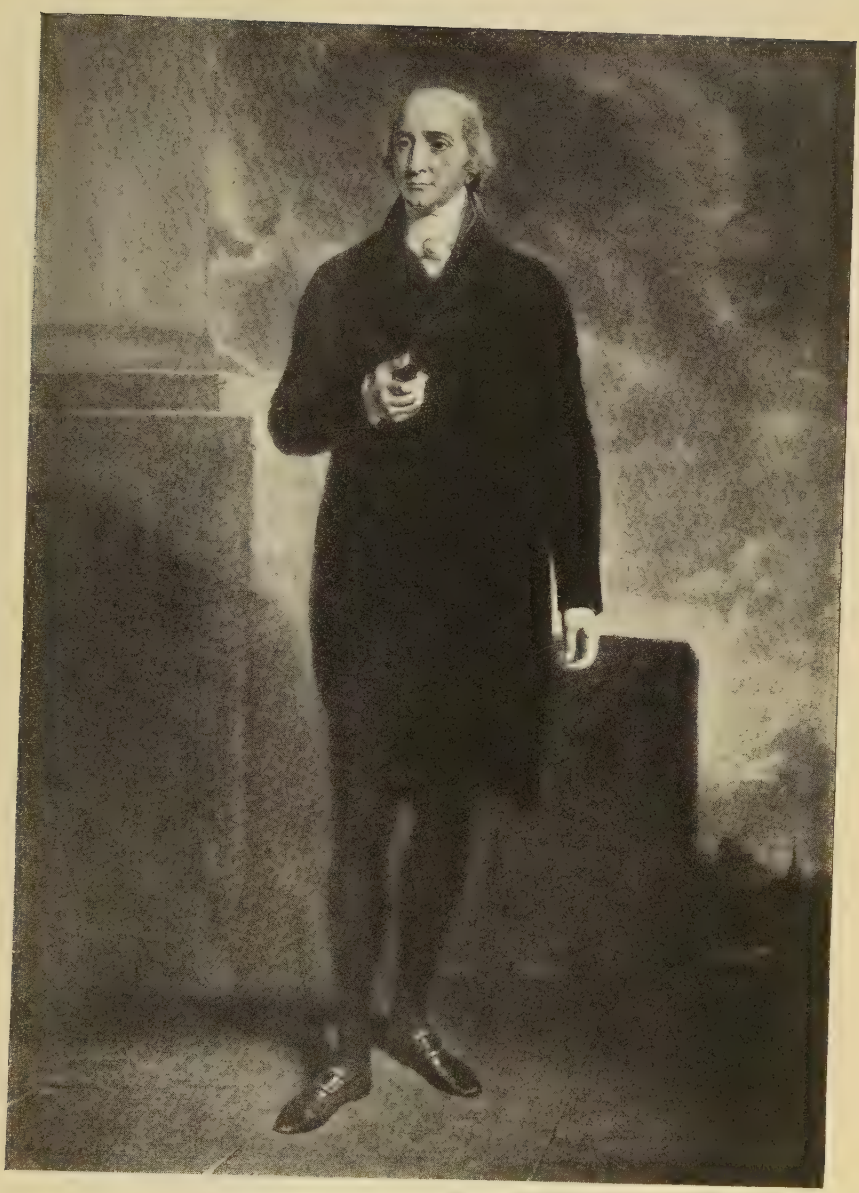
Turner's Gallery I went to, & there met [John] Taylor, Prince Hoare, & Richd. Smirke.—P. Hoare mentioned to me a strange circumstance as He said. He, Sir H. Englefield, Hearne, Alexander, Edridge and Wilkie, dined at a House lately. The Lady, in the *evening* went to a party, & they remained together and at Eleven oClock were in agreeable conversation, when suddenly the Lady came in & Sans Ceremonie, solicited Her Husband to go instantly to Lady Cork's to see Mrs. Abingdon† dressed in the costume of Queen Elizabeth. This in a moment broke up the party, who went away feeling the singularity of this strange interruption.

The Best Speaker in the Lords

June 9.—At 10 called on the Bishop of Salisbury who told me He had been kept up this morning at the House of Lords, till 4 oClock, during a debate on the Spanish business. The Marquiss of Lansdowne the mover of the question.—He sd. the Marquess of Wellesley made a

* Wife of the first Lord Crewe. See Vols. II., III., IV., V.

† The actress.



WILLIAM WINDHAM, STATESMAN.
By John Hoppner, engraved by S. W. Reynolds.

[*To face p.* 66.

very able speech,—That Lord Grey is the best speaker in that House ;—Lord Wellesley the second ; and Lord Grenville & Lord Lansdowne, the 3d. & fourth.—He sd. Lord Grenvilles speeches are generally very long, & somewhat monotonous, wanting variety.—His Lordship has been much indisposed, with a complaint in His Head, which causes some alarm, as His father, the late George Grenville, died of a disorder in His Head, the bone being *carious*.

The Bishop authorised me to inform Cadell & Davis that they might publish a print from Northcote's picture of Him & that He wd. give them some matter for the Biographical acct.—He gave me a trait of our friend the Revd. Dr. Hughes, Canon of St. Paul's.—A few years ago [he] bought a Lease of an estate held under the Dean & Chapter of Windsor for £5000. One of the persons, *a life in the Lease*, lately died ; & on applying to the Dean & Chapter to put in a new life, Dr. Hughes instead of paying the usual fine, informed them that they ought to ask more than the Sum hitherto paid, as the property was of greater value than they had rated it at.—

An Artist's Fund

[On the 7th. inst. at the Freemason's tavern [says the *Sun*] the first General meeting of the Friends of the Institution for forming " An Artists Fund "* took place ; comprising 80 Artists besides Visitors & Amateurs. Mr. A. W. Devis took the chair, and was supported by Mr. Turnerelli as Vice-President. Mr. Devis read a list of Donations paid to Him & Mr. Turnerelli,† amounting to a considerable sum, and containing the names of several of the nobility & wealthy Commoners, who patronize the Arts. At the table Mr. Soane, Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, made a Donation of Fifty guineas, & a considerable further Sum was subscribed.—" The Royal Academy ", " British Institution ", —" Caleographic Society ", " Mr. Soane, & Sir Nathaniel Dance (who was present) Success to the Artists Fund," and many other appropriate toasts, were given. A Committee had been formed sometime before & a general meeting was held on the 22nd. of March last at the Freemason's tavern, where several Resolutions were agreed to, and where a joint-stock-Fund was then established, as well as a Benevolent or Charitable Fund, intended solely for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Artists who are Members.—The Annual Meeting was announced for the 22nd. of March next.—From small note-book.]

The King and the Worst Academy

June 11.—At ½ past one oClock met Yenn at the Academy and audited the accts. of the Lady-day quarter.—Howard came ; we talked of disputes between the Housekeeper & Fuseli & of the necessity of

* The Artists' Fund is still in existence. The Right Hon. Earl Ferrers is the President, Percy Edsall the Secretary, and the address is 6½, Suffolk Street, S.W.

† Peter Turnerelli, sculptor to the Princess of Wales.

regulating the Academy establishment. Yenn pressed me to let Him have a drawing of kine. He sd. if the Council could have done it, they should have voted to Dance & me £100 each.—Yenn told me that on the King's Birthday His Majesty asked him How the Exhibition rects. went on. Yenn replied not so great as those of last year. The King then sd. He was not surprised at it as He was told that the present Exhibition is the worst the Academy ever shewed. Yenn sd. the Exhibition contained many fine works & mentioned some. The King repeated what He had said & added that He had been told so by several gentlemen.

Dr. Hughes spoke of the living of St. Pancrass & of the probability of His taking it shd. Mr. Champneys, the Vicar die, in which case He wd. exchange it for *Massingham* if H. Hamond wd. agree to it, who assented.

[See previous volumes for references to Prince Hoare and Dr. Thomas Hughes; II., III., IV., V., to William Wyndham and first Lord Grenville; III., IV., V., to A. W. Devis, artist.]

CHAPTER XX

1810

A Breach of Trust

June 13.—Dr. Hughes I dined with.—Dr. Cookson* told us that the Queen & the Princesses have lately sustained a considerable loss in consequence of having intrusted a man of the name of Bolton to be their Paymaster of various accounts. He had made away with the money instead of paying it, & to a large amount. He had been their writing master; & since He was detected, Has made a set off from their claim upon Him, making them indebted to Him for teaching them to write to the amount of £40,000. In His charge He reckons the time He gave to them for this purpose at 3 guineas an Hour.—He was, till this discovery, writing master to the Princess Charlotte of Wales.—The Princess Elizabeth is rendered so poor by this defalcation, as to have let Her cottage at Old Windsor for a Season, for £150.—

Windham and the Sacrament

The late Mr. Windham was of University College Oxford, at the time when Dr. Fisher, Master of the Charter House & Brother to the present Bishop of Salisbury was there. After Sir Willm. Scott† left that College of which He was Tutor, Dr. Fisher became Tutor. His acquaintance with Mr. Windham continued throughout life. The day before the operation was performed upon Mr. Windham which caused His death, He went to the Charter House, & privately recd. the Sacrament from Dr. Fisher; Mrs. Fisher was present & received it with Him. Mr. Windham was much affected.—

Dr. Cookson said He had been with the Duke of Cumberland and sat

* Dr. Hughes was Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Dr. William Cookson, Canon of Windsor, was Wordsworth's uncle. See references to Dr. William Cookson in Vols. II., III. and V.

† Sir William Scott (1745-1836) became celebrated as a Judge and was raised to the Peerage as Baron Stowell of Stowell Park, in Gloucestershire. He was the eldest son (Lord Eldon the third) of William Scott, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who is described variously as a "hoastman," "coal fitter," or "coal shipper," and a small publican. See Vols. I. to V.

with Him sometime. He found him in a very nervous state, supposed to be owing to the large quantities of Laudanum which He takes witht. which He has no rest. He suffers much pain; & is much afflicted with spasms.—One of the servants at *Carlton House* where the Duke now is, told Dr. Cookson that the Prince of Wales is much affected by the Duke's illness, "more so," He added, "than either His mother or His sisters appear to be." He went on and said, "when ever any of the Prince's family are indisposed He feels for them."

A Committee of Taste

June 14.—Rossi called; & talked abt. the "Committee of Taste" and their decissions.—He repeated that He wd. not again become a Competitor subject to decissions. At the decissions for the monuments of Sir John Moore, & Captn. Hardinge,—Sir George Beaumont, Mr. Thos. Hope, & Lord Carysfort were for Rossi,—while Chas. Long,—Bankes, & Payne Knight with another or two were for Bacon. A mason, who resides somewhere near Paddington told Rossi that He had been employed to do some masonry work for C. Long, who during their intercourse asked Him Whether He had a Son, a Sculptor, as if He had, He (C. Long) might be able to obtain for Him one of the public monuments.—Ward had called upon Rossi on acct. of the ensuing election of Academicians. —Rossi told Him Westmacott wd. be in His way. He replied, that He believed Westmacott wd. not be supported.

Beauty and the Beast

June 15.—Ward called to invite me to dine with Him on Saturday June 23rd.—Dubost's Exhibition I went to, & saw His picture representing Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Hope as a Beast & a Beauty. [See entry June 22.]

[In the Court of King's Bench, this day, William Cobbett was found guilty of a Libel tending to Sedition, in having improperly commented on the German Legion having been employed to quell a meeting of the Local Militia of the Isle of Ely in June 1809.—From small note-book.]

June 16.—Ward called & I had some conversation with him respecting filling the vacancies of Academicians deceased. He said He had met with great encouragement; & had found that Wilkie,—Robt. Smirke,—& Westmacott were also mentioned.—Wm. Daniell called to desire me to assist Dance with an acct. of Hodges for His publication of Heads.—He said Humphry's nephew had informed Him that at one period the Nabob [Vizier of Oude] who was indebted to Humphry [for] abt. £3000* wd. have paid the principal but Humphry insisted upon interest with it and got nothing.

* Dr. Williamson in the "Life and Work of Ozias Humphry," says that the sum was £4,600, and that the artist never received a penny of it for the reasons given in the above entry. The loss of this money "greatly embittered the later years of the artist." See Vols. I. to V.

June 17.—Trinity Sunday.—Went to St. James's Chapel.—The Royal Academy I went to at 3 oClock, the Exhibition having closed yesterday. The Duke of Cambridge was there with 3 gentlemen & 3 Ladies; and after He left the Academy, The Duke of Gloucester came, attended by two gentlemen. Sir Willm. Beechey was with the Duke of Cambridge; and Mr. West with the Duke of Gloucester.—Howard was there & informed me that yesterday Cosway's small *Probation picture** was taken out of the Frame & carried away by some person unknown; & that a small picture by [ ] was cut out of the Frame & carried away; it was a work of no value.—He asked my opinion abt. advertising it. I told him I shd. not advise it, or have it known to the public that such thefts might be committed; & that it wd. [be] better to station more persons in the rooms to guard against ill-disposed persons.—

[In the newspaper, "The Examiner," the Duke of Kent published a series of declarations of His private Secretary, Major Dodd, exonerating His Royal Highness from having attempted or having any design to injure the Character of His Brother, the Duke of York.—From small note-book,]

Buonaparte

June 20.—Field of Bristol called & spoke to me abt. His Colours, His Lakes.—

Lord Lonsdale's I dined at.—Buonaparte was talked of. C. Long said "If Buonaparte could have foreseen the resistance He wd. meet with in Spain He never wd. have attempted the subjugation of that country."—Lord Alvanley being in the Army was at Walcheren. He said that such of the Soldiers as had the Walcheren fever, appeared to have their constitutions injured at the root. Although in appearance they might seem to be restored to health, it was found they could no longer undergo common fatigue—

We sat down to dinner at 20 minutes past 7.—The Ladies sat till 10 minutes past 9, & we went to tea at 10.—Nine servants waited,—there was a profusion of massy silver & gold plate.—Champaigne &c. were served, viz.: Vin de grave, &c.—

Sir Joshua's Friend

Lord Lonsdale told me that when Mr. Metcalf† was a young man He was placed in a Commercial House; but having paid His addresses to a daugr. of the family, He was obliged to quit His situation. He then went abroad, to various parts, and returned to England wholly witht.

* The study of "Venus and Cupid," which was stolen, was evidently returned, for a work of that name represents Cosway in the Diploma Gallery at Burlington House.

† Philip Metcalfe, friend of Joshua Reynolds and one of his executors. See Vols. I. to IV.

employment. He accidentally met an old acquaintance who enquired How He was situated, & on being informed that He had everything to seek, made Him an offer to take Him into a House of distillery which belonged to *Himself*. Metcalf accepted the offer, & in time became a Partner & eventually the Head of the House in which He has made a large fortune. Though blind He is very chearful, & receives company & visits His friends—

[This day the Sum of £34000 was paid into the Stamp Office being for the Legacy Duty on the funded property of the late Henry Cavendish Esqr. of Clapham Common.—From small note-book.]

[See previous volumes for references to John C. F. Rossi, R.A., Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., Charles Long, afterwards Lord Farnborough, and Thomas Hope ; Vol IV., to Henry Bankes, politician and author, and I., II., IV., V., to William Cobbett.]

CHAPTER XXI

1810

By Boat from the Tower

June 21.—I walked to the Academy & saw the Strand crowded with people & the windows filled with Spectators waiting to see Sir Francis Burdett brought in procession from the Tower.—Lawrence I dined with. He had been to the Tower with Lysons & saw Lord Moira take leave of Sir Francis Burdett, the Parliament having been this afternoon prorogued. —A vast cavalcade had assembled on Tower Hill, waiting to attend Sir Francis in procession, but He covered with a great Coat, walked to the *Tower stairs* & got into a Boat to go home by water ; to the great disappointment of the people.

The Windham Operation

June 22.—[Dr.] Carlisle I called on to ask His opinion of a strain in my left Hip. He spoke of the late Mr. Windham, who abt. 3 weeks before the operation was performed upon Him asked His (Carlisle's) opinion respecting an operation. Carlisle's answer was for the negative. He then told me that Mr. Windham was in reality a very nervous man ; and that when the persons who were to perform the operation & to superintend it were assembled, viz : Messrs. Home, Lind & the Apothecary ; Mr. Windham was for sometime very irresolute. He walked about His room in His night gown, & told them, that though He had sent for them to perform the operation He now felt Himself not to be ready to submit to it, that He found He was not a Man constituted for such a purpose : At last, however, He determined to have it performed. Lind performed the operation, & the *Cutting* part lasted 20 *minutes*, during which Mr. Windham occasionally spoke to them, expressing His feeling of the severity of it, & of the length of the time it took. After it was over He said He "should never recover from it," & He continued to think so till His death. For 4 or 5 days Home entertained an expectation of His recovery ; but the wound never shewed a good disposition. Carlisle believed that a membranae which covers the bone was injured & that it *suppurated*, which was certain to be followed by death.

A Good Cutter

His opinion upon the whole was that Mr. Windham's apothecary & Lind had no apprehension of danger from the operation, & that they encouraged Him, or at least that the Apothecary did, to undergo it, having in their view the profit which wd. arise from it, & the credit of having successfully performed an operation on a person so distinguished. —Carlisle seemed to think but little of Lind as a man of professional judgment, but that He Had been talked of by some as being a good *Cutter*.—With respect to an apprehension of a Cancer forming in the part, Carlisle sd. there was no reason to fear it,—that a Cancer in such a situation had not been known.—The loss of blood which Mr. Windham suffered was trifling, not in all probability Half a pint, therefore He was not essentially weakened by that; but the endurance of exquisite pain for so long a time as He felt it must have had a great effect upon His constitution; adding that severe pain will & does kill persons. It is the pain suffered which causes persons who have fallen into boiling water to die in a very short time. Human constitution cannot support it. Mr. Windham felt overcome by it.—

Wilson and Portrait Painting

Mr. Angerstein's I dined at.—Mr. Wm. Locke mentioned to me what I had heard from the late Richd. Wilson, R.A. that He travelled from Venice to Rome with Mr. Locke Senr. & made many Sketches on the way. Mr. Locke was one of those who recommended to Him to give up Portrait Painting and to devote Himself to Landscape.—He spoke of the Collection of drawings which Mr. Locke had from Wilson, & should be glad to shew them to me.—

The late James Barry was spoken of, & the great patronage which was offered to Him, He having Mr. Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. &c. His friends, but He lost all by His capricious & rude behaviour. Fuseli said "He was an Impostor,"—meaning that He had not the ability, or the virtue He pretended to.—

A Mutilated Picture

Mrs. Wm. Locke, (ci-devant the beautiful Miss Jennings) told us that on Wednesday last Mr. Beresford, Brother to Mrs. Thomas Hope, went to Dubosts Exhibition in Pall-mall, & with a Knife cut to pieces the picture in which Thomas Hope* was caricatured as a *Beast*, holding

* Thomas Hope (1770 ?-1831), author of "Anastasius," a romance, and an art collector, was the eldest son of John Hope, of Amsterdam. Thomas and other members of his family came to England in 1796, after the occupation of Holland by the French, and he married on April 16th, 1806, Louisa Beresford, daughter of William de la Poer Beresford, Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam. Antoine Dubost, a native of Lyons, quarrelled with Hope over the price of a picture, and in revenge painted the caricature referred to.

The *Morning Post* on Saturday, June 23rd, 1810, says: "We have just been informed of a very extraordinary occurrence which took place on Wednesday at Mr. Dubost's exhibition

His beautiful wife by the Hand, she represented as terrified and distressed,—which we thought a natural & proper way of treating it.—

Mr. Angerstein gave me a letter written by young Mr. Lambton of Durham to Mr. Wilson His guardian, stating that He had inadvertently sat for His portrait & also had one of His sister painted by Stroehling* a German, resident Here. He expected to pay £50 a picture, but Stroehling charged £500 for each, and had obtained a Bond from this young man who is abt. 17 years old.—

June 23.—Miss Barrett daugr. of the late George Barrett R.A. called & delivered a letter addressed to me by Her stating Her situation as distressed, since the death of Her mother, some debts, abt. £25 being left, She wished to obtain a situation as Companion to a Lady or to take care of a Child. She said she did not remember Her Father, who died in 1784 or 5, and had never known anything but difficulty. Mr. Locke Senr. had given Her hope of obtaining an annual allowance from the Royal Academy & I said probably she might obtain £10 a year. I directed Her to write a letter to the President & Council which I would deliver

James Ward's Prices

Ward's I dined at.† Ward shewed us a picture of a Grey Horse which He had just finished for Lord Clive; & we thought it the best He

of paintings in Pall-mall. Amongst the pictures was one which attracted the notice of all the fashionables, called 'La Belle et la Bête,' an allegorical painting, most beautifully executed, but supposed to be a satirical representation of a scene in high life. . . . The picture, being a *chef d'œuvre*, was estimated at great value; and as Mr. Dubost intends to bring an action for the damage sustained, this case, which we believe to be unprecedented, will soon come before a Jury."

In the action for damages Dubost obtained only £5. On Saturday, June 30th, Dubost closed his exhibition, at which was shown, in addition to "Beauty and the Beast," "A View of Hyde Park." In the production of this famous landscape Dubost "exerted all his powers . . . and the best praise is," says a newspaper, "that it has attracted during the exhibition the notice of all the Nobility and Gentry. Amongst whom were—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Princess Charlotte, Duchess of York, &c."

Dubost contributed to the Royal Academy in 1806 "The Preparation for a Horse Race" (which was highly praised in the Diary for that year), "The Adieu of Brutus and of Portia," and "Mrs. T. Hope and Son" in 1808. He was shot in a duel in Paris in 1825.

* This evidently is P. E. Ströehling, the Russian, who was educated at the expense of the Tsar. He began to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1803, his contributions in that year representing "Louisa, Queen of Prussia," and "Peter the Great of Russia." A portrait by him of the Duchess of York is at Buckingham Palace. Pictures by him did not appear in the Academy after 1826. (See next Chapter of the Diary.)

† James Ward, who was elected a Royal Academician in 1811, was a brother of William Ward, the engraver, and a brother-in-law of George Morland, the artist. James's son, George Raphael Ward, also was an engraver, and his daughter, Henrietta, a very clever artist, died in 1925. She was the widow of E. Matthew Ward, R.A., and mother of Leslie Ward (Spy), the famous caricaturist of *Vanity Fair*.

and a palace to live in; & is also to be paid to the amount of 4,000 Louidores [Louis d'ors] for each picture He may paint for the National Gallery.—Vernet, son to the late Ship painter, has a Salary of £1000 a year, He paints *Battles;* and for each picture is paid at prices in proportion to what David receives.—Sculptors, & other artists have also proportionate liberal encouragement. Once in 3 years a large Sum is given in prizes to be obtained in Competition by young artists; and whichever of them obtains the first prize for Historical painting, is made a Member of the Legion of Honor, & has a settlement making Him independent.

I had company to dinner. Marchant mentioned that Nollekens had told Him that [William] Sharp the Engraver, had informed Him that in order to secure to himself the payment for engraving the print of Gibraltar from Copley's picture, He has a man attending in Copley's House to receive the money for the prints as they are delivered, & this is to be continued till He shall have recd. the whole of what is due to Him.—

A Commercial Speculator

June 27.—Lord De Dunstanville called on me & we talked of my intended excursion to Cornwall. He spoke of His friend Sir Francis Baring & said Sir Francis's daugrs. had told Lady De Dunstanville that their Father's health is in such a state as to cause them to apprehend that His constitution is breaking up.—Lord De Dunstanville told me that Mr. Hart Davies who has purchased Mr. West's picture has been a very fortunate Commercial Speculator. By getting posession of all the Spanish Wool in the Kingdom He was said to have made £200,000.

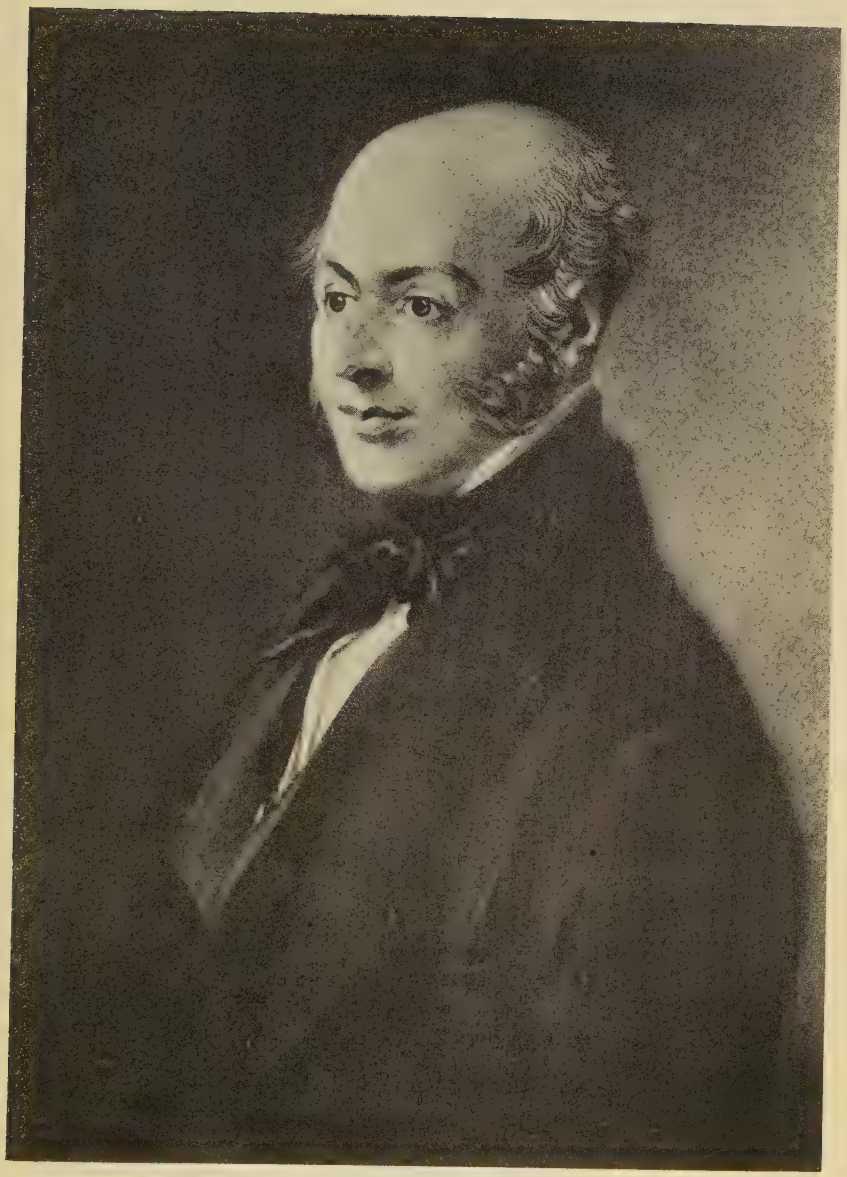
Constable and His Father

June 28.—Constable called. He spoke of His Father still continuing to think that in following painting "He is pursuing a shadow," & sd. that were He to be elected an Associate of the Academy it would have a great effect upon His Father's mind by causing Him to consider His situation more substantial: at present He thinks that what employment He has He owes to the kindness of friends.—

The Fox and the Pigeon

Lady Ann Wyndham's in Curzon St. I called at accompanied by Constable, & by desire of Mr. Angerstein saw two whole length portraits large as the life of young Mr. Lambton & Miss Fanny Lambton painted by Stroehling who charged £500 a piece for them, & obtained from Mr. Lambton who was only 18 years old in April last a written acknowledgment of the debt. This was forced from Him by Stroehling who incessantly applied to Him & wrote Him many vulgar letters.

Mr. Angerstein I dined with. We talked of Stroehling's charge to Mr. Lambton. I said such pictures charged at £88 each wd. be well



JOHN CONSTABLE, ARTIST.
By C. R. Leslie, engraved by D. Lucas.

[*To face p.* 78.

paid for, but £100 would be large payment.—Mr. Angerstein asked me "Whether if they in standing an action at Law were to pay into Court £100 for each picture it wd. be sufficient." I sd. I shd. think so, that I had heard Stroehling had not fixed prices but varied as He saw it prudent to make His charge, which, if proved, wd. set aside His demand of £500, though in some instances He might have obtained it. Lawrence thought the defense could only rest upon Mr. Lambton being a minor when He made himself liable to this extortion.—I recommended to Mr. Angerstein to wait till we have heard more of Stroehling, which He sd. He wd. do.

Christie's I went to & saw Humphry's pictures, & some by Romney, exhibited for sale. Several Crayon Heads were among those by Humphry among which 2 were of West,—one of Daniell; one of myself. Howard I met there & recommended to Him the cases of Miss Barrett who applies for £25 & Mrs. Spicer for an additional donation from the Academy.—

The Opera we went to, Mr. A[ngerstein] supplying us with Tickets. It was La Buona Figluola.—In it Catalani and Toemezzani performed.—In the Dance Des Hayes & Madame Des Hayes,—Vestris & Angiorline performed.

June 29.—I met Mrs. Nollekens who told me of the death of De Cort* the landscape painter, who lived in Brewer Street. She said on Friday last He called upon them & sd. He was going home to dress to go out to dinner. He died of a fever in a few days, & at nine oClock last night.

Farington and the Publisher

Davis called upon me at Eleven oClock & staid with me till two. We looked over my sketches of views on the river Thames & of London & wrote a list of subjects proper for their intended publication of "*Stowe's Survey of London*." Of these He left to me to do what I could & to recommend proper persons for the remainder.—I mentioned to Him at Smirke's desire, the wish of the latter to have the 3 Chapters of Don Quixotte translated by Miss Smirke inspected by proper judges, & if the plan & manner of it shd. be approved to have terms of remuneration settled. I mentioned Lawrence as being well qualified to look over this translation, & that in addition He might refer to any other person.—He approved of all I said, adding that He shd. have thought Mr. Smirke alone wd. have been a sufficient judge.—I mentioned Richd. Smirke as being highly qualified to assist them in making drawings for the Survey of London, of monuments, &c.—I informed Him that it had been proposed to make the plates *finished etchings* in proportion as the subject might require it which wd. expedite their work & make the expence moderate. He agreed to all that I stated.—

[See Vols. I., II., III., IV., for Claude Joseph Vernet; IV., V., for Catalani.]

* Hendrik De Cort (1742-1810), a Flemish landscape painter, settled in England, and from 1790 to 1803 contributed 63 pictures to the Royal Academy. See Vol. II., page 67*n*.

CHAPTER XXIII

1810

Sir Joshua's Diplomacy

June 29.—I had company to dinner.—Northcote told us that Kemble having written some verses which he addressed to Sir Joshua Reynolds read them to him, & soliciting Sir Joshua's opinion of them, the latter replied, "You read them so well that I cannot judge of the poetry." —Taylor said that Rogers being asked "How He liked Fitzgerald's poem of the battle of the Nile," replied, "Tavern verses."*—Yet Taylor insisted that there were some excellent lines in the poem.—

Warren Hastings and the Major

Taylor spoke of Major Scott Waring, to whom Mr. Hastings gave a Bond for £5000 for the trouble He had respecting the trial of Mr. Hastings. Since that period the Major has married a Miss Hughes who had before lived with an acquaintance of His as a Mistress. A separation took place in consequence of their disagreeing, & the Major first kept & then married Her & they have two Children. Her temper is sd. to be bad, & she controuls Him, & is supposed to have caused Him to press Mr. Hastings for the payment of the Bond & some interest upon it, which it was not convenient for the latter to do: such has been the result of that connexion. It was by the ill-judged zeal of the Major that the trial of Mr. Hastings took place, which had not the Major irritated & provoked the *opposition* then in parliament, wd not have happened.†

* Equally expressive epithets were applied to William Thomas Fitzgerald's *Œuvres* by others. It was to his annual recitations at public dinners that Byron refers in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers":

> "Still must I hear?—Shall hoarse Fitzgerald bawl
> His creaking couplets in a tavern hall?"

Cobbett called him a "small beer poet." "On all public occasions his pen was ever ready," says the *Annual Register*.

Born in England, of Irish parents, about 1759, Fitzgerald was educated at a school in Greenwich, and also in Paris. In 1782 he was appointed a clerk in the Navy pay office.

† Major Scott-Waring (1747-1819), agent for Warren Hastings. In 1784-1800 he was M.P. for West Looe. He assumed the name of Waring on inheriting the Waring estates. He was married three times. Miss Hughes was his second wife, and Mrs. Esten, the actress, and mistress to the Duke of Hamilton, was his third wife.

Taylor sd. that the night before Ozias Humphry R.A. died, He told His nephew that He had not long to live, & requested that as soon as He shd. be dead He wd. go or write to Mr. Taylor of the Sun office, and inform Him of it, adding " That He knew Mr. Taylor wd. not let Him go out of the world witht. giving some notice of Him to the public." Accordingly Taylor recd. the information & wrote a favorable acct of Him. Such was Humphry's anxiety to be held up as a Character in Society.—[See last paragraph of this chapter.]

The Actor and His Wife

Holman, the player, married Miss Frederica Hamilton, daugr. of the Hon: & Revd. Dr. Hamilton, but had no children by Her. After a time they separated, not on bad terms, but continued to have occasional intercourse. His plea for the separation was, that He could not in Ireland, make such an appearance, support such an establishment, as it was fit she shd. have. She died lately, at Her lodgings in London; much regretted, being a very amiable woman with considerable acquirements.*—

Northcote sd. Lord Grey gave Him 100 guineas for His picture of the Duke of Argyle in prison, & that He had no more for the picture of Hubert† painted for Boydell's Shakespeare. He added, " That He never had high encouragement " (large prices).

The Finest View in Europe

June 30.—At One oClock went with Mr. West and Edridge to Greenwich Park where we remained a considerable time, contemplating the view of London from Flamstead House, which West had formed a design to paint; as being the finest of its kind in Europe.‡ He said He had had this in His mind from the time of His first coming to England, when on His way from Dover He left the carriage with a gentleman who had spoken of this situation, and when He came to this point & saw the scene before Him He was struck with the magnificence of it. I told Him I had made a drawing, a Panorama, of the whole scene, & that a part of

* Joseph George Holman (1764-1817) was a dramatist and actor. His wife died on June 11th, 1810. It is, apparently, not certain that Holman was previously married, but in 1812 " he took with him a daughter, who played in New York Lady Townly in *The Provoked Husband*, to his Lord Townly, and supported him throughout his American career."

It is also reported that he came to England in 1815, and married a " singer of great talent and distinguished beauty and merit." Both died in America, but there is some doubt as to the cause and date of their death.

† If this picture was the " Hubert and Arthur in Prison," the price paid for it by Boydell was not much increased when Miss Linwood, the wool-working artist, bought it for £106 1s. at the Boydell sale in 1805. In 1873 it dropped to £103 19s.

‡ There is in the National Gallery a fine picture painted by Turner in 1811, from almost the same point of view.

it including London had been engraved & published in Boydell's History of the Thames, which might be of use to Him as all the buildings were correctly put in.

Titian Introduced Smoke

He noticed the fine effect of the smoke rising in various forms and of various colours, & sd. *Titian* often introduced smoke into His landscapes for the beauty of the forms in which it might be represented, and for the advantage of the colour. He said that to paint this scene the way to proceed after drawing in the outline wd. be to lay in flats of Ariel colour beginning with the tint next the Horizon & making them stronger as they approached nearer the eye, a succession of Ariel tints. We noticed the effect of smoke projected from furnaces, which being discharged like a shot, hung in the air a separated small Cloud.

West proposed to make Greenwich Hospital with the Colonade of the building in the Park His Center, having the advantage of this long line, & to include London on the left & Blackwall on the right of His picture. Edridge held a Handkerchief while West measured the proportion of the Canvass which wd. be required, & determined it to be in the proportion of three wide to two deep.—We walked to other points, affording very fine views of masses of trees with parts of London in the distance; also some Park scenes with Sir John Vanbrugh's House.*

The Arts in England

West said, that in painting this view from near Flamstead House, viz: at the top of the Hill looking down upon the Hospital, He should omit many of the trees which stood in the way & intercepted some principal circumstances. He considered that His object shd. be to give the true character of the scene with all its magnificence, & not to allow it to be broken by these interruptions.—

From Greenwich we proceeded to Mr. Long's at Bromley Hill where we arrived a little after 5 oClock.—Before dinner we were occupied in looking at a small landscape by Rubens which Mr. Long had purchased. At 6 oClock we dined.—The conversation was various, but not particularly interesting. West sd. that with proper encouragement the Arts wd. be advanced in this country to equal those of Greece & Rome.

At ½ past 8 I left Bromley accompanied by West. He spoke of Ozias Humphry & mentioned a singular anecdote of Him. The evening before He died He desired that immediately after His death a person shd. be sent to Mr. West with *His Compliments*, & to inform Him that *He was dead*.—According[ly] a man called upon West the following morning with the message as thus stated. This arose from Humphry's habitual desire of importance, and the fear of this event not being properly published.

[See previous volumes for references to Samuel Rogers and Peter Paul Rubens; I., II., III., IV., to Warren Hastings.]

* Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect. See Vol. I., page 257*n*.

CHAPTER XXIV

1810

Northcote's Wealth

July 1.—Dance I called on & found Captn. Cooper there. He had lately sat to Northcote for His portrait, & speaking of Him said He did not doubt but that Northcote was worth £40,000.—On my mentioning how much Northcote's company had been courted at Mr. Whitbread's, by the Duchess of Bedford & others Cooper sd. "They only quizzed Him."—

Dance told me that He had just made designs for a House to be built for Mr. Wall, son in law to Sir Francis Baring, at Norman Cross in Hampshire, which would cost at least £50,000. He said Sir Francis and Mr. Wall have now both left the *Commercial concern* & that Wall is sd. to be worth as many thousand pounds as there are days in the year.—

Hoppner's Family

Mrs. Hoppner I called upon. She had called upon me & now informed me that it was to request my interference with Her Son Lascelles Hoppner who was averse to having the name (Hoppner) taken from the door in Charles St. previous to Mrs. Hoppner letting the House, thinking if the entrance to the painting rooms through a House in a Court behind should be the only approach He shd. not appear to the advantage He now does. He had been, however, persuaded to give up this point as it wd have affected the letting the House to have a passage through it.—Mrs. Hoppner told me Her Son, Hampden Hoppner, is now situated at a station near *Decca*, in the country above Calcutta, & has abt. £700 a yr. & His next advance will be to the rank of a *Judge*. He will then be able to save money. He now lives upon His income, Has no debts, & His character is excellent. Excepting being separated from His relations He is well pleased with His situation; likes the Europeans He meets with; but does not like the *natives*.—

Dance, in our conversation today spoke with much resentment of the neglect He had experienced from R—— when last invited by Him to dinner. He found a Baronet & some others there, & himself was scarcely acknowledged by R——.—He said He shd. never again visit

Him, & that He was a puppy.—He also spoke of the rudeness of C——, who not being His acquaintance had taken great liberty in making remarks upon His personal appearance as being that of a man who had lived an intemperate life; which also was a great falsehood, for in His youth He scarcely drank any wine.—

The Death Sentence

July 2.—Mr. Willm. Smith [M.P.] told me He dined with the late Mr. Windham & Mr. Sheridan at the Thatched House tavern a little time before the operation was performed upon [the former]. He did not mention His having any complaint: but Mr. Smith said He had heard that when the Surgeons had given their opinion that an operation was necessary, Mr. Windham sd. "They had passed sentence of death upon him."—

A Silly Duel

Bourgeois told me that the Revd. Mr. Gethin, who married Lady Wintringham [the aunt of Tresham, R.A.], being in a shop in Ireland with His *Second Wife* quarrelled with an Irishman, which of their wives shd. be the purchaser of a certain *Cap*. They had a duel, standing first at 7 paces distant from each other. Gethin was shot through the fleshy part of the body,—they then advanced to 5 *paces* and again fired, when Gethin shot His antagonist in the neck, but did not kill Him. This terminated the duel.—

Bourgeois looking at a fine picture by Ruysdael sd. "It was manifest that Ruysdael like Loutherburgh was near sighted, otherwise, could He have seen the general effect of His picture He could not have allowed such forms to remain as were in some parts of it. Loutherburgh does not see the effect of His colours."

July 3.—The subject of Dubost's the Frenchmans, brutal attack upon Mr. Thomas Hope by caricaturing Him as *a Beast* holding His unwilling Wife, a Beauty, was long a subject of conversation. Fuseli was capricious and made light of it, as being a thing not worth regarding. Lawrence opposed Him, & told Him that He of all men ought not to affect to feel that such attacks shd. be treated with indifference as there was no person so sensible as He was to everything like satire or ridicule.

Lawrence afterwards privately told me that very lately Fuseli was at Mr. Angerstein's at Woodlands when the Princess of Wales came there. She & William Lock joked humourously with Fuseli, which so offended Him that though He had intended to remain longer He the next morning left Woodlands protesting against being so ridiculed.—

Scott and Rodgers

Some conversation took place respecting the mental powers of Women. Rogers said "Women do not reason." He did not think they could be put on a footing with men. Fuseli agreeing generally said He knew one

Woman, now in Paris, who has an understanding of most masculine strength.—

Poetry was touched upon, & Walter Scott being mentioned, Fuseli said He wd. allow " that Walter Scott, without being a Poet, was nearer being one than any other author of the present period." This was rather bearing upon Rogers who has acquired reputation from " His pleasures of Memory."

Carlisle [the surgeon] left us soon after tea, and the conversation from that period became better. The subject was poetry. Fuseli spoke with tears in His eyes of a passage in Milton as excelling in beauty, & sublimity, & feeling, all that He had read. It was that where a conversation is held between the Creator and Adam upon the subject of His having a Mate, a companion.—

Farington Declined

July 5.—Haydon called; He sd. Thomson had recommended to Him to call upon me to know whether He not having been an Exhibitor since the year before this,—1809—could be admitted to put His name down as a Candidate for Associate. I told Him that at a former period the lists of Candidates for 2 years successively had been joined & voted upon; & that I therefore concluded He might put His name down; He much wished me to express what my opinion was as to the strength of His claim, but I declined saying anything respecting it.—

A Successful Issue

July 6.—Robt. Smirke I dined with; Lysons there. In the even'g we went to Covent Garden Theatre & had Kemble's box to ourselves. We saw Him in the last act of Hamlet. After the Play He came forward & returned thanks for the great patronage that Theatre had recd. from the public this season: He then spoke of the agreement made with the public by the Proprietors of that Theatre to do away [with] all the private boxes except three on each side of the House, & sd. the Proprietors wd. faithfully abide by it shd. it be insisted upon; but He then stated that an Act of Parliament had passed enabling the Proprietors of the Theatre to be built in Drury Lane to have as many private boxes as they might choose to make, & He trusted that the public wd. not so far make a difference in the situation of the respective proprietors as to refuse their permission for the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre to have Seven Boxes (private) on each side of the House, being the same number with those which were in the late Theatre when it was burnt down.

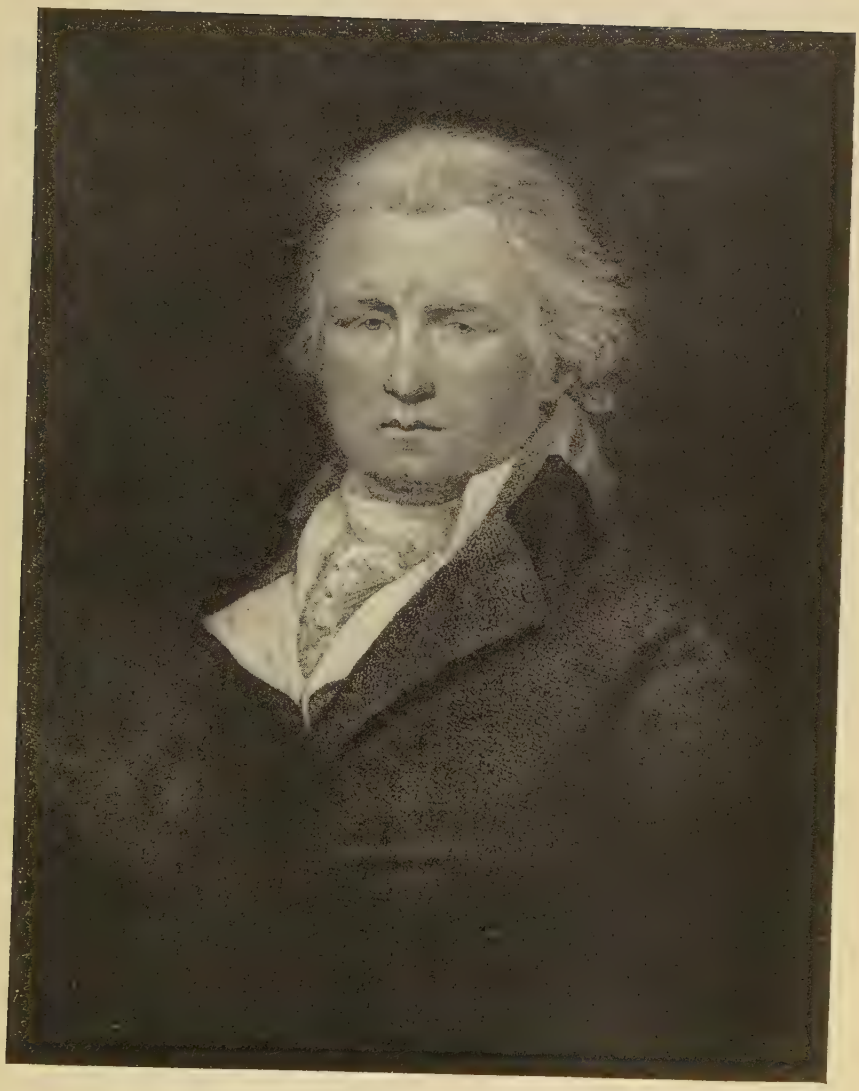
In so doing there wd. be twelve private boxes thrown open to the public; and the ceiling of the two shilling gallery should be raised.—All He said was recd. with loud clapping & general approbation, which promised a successful issue to this long-contested business. Robt. Smirke told me that by preserving Seven private Boxes on each side of the House the Proprietors wd. gain abt. £4000 annually.—

Bad Management

Kemble spoke very judiciously & with great effect.—We met Him in one of the passages & He requested us to go to His House to Mrs. Kemble & He wd. follow us, which He did, accompanied by the Revd. Mr. Este* who told us He had lately been in the West-Indies to make some arrangements on the estates of His Son in Law, Mr. Wells.—Kemble spoke of the bad management of the concerns of Covent Garden Theatre, by which the Proprietors had in a certain number of years lost more than £100,000 which might have been gained by better oeconomy.—Kemble eat supper telling us that He had not since the day before eat any *meat* (animal food) if He had, He sd. He shd. not have been enabled to perform.—

[See previous volumes for references to William Smith, M.P., Henry Tresham, R.A., and Sir Walter Scott; III., IV., V., to Charles Wall; II., V., to Georgiania, Duchess of Bedford.]

* The Rev. Charles Este was much concerned with the stage and actually became an actor. Later he devoted himself to the Church, and also contributed anonymously to *The Public Advertiser*, mainly on theatrical topics. He once induced Kemble to start a newspaper, which failed. See Vols. I., II., III.



WILLIAM COBBETT, POLITICAL WRITER.
By J. R. Smith, engraved by Bartolozzi.

[*To face p.* 86.

CHAPTER XXV

1810

William Cobbett Sent to Prison

July 9.—Was at Westminster Hall at 9 where I met Lysons who took me into Mr. Barlow's Box. The Judges were Lord Ellenborough, Judges Grose, Le Blanc & Bailey. At 25 minutes past Eleven Cobbet was brought into the Court, & with Him Hansard Junr. printer, & Bagshaw & Budd, publishers. The Sentence of the Court was immediately *read* by Judge Grose which took up Eleven minutes. The Judge exhibited in strong colours the libellous & bad tendency of the publication of which Cobbet had been found guilty. He sentenced Him to be imprisoned in Newgate 2 years,—to pay a fine of £1000; to give security for His good behaviour after His imprisonment shall have terminated, Himself in £3000, & 2 other persons in £1000 each.—

Hansard, the printer, He sentenced to 3 months imprisonment in the Marshalsea & to pay a fine of £100, Bagshaw & Budd to be imprisoned 2 months each in the Marshalsea.—I thought Cobbet* appeared a little affected by His sentence. His colour seemed to me to change. He however walked out of the Court with the others in a manner seemingly indifferent.—I remarked that while the sentence was reading Lord Ellenborough & the other Judges, never looked at Cobbet, but were either examining papers, or looking another way.—

A Revolutionary Orator

Lawrence was in the Court, & near Him stood *Gale Jones*,† who had lately been released from Newgate, and was now under prosecution for a libel on Lord Castlereagh. His appearance was remarkable, from the spasmodick affection in His face & Head, a kind of convulsive twitchings

* Cobbett was prosecuted for a bitter attack on military flogging. He came out of prison "pecuniarily ruined."

† Farington says that of all the revolutionary orators of the 1795 trouble John Gale Jones appeared to have the most genius. He was by profession an apothecary, but his political opinions ruined his career. He was more than once imprisoned, and died in 1838. See Vol. I., pages 118-9.

& tossing of His head.—Lawrence walked with me to the Academy, where we went into Fuseli's painting room. He was absent; not having returned from a small lodging near Brompton to which he goes to sleep. Moses Haughton was there.* He spoke of Fuseli's exertion when He is employed in composing a picture. After an application of 3 or 4 Hours He becomes quite faint & exhausted.—We called on Taylor at the Sun Office

[On Saturday last [says the *Morning Post*] the Ceremonies of the Installation of Lord Grenville as Chancellor of Oxford ended. They commenced on the Tuesday preceding. On Saturday Mr. Sadler ascended in a Balloon from Christ Church meadow.—It was with Mr. Sadler that Mr. Windham ascended in a Balloon in 1785 from Moulsey Hurst near Hampton Court, & after an aerial transit of Eight Hours (the longest ever known) descended near the confluence of the Thames and Medway.—From small note-book.]

July 10.—Constable called; being overjoyed at Lord Dysart† having bought the Landscape which He exhibited. Lord D. gave him 30 guineas for it; a Kitcat.—

Smirke and His Father

July 11.—At 12 oClock I set off with Robert Smirke to go to Offley Place where [we] arrived at 6 & dined. On our way Robt. Smirke spoke of His Father's feelings when in certain situations. He happened a few even'gs ago to be left alone at His lodgings at Hampstead, & felt His situation so silent & solitary, as to affect His spirits so far as almost to cause Him to call up the maid servant to sit with Him.—When He was last Autumn at Lord Lonsdale's at Lowther, when left alone in His apartment in that large mansion, a similar effect was felt by Him. The stillness which prevailed only occasionally interrupted by some person walking along the gallery, gave a melancholy character to it, and affected His mind.—

Democrats All

July 12.—We talked of Sir Robt. Salusbury's situation after He had made the motion for Sir F. Burdett's committal to the Tower. The Political disposition of the Methodists in Wales was shewn in consequence of it. Sir Robt. is partner in a Bank at Newport in Monmouthshire & at Abergavenny. A run was made upon these Banks with an endeavour to cause them to stop payment. The notes of the Bank were industriously collected & carried in. Sir Robert was surprised to see a large quantity brought in by a person with whom he had lived on very good terms. On the Man being asked why He proceeded thus against Sir

* Moses Haughton, the younger (1772 ?-1848 ?), was a miniature painter and engraver. In early life he became a friend of Fuseli.

† Lionel, fifth Earl of Dysart. See Vol. IV., page 216.

Robert, He said " He had no particular motive of His own, but that Mr. —— naming a Methodist preacher, had urged Him & others to do it."—

Mr. Evans, a clergyman much connected with Dr. Burgess, the present Bishop of St. Davids, & assisting Him in His endeavours to improve the people in South Wales, being asked by Mr. Burroughs* What He thought of the political disposition of the Methodists in that country, replied " Democrats to a Man."—After the Committal of Sir Francis, the Mob of London was so incensed against Sir Robert that many of them took great pains to find out His residence & even offered money to a person to induce Him to give them information.—At Ibbotsons & at other Hotels he could not get lodgings owing to their apprehension of their Houses being assaulted.—For some days His Son found as much difficulty in obtaining admittance.—From what Sir Robert had done to support government Mr. Burroughs thought Sir Robert might well ask for a Prebendary of Westminster from the Minister, in which I concurred.—

Wilkie's a Bad Case

July 15.—Went to St. James's Chapel.—Lord De Dunstanville called. He spoke of Wilkie, & said the mistress of the House where Wilkie lodges sd. " His was a bad case." This Dr. Baillie had declared. An adhesion of the lungs is apprehended. Lord De Dunstanville told me He gave Wilkie 100 guineas for the picture of the " Man dancing with the Child's cap on " [see *ante*, Chapter XVI.], which though consisting of only two figures & a dog, Wilkie sd. had taken Him four months to paint. Wilkie fixed the price.—

The Prince and Art

July 16.—West told me He had been with the Prince of Wales who seemed much disposed to make a Collection of the Works of British Artists. The Prince expressed a desire to Have Bird† of Bristol's picture of the " Village Choristers " which was exhibited this year.—West applied to Bird to know the price. Bird wrote 250 guineas. West took the picture to the Prince who *paid Him for* it; & desired Him to give a Commission to Wilkie to paint a companion to it; leaving the subject & the price to Himself; Lord Moira was present, & also desired to have a similar Commission given from Him.—

Some conversation respecting the Arts having passed West desired His Royal Highness wd. permit Him to state His sentiments upon this subject in writing.

The Prince desired He wd. do it.—Accordingly West sd. He had expressed His thoughts at considerable length sufficient to form a small

* Probably the Rev. Lynch Salusbury, who assumed the name of Burroughs on heiring a fortune from his aunt, Dowager Lady Salusbury, whose maiden name was Burroughs. See Vol. II., pages 251, 263.

† Edward Bird.

pamphlet, & in order that what He had written might not be thrown aside He had resolved to have it fairly copied by *Tomkins* the writing master & to have it bound in *Morocco*, & thus to present it to the Prince.—As I could not now stay with Him, He said that as He communicated confidentially with me, if I came the following day, He wd. read to me what [he] had written.—We had some conversation abt. a noble Lord who He said Had actually offered Him a *Commission* upon the sale if He would assist Him in the sale of some of His pictures.—West made a proper reply to so degrading an offer.—

CHAPTER XXVI

1810

Kemble's Poems

July 16.—Lawrence I dined with.—We talked of Kemble as an Actor. Lawrence said "There had been no other such countenance upon the stage as that of Kemble. If 1000 men were collected together, you wd. be struck with the face of Kemble."—A small book published when Kemble was 25 or 6 years of age containing poems written by Him was looked at by us, & remarked upon for its puerility.—Lawrence shewed us a letter which He recd. sometime ago from *Small Pybus** with an extravagant florid description of a picture which He had in His possession, painted by one of the Old Masters. Pybus wished Lawrence to recommend it to Mr. Angerstein, the price to be £15,000; but Pybus offered to take Mr. A's Cuyp in part of payment at a high valuation. We laughed at the folly & extravagance of the proposal; a full trait of Character.—Lawrence had seen the picture & spoke of it with contempt.

The Largest Ship

July 17.—I dined at home, William [Farington's nephew] with me. He had been to Deptford and saw the launch of the Queen Charlotte 120 guns the largest Ship ever built in the river Thames at Deptford.

New Publications

July 18.—Davis I called on & we had a long conversation respecting the *Britannia Depicta* of the County of Cornwall. I spoke of the extreme incorrectness of Smith's views of Falmouth, Lostwithiel &c. which would discredit the publication. He said these plates should be thrown aside; that other drawings of these places shd. be made; & that He left everything to my judgment.—With respect to the views to be made for the proposed publication of Stowe's Survey of London with additions He asked whether He & Mr. Cadell might consider me as undertaking to arrange the whole to execute such as I might think proper to do & to allot the remainder according to my judgment to such artists

* Charles Small Pybus, a lord of the Treasury.

as might seem best for the purpose ; viz : Messrs. Hearne &c.—I replied that I was willing to have it so understood.—

He spoke of their publication of Portraits of distinguished persons. I mentioned the disatisfaction Lawrence felt at the bad manner in which Lord Melville's head had been engraved. He admitted it, but spoke of the difficulty the engravers had in obtaining from Mr. Lawrence any attention to the works carrying on from His pictures. Cardon while improving the portrait of Sir Joseph Banks, had so much trouble in this respect that He was incensed, & wrote an angry letter to Lawrence upon the subject to which Lawrence certainly returned a gentlemanly answer ; but Cardon had declared He wd. never again engrave from a picture by Lawrence.—Our conversation concluded by my telling Him that Lawrence had expressed a wish to meet Him (Davis) to speak upon this subject, & I invited Him to dine with me on Tuesday the 24th inst.

Too Long Afloat

July 20.—Lord Gardner* spoke of Admiral Sir Richard Keates & said " He is the first officer in the Service " ; but He also remarked that His temper is bad, being passionate & violent. He is about 50 years old. He commanded the Superbe Man of War Eleven years & during that period the men belonging to this ship were never changed, or in Port so as to have intercourse with the people on Shore. Some very bad proceedings of the *worst nature* took place in the ship, in which 25 or 26 persons were implicated. When charged with their guilt they acknowledged it, and declared it to be the consequence of their long confinement in the Ship cut off from that intercourse which might have prevented it. A report was made to the Admiralty, but nothing was done, & it was supposed to have been thought best not publickly to notice it.—

Lord Gardner when coming into Plymouth with Lord Gambier each of them commanding a ship, the latter sd. to the former, that He did not intend to allow any women to be brought into [his] ship. Lord Gardner represented to Him such probable consequences that He did not give the order.—

The Making of Sailors

We talked of Buonaparte's design to invade England. Lord Gardner sd. though He had all the Ports on the Continent & might build ships yet Buonaparte could not make sailors, adding, " Sailors cannot be made by working on Canals, or by close coasting," and added, that He did not fear any number of ships manned with men so formed to be sailors. He said He had so little apprehension of what men might be made by being in Vessels only employed in Close Coasting, that He would not molest them.—

* Allan Hyde, second Lord Gardner, who in 1809 succeeded his father, Admiral and first Baron Gardner. See Vols. I., III., V.

July 21.—Bourgeois spoke of Wyatt,* and complained of His inconsistent conduct. A few years ago a party was made to go to Hampton Court. Wyatt, Tresham & Bourgeois were of it. While surveying Cardinal Wolsey's Hall, it was suggested to be a noble apartment for the reception of the works of modern artists, & that were His Majesty to have a picture from each member of the Royal Academy, & this to be continued on the election of future members, it wd. be a grand national Depot of Art.

Nepotism

This caused Wyatt to pronounce a violent Philippic against West, who, He said, was so far from recommending to His Majesty any such noble plan only availed Himself of opportunities to obtain for Himself & His family all the employment which he could get. He then said, That when the Queen made sometime before great preparations for an entertainment at Frogmore, West caused His Son Ralph West to be employed in painting decorations, for which He charged £500, a price which astonished the Royal Family. He dwelt on West's selfishness & disregard of others, & expressed for Himself very different notions.—

Now, said Bourgeois, Wyatt's conduct since has been this. In the alterations which have been made in Windsor Castle, ceilings were to be painted. The History of St. George occupied one of them. For this purpose He had His Son Matthew Wyatt†, a young inexperienced artist appointed, to the exclusion of artists of known ability.—Further; A part of the Castle called Marlborough Tower underwent some alterations. In this tower a *flag* presented by the Marlborough family is deposited. By this acknowledgment of the Crown they hold Blenheim. Wyatt now projected that pictures representing the Battles of the Duke of Marlborough should decorate the apartments of the tower.

Wyatt passing by every well qualified artist obtained this Commission for His Son, who was quite inadequate to the execution of it. The young man put some questions to Bourgeois respecting it, to obtain information, and was by Him given to understand that for such a work experience and practise very different to what He had had was required. —The other did not seem to think so much was required, & He proceeded to execute it.—From this period Bourgeois sd. He had declined intercourse with them, & protested against the conduct of Wyatt.—

* See previous volumes for references to James Wyatt, R.A.

† See Vol. III., page 149.

CHAPTER XXVII

1810

Michael Angelo

July 21.—I had to dinner, Bourgeois, [James] Ward & [John] Taylor.—The talents of the Kemble family were spoken of. Taylor sd. that when He first saw Mrs. Siddons He thought Her acting all *Art*. He had often seen Garrick, & had the impression of His excellence on His mind.—Bourgeois sd. He preferred Kemble to Mrs. Siddons.—Bourgeois expressed His dislike of the works of Michael Angelo, & expressed His admiration of the sculpture in Westminster Abbey executed by [Torrigiano] the competitor of Michl. Angelo.—He gave His opinion against any Foreigners being appointed Keeper or a Professor in the Royal Academy; and disapproved of Fuseli's Lectures.—

Great Failures in the City

July 24.—Forrester* called and spoke of the great failures in the City, which He said Have been caused by the extravagant commercial speculations to South America chiefly, & also to Spain. The goods sent thither have been sold at great loss or remain unsold, & remittances have been in vain expected.—Omnium has in consequence of the want of money been at 3 pr. cent discount. He spoke of Goldsmid's great power in the City in commanding money. He sd. to have the command of five millions, the property of rich Jews & others.—

Burns Worship

July 26.—Stothard I went to in the even'g. & had tea. Lawrence there. We saw the sketches made by Stothard in Scotland the last summer. He was absent from London nearly 3 months.—Many of the sketches were views of places from which engravings are to be made to accompany an edition of Burns'† poems.—He made a drawing of the

* Edward Forrester, or Forster, wine merchant. See Vol. IV., pages 49 and 52.

† Robert Burns. See Vols. I., III., IV., V. In Vol. I., page 331, Farington describes his meeting with the poet in 1792, and refers to his great popularity in 1801.

House in which Burns was born ;—the room in which He wrote ; with the desk at which He wrote, & the Chair on which He sat.—So far is this kind of enthusiastic admiration now carried.—

July 28.—We walked abt. the grounds & to a Cottage lately inhabited by Reynolds the engraver.—At ½ past one we left Bickley with Mr. J. Wells* in His Coach & proceeded to Red Leaf, Mr. W. Wells's, 20 miles from Bickley & 30 from London.—On our way Mr. J. Wells told us that His Father left to Admiral Wells, His eldest Son, £80,000 in estates &c. To Himself (J. Wells) abt. £30,000 ; & to His widow £30,000, of which she was also to have the disposal of £10,000.—Mr. J. Wells after this bought Bickley which had become the property of the Admiral.—J. Wells lamented that the Admiral sold a farm of 400 acres of land which we to-day passed on our road, to an acquaintance for £5000.—He never mentioned His intention to J. Wells who wd. Had He done so have given Him £8000 for it, as it had been long in the family.

Mr. Alnut† resides near Penshurst, at the distance of 2 miles from Red Leaf.—Mrs. Alnut is a daugr. of the late Mr. Woodgate of Summer Hill near Tunbridge. Mr. Alnut Junr.‡ is a wine merchant and resides in Mark Lane, London ; & at Clapham.—

Free living was a subject of conversation. Mr. Alnut said Mr. Stephen Woodgate of Seven oaks, who is now hearty at 64 years of age, has drank a Bottle or 3 pints of wine every day for 40 years past.—

* John Wells, brother of William Wells and Admiral Wells, became owner of Bickley after the death of the Admiral. John was educated at Eton at the same time as the Rev. C. Simeon, the well-known evangelical divine who figures in Volumes III., IV. and V. of the Diary, and in Eton College Register as having been at the school in 1767-78. But there is no reference to John Wells in the Register. There are given, however, three people named Wells who are said to be "perhaps" Nathaniel, Samuel and William, sons of the Rev. Nathaniel Wells, of East Allington, co. Devon. It may be that the boys enrolled were actually the sons of William Wells, senior: John Wells, William Wells, junior, and Admiral Wells, who was the eldest of the three brothers. All three could certainly have been at Eton together at some time between the years (1767-78) of Simeon's period at the College.

In Chapter XV. Farington also informs us that a son of Admiral Wells, aged twenty years in 1810, had been a "distinguished scholar at Eaton."

† Richard Allnutt, of South Park, Penshurst, Kent, which now belongs to Viscount Hardinge.

‡ John Allnutt, younger brother of Richard Allnutt, was a wine merchant, and as a hobby collected fine pictures. He was also a patron of Lawrence, Turner, and other artists. Lawrence borrowed large sums of money from him, secured on policy of assurance. At the artist's death as much as £5,000 was repaid, so we are told. He was twice married, and Lawrence painted portraits of both wives, as well as of Allnutt himself. He died at Clapham in 1863, and at the three days' sale of his pictures at Christie's good prices were realised. His granddaughter, Anna (or Annie, as she wrote her name), married Mr. Thomas Brassey, later Lord Brassey, and was the author of the once well-known "Voyage of the *Sunbeam*." The Allnutt firm of wine merchants still exists at 50, Mark Lane E.C., and the Rev. Samuel George Joseph Allnutt, vicar of St. Paul's, Clapham, is a descendant of John Allnutt.

Sectarian Doctrines

July 29.—Went to Penshurst Church, one mile distant. The service was performed by the Revd. Mr. Hamond, Rector of Penshurst, a living of £800 a yr. in the gift of the Sidney family. He was formerly a Lieutenant of Marines. In His Sermon today He manifestly alluded to the Methodists of whom there are great numbers in this neighboroud. He decryed the doctrines of the Sectaries, and holding forth the rationality of the established Church & its form of worship & doctrines, recommended to His auditors to enquire into and make a comparison between these and the modes & doctrines of the Sectaries & then to abide by what should seem to them to be most rational.—This address seemed to be ill-calculated for such a congregation, consisting of farmers & their families & rusticks.—I afterwards learnt that Mr. Hamond frequently enforces whatever He can against the Sectaries, but takes no other pains upon this subject; but lives very much estranged from His parishioners, & taking no interest in what relates to them.—

A Landscape Gardener

We went to Mr. Alnut's, & after having some refreshments walked in his grounds which are agreeably laid out having the Forest character.—Mrs. Alnut told me that this estate formed part of the Penshurst (Sidney) estate, & was purchased abt. 40 years ago by Mr. Alnut's grandfather who & Mr. Alnut's father also resided in London & at Eltham. The estate is abt. 500 acres, with much small wood upon it.—Mrs. Alnut informed me of many changes which had happened since I was at Seven oaks in 1772.—

She spoke of Repton [Humphry Repton. See Vols. I., II.], the landscape gardener, & of the vivacity of His manner. She remarked upon the great contrast of Him to *Robert Smirke* who appeared to Her to be very bashful. On my speaking highly of the qualifications of Robt. Smirke who I said was not bashful but sober and tranquil in His mind & manner, she sd. "Then Mr. Smirke may be considered as solid, and Mr. Repton as dazzling."—She mentioned Repton's indifference abt. seeing places where He was not employed. At Summer Hill it was proposed to Him to walk abt. the grounds, which He declined, saying "He had seen fine places enough, & after all was best contented with His own situation which was by the road side."

[See previous volumes for references to Thomas Stothard, R.A.]

CHAPTER XXVIII

1810

Great Ship Builders

July 29.—Robt. Smirke went to-day to Rose Hill in Sussex, Mr. Fullers.—We dined at 5.—We talked of the proposal made by the late Sir James Lowther (Earl of Lonsdale) to the late Marquiss of Lansdowne during His administration, which the Marquiss noticed in the King's speech.—The proposal was an offer to build & present to the government a Ship of 74 guns.—It being accepted Sir James applied to the late Mr. Wells who was then at Tunbridge, but came up to London, & was with Sir James on the subject. On leaving Sir James He met an old friend, who was agent to Sir James, & who knowing the business He had been upon advised him to have nothing to do with it.—Accordingly Mr. Wells declined it; and Mr. Randal, the Ship-builder, who undertook it, experienced from Sir James all the trouble which might be expected & this vain proposal at last ended in nothing but difficulty & loss to Mr. Randal.—

July 31.—W. Wells gave me 2 prints of His Father, the late Mr. Wells, engraved by Reynolds from a drawing made by Edridge in 1798, when Mr. Wells was 69 years old. He died Novr. 15th. 1805.—J. Wells sd. He had been in business (Ship building) a great part of His life & was now 48 years old, & had undergone great fatigue in carrying it on.—His Father set Him off with a handsome capital. In Greenland Dock yard He in one year built 8000 tons of Shipping. Willm. Wells went one voyage only as Captain of an Indiaman & left that service about 1795. He afterwards became joint partner with His Brother John in the Greenland Dock yard, & also had with Him a Half share of the Blackwall Docks, the other Half belonging to Mr. Perry & His two Sons.

This Partnership continued seven years. Mr. Perry & His Sons then retired & J. & Wm. Wells afterwards sold the Blackwall property to Sir Robt. Wigram,*—J. Wells retaining a quarter share of the business, but He has none of the labour of superintendance.—He only goes once

* See Vol. V., page 68, for note about Sir Robert Wigram, M.P.

a week, (Wednesdays) & attends to the political part.—Miss B. Wells has £1500 a year and the House in Portugal St. Mayfair in which Her late Mother lived. It is worth £5000.—

Sir Robt. Wigram began business with keeping a little Drug Shop. He made His great fortune by obtaining Shares of Indiamen, & by degrees becoming Ships-Husband to several ships,—& is now worth Half a million.—The late Mr. Wells might have had the Husbanding of as many Indiamen as He might have chosen & have gained 2 millions, but He would not avail Himself of the opportunities offered Him.

A Court Favourite

We got to Bickley at 5 oClock & dined. Mrs. Dunn told me of the intimacy of Her family with Dr. C. Agar the late Archbishop of Dublin, & He originally had but a moderate fortune, but He used it with great management; Had shares in the first national Irish Bank; & changed & chopped His money abt. & died Earl of Normantoun* & posessed of £400,000. To his daugr. Lady [Frances Anne] He had given £15000, but to His two younger Sons, a Clergyman & an Officer He left only abt. £5000 each, and to His widow abt. £1200 a yr. only. His opinion being that women should not have much. He was a remarkably agreeable man, calculated for conversation with any description of Society. He was of a nervous habit, and was subject to violent Headaches, which He relieved by drinking the Essence of Coffee, and would rise in the night for that purpose; but Mrs. Dunn thought it injured His constitution. In the last six or seven years of His life His temper changed. He was always of a warm temper but now became irritable and peevish. He had been a great favourite at Court and some alterations there shewn him seemed to have operated on His mind. He left His widow in circumstances, comparatively too limited for Her situation in life, & for His fortune.—

Dashing Speculations

J. Wells said He remembered Mr. Angerstein when His credit in business was very low and His Commercial partnership of the least respectable kind. He has made His fortune by dashing speculations in underwriting, and had advantages from Sir Francis Baring.—J. Wells now keeps Six Men & Eleven maid Servants; has Six Children viz: Three Boys and Three girls.—

August 4.—Landseer called. He told me He had undertaken to engrave a plate from Sir G. Beaumont's *exhibited* view of Conway Castle, this to be on His own Account.—Sir George wished it to be of the size of the print of the Cottagers by Woollett.

* See Vol. V., page 207, about the Earl's death.

August 5.—Before 10 went to J. Offley's & had much conversation with Mrs. J. Offley.—She told me He had evidently been worse from the time the Blister had been applied to His Head by order of Drs. Baillie & Reynolds. She said, That by what they had done the Physicians had made His state much worse than it was before.—That after having had the blister on a fortnight, *Cupping* was recommended by Reynolds, which was done on Thursday last, and that He became so weak after dinner as to be obliged to go to bed, & He had never been up since, but when it had been necessary to raise Him, which from His weakness is done with difficulty.—She was much disatisfied with Reynolds, who, when He has been there, has talked more abt. Himself & His own complaints, than abt. His Patient's, and abt. other matters of a trifling kind, even to the apparently making Dr. Baillie weary.

Abt. a week ago or more J. Offley's* neck became affected with stiffness, which has gradually increased with considerable swelling & redness on one part. On this being mentioned to Reynolds He treated it lightly, calling it a swelling of the *Lymphatics* the effect of the Blister or cupping; but on looking at it last night, He thought more seriously of it, & feared it might be a *Carbuncle*, which wd. be very dangerous. He sd. if so, He had never seen but one similar instance.—She observed that Reynolds is very jealous of Mrs. Offley having any private conversation with Baillie,—& was very high with Her in consequence of Her having written to Baillie witht. His knowledge.—He has talked abt. His own pains in His Hips & Legs & Loins, & of His difficulty in laying Himself in an easy posture.—She thinks Him impaired in faculties, & in eye-sight. With Dr. Baillie she is much more pleased. He differed from Reynolds in thinking that change of air might be advantageous when J. Offley cd. be removed, which Reynolds did not think necessary.—

* John Offley, wine merchant. See previous volumes.

CHAPTER XXIX

1810

Celebrated Doctors

August 5.—At ½ past 3 I went to J. Offley's. At 4 Doctors Baillie & Reynolds came, Mr. Heaviside also; & to him Dr. Reynolds stated the progress of J. Offley's disorder. They then went to J. Offley & remained with him abt. 8 minutes; then returned to the Parlour and had a consultation; after which they called me in & Dr. Baillie spoke to me in substance as follows, viz. :—

"We conclude you wish to have a candid statement of Mr. Offley's situation; it is this. There is a possibility that He may recover to be in the state He was a few weeks ago, but He can never again have the use of His limbs. The cause of His disorder is in His Head; & I can at a certainty predict that were His head to be opened it wd. be found, that some vessel is thickened; or that some part is ossified; or that some extravasation or secretion has impeded the organs. This cause is irremoveable. Should He recover to a certain degree, it wd. be to a calamitous state; His faculties might be gradually impaired; His power of sight & of speaking might also be lessened; His temper become irritable. With such a prospect what cd. be wished? At present His constitution is so much weakened that it is very doubtful whether there is sufficient strength remaining with all the assistance which can be given to raise Him to the state He was lately in.

"It is out of our power to say what will be the result, further than what I have described. The swelling in his neck is of a gangrenous nature of the quality of a Carbuncle proceeding from a low habit." Doctor Baillie walked in a tottering manner to shew me how people are affected who have disorders in the Head, which, He said, operate more or less powerfully. He reminded me that I must have seen people walking in the streets in this debilitated state, from this cause.—It was clearly signified by Him that a prolongation of life for J. Offley could not reasonably be wished for.

August 6.—Hone called, & spoke of having been in a very nervous, Hysterical state, the effect of anxiety of mind, but had been relieved by

medicines prescribed by Doctor Reynolds who He had known 35 years. —Reynolds is a native of Surrey, & first practised as a Physician at Godalming in that County.* He from thence came to London [in 1772] and had a House in Lamb's Conduit St. ;—from that removed to Bedford square where He has continued.—

August 7.—At 3 Oclock I went to J. Offley's & saw Doctors Baillie & Reynolds, who found their patient in an improving state.—Yesterday Dr. Baillie expressed to me His admiration of Mrs. J. Offley, Her appearance & conduct on this trying occasion captivated Him. He said " She is a delightful woman," & this day He spoke to the same effect, " There is something very captivating abt. this good woman."—

Early and Late

August 8.—Doctor Baillie spoke of Himself going into the Country for relaxation. He sd. that during nine months in the year whilst in London He is engaged in business every day from ½ past 6 in the morning, till Eleven oClock at night ; that in the morning He has a quantity of letters to answer, & at night the same, so that when He returns home He is obliged to be thus employed instead of associating with His family. He said the consequence is that Cases come before Him in such quick succession that He forgets them unless there be something very singular in any one which is submitted to Him, whimsically saying, " He shd. not forget a case where a man's nose grew at the back of His Head." Then turning to Mrs. Offley He sd. " He shd. not forget the Case Here before Him ; He shd. not forget the conduct of Mrs. Offley on this trying occasion."—He spoke of country air as being more *invigorating* than that of a large City. He did not think there is any great difference between Sea air & country air, but thought Sea Air was of the two more invigorating.—When He went away He told me, J. Offley was in a fair way to be restored to the state He had lately been in ; but gave no reason to believe He would be restored beyond that point of recovery. [Each doctor's fee was a guinea a day.]

Two sons of Mrs. Salusbury of Russell St. came in after dinner. One of them, the elder, Has an Office under government obtained for Him by Sir Robt. Salusbury ; the other is mate of an India-man lately returned from Bengal, & Madrass.†—He was at Madrass during the late

* If the D.N.B. is right, then Horace Hone, R.A., was wrong. The Dictionary says Reynolds (one of the King's physicians) was born at Laxton, Nottinghamshire, on September 23rd, 1745, and that he first practised at Guildford, not Godalming.

† Mr. Hy. Harries writes : Farington refers to Mrs. Salusbury's two sons, one of whom " is mate of an Indiaman lately returned from Bengal and Madrass."

The H.E.I. Co.'s record shows the following : *Robert Salusbury* was 3rd officer of the *Retreat*, Captain Thomas Herbert Harris, 505 tons, Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., owner (or Ship's Husband), on her third voyage, to Madeira, Madras and Bengal. Left Portsmouth 28th April, 1809, returned to her moorings, 3rd July, 1810.

military revolt.—He spoke of Sir Robt. Barlow* as being generally disliked; but sd. Lord Minto† is reckoned a very sensible man, & that His address to the Army had a great effect.—

Impressive Admonition

August 12.—I went to St. James's Chapel & heard a very good Sermon from Mr. Steevens upon the improper manner in which many persons conduct themselves at Divine Service. He remarked upon those who come late to Church after the Confession & Absolution have been read; upon those who do not kneel, but sit during the prayers, which He sd. was inexcusable unless in cases of Age or infirmity; upon those who do not stand but sit whilst the Psalms are singing, & upon those who converse together in the Church.—His admonition was very impressive.—

Artists and their Habits

Dance sd. that He usually goes to bed about Eleven oClock; & that He never sleeps after five in the morning, & rises abt. Six oClock.—Thomas Daniell‡ sd. He rises abt. 7 oClock, that with respect to diet, having always had a tender stomach, the less animal food He eats the better He is, & that when He drinks 5 or 6 glasses of *Port Wine* He is subject to Head aches on the following days.—He therefore drinks white wine.—Willm. Daniell sd. that He drinks tea in the morning witht. inconvenience, but in the afternoon it affects Him with griping pains.—Such is the difference in constitutions. Dance sd. a pint of wine agrees with Him.—

August 14.—Rossi [R.A.] called. He had recd. information from Mr. Gilman Secretary to the Committee of taste, & the British Institution, that He with other Sculptors wd. be applied to for designs for monuments to Lord Rodney & Adml. Collingwood.—After the disappointment Rossi has suffered, Lawrence had advised Him not to become a Candidate.—Gilman thought He wd. succeed if He did.—I recommended to Him to consider whether the object was to Him worth the trouble for a chance of succeeding, as having a family, it wd. if obtained, be a profitable

* Sir George Hilaro Barlow (1762-1846), not Sir Robert, who was his elder brother. Sir George was appointed Governor of Madras in 1807. His quarrel with the Army was caused by carrying out a decree of his predecessor, Lord William Bentinck, who, ordered by the authorities in England to economise, decided to abolish a monthly allowance to commanding officers. After some minor trouble a universal mutiny broke out among the officers. A considerable number of lives were lost and the dispute was ultimately settled by the intervention of Lord Minto, Governor-General of India. Barlow was not immediately deposed, but owing to the continued hostility of the officers who came home he was recalled in 1812 and only granted the usual annuity of £1,500. He died at Farnham on December 18th, 1846.

† Sir Gilbert Elliot, first Earl of Minto. See Vols. I., II., III., IV.

‡ See previous volumes for references to Thomas Daniell, R.A.

business.—I advised Him, shd. He make designs or models, to shew them to Lawrence, who in addition to remarks which might be useful, wd. take more interest in them from their being more impressed on His mind.—

He spoke of Daniell's strong desire to have [his nephew] Wm. Daniell elected an Academician.—I told Him *Ward*, & *Robt. Smirke* were entitled to a preference.—Robt. Smirke called in consequence of Dance having on Saturday last mentioned to him that He shd. invite the 2 Daniells, —to meet Him (Robt. Smirke) & His Father, & *myself*, for the purpose of considering which of them viz : Robt. Smirke or Wm. Daniell shd. be supported at the next election of Academicians. Robt. Smirke felt this to be leading to an unpleasant predicament for Him & Wm. Daniell & had spoken to Lawrence on the subject.—I told Him that Dance had not mentioned the matter to me, & that shd. anything be sd. upon the subject it might easily be turned off.

CHAPTER XXX

1810

Ward at the Top

August 15.—Dance I dined with.—Before tea Dance spoke to me privately about filling the Academy vacancies in Feby. next.—I mentioned Robt. Smirke as having a stronger claim than Wm. Daniell.—After tea Dance, in His back room spoke to me, Smirke & Daniell, on the above subject, wishing to have something settled respecting who we wd. support. —I said, that there were only two Vacancies; that Ward had painted a picture for Lord Clive* which had placed Him at the top of His line; that before He had produced this picture He had the opinion & wd. have the support of a large number of the members, & that I believed He wd. be elected.—I recommended not to do anything at present, but wait quietly to see in what situation the Academy may be some months hence; that there are many old members & more vacancies may be expected.— I urged other reasons for not taking any steps at present, & it was agreed to postpone coming to any resolution at present.

August 17.—I sat with Copley sometime and remarked upon the remarkable neatness of His Painting room. He sd. He cd. not paint unless everything was in order abt. Him. He cd. not bear to see rags & other things scattered about.—

I spoke with approbation of the merit of the Print [after Copley's picture of "The Storming of Gibraltar"]. He thought Sharp had done justice to the undertaking; but that the times were unfavourable for the sale of Prints,—His mind seemed to be clear, but I saw in Copley's look the appearance of age and imbecility; a weakness. He sd. Sharp had been 15 years about this plate. In the first 2 years & a Half He did nothing to it. Copley then brought an action against Him for delay; but as the time of His engagement for finishing it had not expired the action wd. not lie. Sharp then desired 2 years more than He had engaged for shd. be allowed Him which Copley granted: but the time He at last took was several years more than the time thus fixed.—

* See Vol. III.

Turner I met to-day.—He had been in the country & proposed going to Yorkshire. He spoke of Cadell & Davis's Magna Britannia & complained of their publishing His name in their advertisement, though He had ceased to be employed.—He however sd. that He had no objection to His name being united to mine, Hearne's & Smith's, but wd. not have it united with the names of Artists taken up accidentally, & not of established respectability.—He spoke of Loutherburgh; His neighbour at Hammersmith, & remarked that He is altered in His appearance & breaks, as most men do who have been bulky, and as they advance in years.

Black Man's Fine Figure

August 18.—Lawrence I dined with. Lawrence spoke of a *Black Man* lately remarked [on] in an Hospital by Carlisle who attended Him for some slight injury He had sustained. Carlisle reported Him to be an extraordinary fine figure. West and Lawrence saw Him & [the latter] thought Him the finest figure He had ever seen, combining the character & perfection of many of the Antique Statues. "When His arm was suspended it appeared like that of the Antinous; when contracted for exertion it was like the Farnese Hercules." Lawrence shewed us a drawing on Canvass which He had made from Him.—*Dawe* has studied much from Him and paid Him 2 guineas a week for standing to Him.—Wm. Lock had seen Him & expressed equal admiration. The Man is a Sailor. He is 5 feet 11 inches ½ high.—

Cobbett in Prison

Comrie [the solicitor] told us that Cobbet pays in Newgate 7 guineas a week for His apartments. He was very much dispirited when He first went there and for a time seemed to give Himself up.

Comrie gave an instance of want of integrity in Sir Richd. Philips, the Bookseller. A young man who had £1500 was desirous of engaging in business. He was led to make enquiry into the character of a Bookseller of the name of De Berdt who held out offers of advantage to such as might be desirous of becoming His partner, & referred to Sir Richd. Philips for a character. The young man applied to Sir Richd. who recommended De Berdt in the strongest manner. The young man engaged with Him, and in a little time found His affairs were in a ruinous state. He became a Bankrupt. It afterwards appeared that Sir Richd. was acquainted with His circumstances & was one of His Creditors, and that He obtained the £1500 pd. by the young man to liquidate His own acct.

When Lord Ellenborough was appointed *Chief Justice* He was worth £63,000.—He has the place of [profit] in the King's Bench in His Family. It brings in abt. £9000 a yr. & with the income arising from the situation

of Chief Justice makes up to His family £20,000 a year.—His Lordship now resides in Lord Anson's House in St. James's Square, & pays a £1000 a yr. for it. Lady Ellenborough sees much company.—

The late Lord Berkeley* when a young man took pleasure in athletic exercises. He placed Himself in situations where He was likely to be attacked by Highwaymen, which had happened and in one or two instances He took the man who attacked Him.—The present Lord Chesterfield meeting Him one day asked Him when He took the last Highwayman? Lord Berkeley replied "Not since you hung yr. Tutor." This retort was founded upon Lord Chesterfield having given evidence against Dr. Dodd who had been His Tutor & was executed for forgery.

Academy Against Water-colours

August 23.—Mr. & Mrs. West I sat with in the even'g. He told me that a Committee of the Council of the Academy viz: Shee, Flaxman, Howard & Yenn had been appointed to go into the state of the Academy, & that the business of Fuseli & the Housekeeper wd. be taken up by them.—He gave his opinion that it wd. be proper for the Academy to rescind the law which prevents Artists who make drawings such as those by Westall & Heaphy from becoming members of the Academy, such works being denominated drawings do not qualify the artists to put their names down for election. The law which excludes He sd. was made against inferior works done on paper, but the works now produced are of a quality not then known. He sd. the repeal of the law wd. not be proposed to the General Assembly before Novr.—

He spoke of the improper resolution passed by the Council of the *British Institution* which prohibits any works from being exhibited there which have been previously exhibited at any other place. This He reprobated as directly opposing the Royal Academy by forming an exhibition against it, & was sure the King wd. disapprove it.—

Like Henry VIII

He had been with the Prince of Wales this day who shewed Him a large Collection of drawings made abroad by Foreign artists representing the Military of various countries & their operations, with views of places. —He sd. the Prince is grown enormously large; a figure like Henry 8th.—

He spoke of Thomson [R.A.] being in a very bad state from the complaint in His leg & thigh, & that He seemed like the ruin of a man. —The loss of two such artists as Wilkie [also ill] & Thomson wd. be a great deduction from what this country posesses. The Prince of Wales expressed His intention to sit to Thomson for His Portrait.—

* Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, died on August 1st, 1810. See Vol. IV. and Vol. I., page 272 and note.

August 24.—Mr. Malone I called on & had a long conversation with Him respecting the late Mr. Windham. He gave me a pamphlet (a *private work*) which He had written containing a true statement of Mr. W's case & proceedings previous to His death.—Malone sd. that on the whole Mr. Windham possessed so much & such various knowledge & acquirements, that He might be classed with Johnson & Burke.—He had an extraordinary *memory*, " which " sd. Malone, " all great men have." He was very temperate; sometimes drinking no wine, at other times 4 or 5 glasses.—He had a habit of sleeping after dinner.—

He sd. that Mr. Windham kept a *Diary*;* so did *I*, sd. He, " for a time, minuting conversations &c. but I grew tired of it."—

We talked of the situation of Lady Thomond. He sd. she had been perplexed with a dispute with the present Marquiss of Thomond respecting 2 Bonds for which the late Marquiss had jointly with His Brother the present Marquiss's Father made Himself responsible, but it is believed & asserted by Lady Thomond that it was only an accommodation to the late Marquiss's Brother.—The amount is abt. £4000.—Malone sd. that were Lady Thomond to pay the money, posessed as she is of 1000 or £1200 a yr. & 40 or £50000 she ought not to allow Herself to be troubled abt. it, as Her situation in life wd. not be affected by it.—For my part, sd. He, I have long made up my mind not to be affected by circumstances that go no deeper into worldly affairs.

[See previous volumes for references to Philip de Loutherbourg, R.A.; II., III., IV., V., to Sir Richard Phillips, Edmund Malone, Edmund Burke, Dr. Samuel Johnson and the Marquess and Marchioness of Thomond.]

* See foot-note to Chapter XIX.

CHAPTER XXXI

1810

Westward Ho !

From London to Cornwall

August 25.—I prepared to leave London this afternoon to proceed to Salisbury on my way to Cornwall.—

I left London in the Weymouth light Coach carrying four passengers. It was my intention to proceed no further than Hartford Bridge, thirty-six miles, but there happening to be only two other passengers which left me one side of the Coach for myself I could relieve myself by change of posture which induced me to go on to Salisbury. At Basingstoke we substituted tea for Supper before & after which the Coach did not stop but to change Horses.

My companions as appeared from their conversation were wine merchants, & strangers to each other. The younger told us He was settled at Weymouth : the other who spoke of his age & sd. He was Sixty-Six years old, declared Himself a native of Cheshire, but had been a resident in London from the year 1763. He was a good Humoured man of simple manners. He told us His Father was seventy one years old when He was born, but His mother was then only twenty-five. He had for sometime laboured under a Rhuematick gout which very much affected him in the night ; that His usual Hour of going to bed was ten oClock ; that He could sleep till one oClock, after which He was kept awake by pain till Six in the morning, and that He proposed to have recourse to the Salt Bath at Weymouth hoping to be benefitted by it.—

Lodgings at Weymouth

From this companion I learnt to be thankful that at an age fast approaching to His I am through the goodness of providence free from any positive complaint and suffer only those inconveniences which will occasionally attend advancing life. I also attended to an observation which He made, " Whilst my wife was living, said He, I kept a one Horse Chaise, & in my excursions she was my companion ; but since Her death I have laid down my Chaise, having found that to travel in it alone

was solitary, and when I took a friend with me we often thought differently as to what was most eligible as we proceeded. There was not as in my wife's time but one mind to direct but two to contest, I therefore gave this up, & now make my way in any manner that may be agreeable to me at the time."

My other companion informed me that good lodgings, viz: a Bedchamber and a sitting room, may be had at Weymouth by those who have no objection to residing on the West *side* of the Harbour. In these lodgings a servant may be had in the House to provide what is necessary. The price of lodgings of this description are *one guinea a week*. The expence of lodging on the eastern side of the Harbour facing the Esplanade wd. be much greater.

A Bank Failure

August 26.—We arrived at Salisbury at Six oClock in the morning where I went to bed and lay till Eleven. At one oClock I called on the Bishop of Salisbury* and walked with Him in the pleasure grounds of the Palace.

He mentioned the failure of the Bank at Salisbury, & said the Revd. Mr. Douglass son to the late Bishop, was induced by His friendly feeling for the Proprietors to collect what money He could to support them against the demands which were coming upon them, and on a Saturday paid into their hands eight Hundred pounds, which they suffered Him to do though their affairs were in such a state as to oblige them to stop payment on the Monday following. Thus committing the property of a kind friend without in the least degree benefitting themselves.

The pleasure ground of the palace is bounded in one part by the Cathedral, & its celebrated & most beautiful Spire is seen to great advantage from many points.

A Young Artist

At 3 oClock the Bishop with His family proceeded to the Cathedral to afternoon Service & I accompanied them. An Anthem was sung, but there was no Sermon.—Douglass Guest,† a young Artist was spoken of. His Father is a watch maker in Salisbury, Guest has been employed to paint a picture for one of the Churches in this City. Some remarks were made by the Bishop upon the bad taste of a part of it. Guest heard the criticism, but was too well satisfied with what He had done to be inclined to make any alteration.—

* John Fisher. See previous volumes.

† Thomas Douglas Guest (Fl. 1803-1839) has already been referred to in the Diary. He studied at the Royal Academy schools, and in 1805 won the gold medal for historical painting. He apparently never reached real excellence as a painter, and seems to have disappeared from Art history after 1839, in which year two of his works were hung at the British Institution.

Cost of Living in Devonshire

August 28.—At 6 I left Exeter in the Lord Nelson Coach which carries 6 inside passengers. For the convenience of sitting I should recommend this and other coaches upon a similar plan before a mail coach, but in respect of expedition they cannot be compared. Though only 47 miles we did not reach Plymouth Dock till 5 oClock.—The weather was very fine, and as the Coach proceeded over Haldon Hill a few miles from Exeter, I was much gratified by the beautiful effects of the misty vapours which were exhaling from the banks of the river Exe, and the Country about Powderham Castle.—

During this part of our journey we were 4 passengers. One of them, a respectable, elderly gentleman, said He was going to the river Teign for the purpose of fishing. He said He came to Devonshire to reside abt. 18 years ago, and remarked that many of the articles of life, & necessaries had advanced in price 100 pr. cent since that period. He still allowed that He believed a person might now live in Devonshire as well for £400 a year as He could do in London for £600. He said He has a Woman Cook who has been with him in that capacity 16 years; that Her wages are now 8 guineas a year, & formerly were not so much; & that to His other maid Servants he pays less.

On our arriving at Plymouth Dock I had my luggage carried to the Kings-Arms Hotel,—The fare of this & other coaches which go from Exeter to Plymouth is only Half a guinea; but the luggage is scrupulously weighed and charged one penny per pound for all above 14 pounds.—

At the King's Arms Hotel, I learnt that my Brother Richard with His Wife, and our niece Eliza, 2d. daughter of my Brother Henry came to this House on Monday evening last & having dined were gone to walk upon the Hoe at Plymouth. I had but just dined when they returned, & I had the satisfaction of passing the evening with them.

Mount Edgcumbe

August 29.—After breakfast we crossed the Hamoaze river to Mount Edgcumbe. At the Park gate Lodge we entered our names in a book kept for that purpose. We also wrote a note to Lord Edgcumbe* requesting permission to walk through the grounds. The weather was favorable, and we saw this celebrated situation to the greatest advantage. We were nearly 5 Hours in viewing the scenery from different points. From the highest point of the Mount we had the wide expanse of the Ocean, with the Edystone [Eddystone] light House perceptible on the Horizon, and the new-stone rock at the entrance of Plymouth Sound on our left, and high rock with the village of Cawsand seated under them on our right. We had before seen the view from the *White Seat* from whence Plymouth and all that is connected with it or in its vicinity, was in a long line spread

* Second Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. See Vol. V., page 282*n*.

before us. From these Heights we descended to a level walk which forms a belt round a considerable part of the whole of Mount Edgcumbe.

I saw only one instance of bad taste at Mount Edgcumbe, which was a building erected to appear as a ruin. The form of it is bad; and the situation of it worse. It interrupts a view where nothing should be seen that would not be consistent with this splendid display of the power and prosperity of this happy country.

CHAPTER XXXII

1810

Westward Ho!

The Power of the Sun

August 29.—At 4 oClock we left Mount Edgcumbe and recrossed the water, and at 5 oClock dined at our Inn where we found the accommodation good, and the people civil.—My Brother informed me that yesterday Mr. Tucker, Master Attendant in Plymouth Dock yard shewed Him an extraordinary proof of the power of the Sun operating by reflection. The Culloden Man of War being at Her station in the East Indies happened to have Her stern placed in such a direction that the rays of the sun which struck the water were reflected upon the Cabbin windows. A ray was thus reflected with such heat as instantly to decompose and shatter the glass which it struck. Many pieces of the glass in this state were brought to England and are in Mr. Tucker's posession.

The Cheese-wring

August 30.—At Liskeard I immediately applied for Horses & a guide to conduct me to the *Cheese-Wring*, a collection of stones of vast size piled upon each other in an extraordinary manner; whether by nature, or by art, seems to be conjectural. After some delay William Moone, a Barber, who said He had often followed the Hounds in that direction undertook to be my guide. Some said the distance we should have to go wd. be 9 miles; Moone sd. not more than Six miles, & I believe He was right. At 3 oClock in the afternoon we set off and reached the Cheese-Wring at ½ past 4. It is situated on the side of a small Hill of a conical form, the surface of it studded with pieces of rock. When we arrived at the foot of the Hill my guide told me we could go no farther on Horseback; but having been more accustomed to travel in mountainous countries than had been His lot, I shewed Him the way & ascended without danger or difficulty.

The Cheese-wring is a very singular object. It consists of 6 or 7 stones placed one above another. The upper stones of prodigious size

resting upon smaller ones below. The general form of the whole has somewhat of a circular appearance which accts. for the name given to it which implies as here meant "Cheese upon Cheese." The height of this pile is said to be 34 feet, but being foreshortened to those who stand to view it where they can see its parts it does not appear to be so high raised.—Were the Cheese-wring placed like Stone Henge in a situation far removed from anything of its own quality or were it more insulated than it is, the mind wd. probably with little hesitation consider it to be a stupendous work of human labour; but here it is surrounded by rocks & stones exhibiting an infinite variety of forms, & some of them both in figure and size so singular and large as almost to claim equal attention. My conjecture therefore could only be that the Cheese-wring with all that accompanies it is an operation of nature.—Having made a careful sketch of this curious pile I returned to Liskeard, & on my way made another sketch of a collection of large stones bearing one of greater size which forms a roof over the other stones. This had much the appearance of a Druidical erection. It is called "The Trevathy Stone."—At 8 oClock I got to Liskeard and dined.—

August 31.—I should have noticed in my account of yesterday that on my way to the Cheese-wring I passed the Hurlers a line of stones which have the appearance of a regular arrangement. The superstitious tradition respecting them is that they were men turned into stones as a punishment for having played at the game of hurling on a Sunday.—

After breakfast I took a Chaise to East Looe, 9 miles distant, and left Liskeard which is a Borough town & returns two members to Parliament.

Being desirous of reaching Polperrow this evening I applied for a Boat for that purpose; and having the last year passed a day at East Looe I had nothing to detain me; but to one unacquainted with its situation & pleasing scenery, I should recommend a short stay which would be well rewarded.—

A Blind Boatman

At ½ past one oClock I entered the Boat I had hired; and the wind & tide being unfavourable the Boatmen proceeded with oars only. They were Father & Son in Law; the former told me He had been blind 34 years, caused by His having struck one of his eyes with a needle whilst mending a sail. He said He did not suffer much pain. "It was like the touch of a fly upon His eye," but He lost the sight of it, and in two years the sight of the other eye. Yet, in this apparently helpless state, this industrious man continued His occupations; went out to fish; and placed His nets with more judgment than most of those who were so employed; could mend sails, and in short seemed scarcely to want eyesight. He brought up a large family of children, five of whom He told me He never saw; and never had assistance or applied for relief. This He modestly expressed, but with seeming satisfaction. I met Him walking

alone in the town, and when He was recommended to me I objected to Him on acct. of His unfitness; but I was assured I could not employ a better man, & so it proved.—

Polperro

Soon after leaving the Harbour of Looe we approached Looe Island, a rock in the Sea, covered with a fine green pasturage, and of sufficient size to have two or three small dwellings upon it which are inhabited by those who look after the sheep & cattle which are upon it. This Island belongs to Sir Harry Trelawny.*—After leaving Looe Island there was nothing to engage the attention till the Boat approached the Harbour of Polperrow, when a scene singularly romantic and picturesque open'd to the view. Polperrow is a small fishing port almost wholly inhabited by fishermen.—It consists of a number of Houses clustered together which cover the lower part of a steep Hill which is the boundary of the head of the Harbour. They were built of stone or of mortar of various colours. The roofs are of slate. Everything that comes into the view has a character of simplicity, and is in perfect unison. It is formed for the Landscape Painter.—

Here I took up my lodging for the night, & dismissed the Boatmen. Their charge was six shillings, and with this and a little Beer they were well satisfied. The distance we had come was not more than five miles, but they had rowed against wind and tide. We were two Hours on our passage.—

No, No Sir. No

Some peculiarities of the Cornish people I had before & did now notice. They speak in a singing tone; and, as "Yes sure" is always in the mouth of a Devonshire man, so when a Cornish man, in this part of the country at least, answers in the negative He does it with this repitition "No, No Sir. No."—

The evening was dull with misty rain, which caused me to remain in my Inn, The Ship, kept by a widow, a woman of some property. I was treated with civility, and in a very small House had all the accommodation I could reasonably desire.—

* See Vol. V., page 277*n*.

CHAPTER XXXIII

1810

Westward Ho!

Jefferies, the Seaman

September 1.—After breakfast I went to the rocks at the entrance of the harbour and being favoured by the weather passed several Hours in tinting a sketch of Polperrow.*—At half past 3 I dined.—Having recollected that Jefferies, the Seaman, who was put on shore on a desert Island in the West Indies by His Commander, the Honble. Captn. Lake,† was said to be a native of this place I was induced to ask some questions respecting Him, which led to my being told that His mother continued to reside at Polperrow, and that I might see Her. All of those I spoke to believed Jefferies to be dead, and that all the reports to the contrary were published by the friends of Captn. Lake hoping thereby to prevent any further discussion of this subject which so greatly agitated the public mind.—

His Mother

September 2.—Mrs. Coade, mother to Jefferies, the Seaman, called upon me, a woman of very respectable appearance. The account she gave me was as follows, " The name of my first Husband was Jefferies. We lived at Fowey & had several children, Robert Jefferies, the unfortunate young man spoken of was the eldest. He was born at Fowey ;‡ but whilst He was an infant we removed to Polperrow where my Husband died. The name of my second Husband is Coade. He is a Blacksmith, & brought up my son Robert Jefferies to this trade. About three years ago when very young He went out in a Privateer, as Armourer, and from that Ship was pressed into the King's service, & so came under the command of Captn. Lake : at Christmas next, my son, if living, wd. be 21

* Polperro is a well-known artists' haunt.

† Son of General Viscount Lake.

‡ Fowey, a quaint little Cornish seaport, was more important long ago than it was in Farington's day or our own. We respect the " Gallants of Fowey " as sincerely as we do the " Sea-dogs of Devon." It is to-day best known as the " Troy Town " of Sir A. Quiller-Couch's novel of that name. He resides there at " The Haven."

years old. When Captn. Lake put Him on Shore He was not 18 years old. Another Man of the name of Lecky went from Polperrow, was pressed, and saw my son put on shore but was not in the boat with Him. —Whilst the case of my son was before the Parliament, Mr. Whitbread, M.P.,* wrote a letter to my Husband, Coade, which I have now in my house."

Farington Comforted Her

She then went to Her House for the letter which I read. It was dated Cardington, April 23rd, 1810, & stated that He had communicated the answer which He had recd. from Mr. Job (a very respectable & wealthy inhabitant of Polperrow)† to Sir Francis Burdett, and to the Admiralty, who had ordered Lecky & another Seaman to be sent for.— That Coade's loss of His Son's service could not be acted upon unless His death was certain, and in that case Mr. Whitbread feared that Coade's situation would be lost in the consideration of the crime of Captn. Lake towards the public. He concluded that Coade might write again to Him if He saw occasion for it.—Mrs. Coade told me they had not again written to Mr. Whitbread, but intended it, to request His opinion of the reports which had been circulated of Robert Jefferies being alive.—I endeavoured to comfort Her by saying, That there had appeared in the Newspapers accounts of Her son being well & settled in America, & that they did seem to be authentic.

How Fishermen Live

The Church to which the people of Polperrow go is two or three miles distant from the Port. My desire was to get to Fowey, 6 miles distant, in time for morning service, & I rose early for that purpose, and had hired a Horse and a guide but I was not able to leave Polperrow till past nine oClock. We went but slowly and a longer time passed while we were upon the road than I had reckoned upon ; not on account of any objects to be seen for excepting the pillar [which stands 120 feet high] erected to the memory of the first Lord Chatham at Boconnoc, the late Lord Camelford's‡ which appeared at the distance of many miles, I saw nothing to remark.—

Whilst we were on our way my guide gave me the following information.—In Polperrow there are abt. 1400 inhabitants. Whilst the smuggling trade was carried on money was plentiful, but that being over the condition of the people is much changed ; but they live and are healthy, & few of the children that are born die. Not so in Plymouth said He, where a large proportion die very young. The Fishermen & their families live upon Fish, bread & Potatoes, and never think of eating

* Samuel Whitbread, brewer and politician. See previous volumes.

† Zephaniah Job, lessee of the Barton of West Lanfalloes, near Polperro.

‡ Thomas Pitt, second Baron Camelford, who was killed in a duel with Mr. Best. See Index, Vols. II., IV. and V.

animal food, but on Sundays, & they are then the worse for it. The life of a Fisherman is not a life of hard labour, otherwise they wd. require animal food.—The gains of a Fisherman are of course uncertain, but may be averaged at 60 or 70 pounds a year.—

The men & women marry at a very early age, & generally signs of connexion make it necessary for the credit of the female. But when this sign does appear the men are very faithful; and [when] a marriage has been solemnized there is no after reproach.—A considerable proportion of the inhabitants of Polperrow are methodists. They assemble together to the number of perhaps one hundred on Sundays at 7 in the morning, sing Psalms, and several will rise in succession and make extempore prayers, they having no Methodist preacher at their morning meetings; but at their meetings in the evening of Sundays, they have one, persons of this description going as my Guide said, like Excisemen from place to place to officiate in this capacity. He added that these Methodist meetings do not affect the people with respect to the *Church*, to which they go regularly—

King of the Place

He spoke of the high value of the land adjoining Polperrow on which cows graze which lets for Eight guineas an acre.—He informed me that Mr. Job who has larger property and greater influence than any other inhabitant of Polperrow, is a native of Penzance & came from thence without a shilling. He sd. Mr. Job is King of the place, and held in much respect for His good qualities, & His Clerk is one of the best of men.

When we arrived at the Ferry where we had the river to cross to Fowey I found it was too late for morning service, which had begun before I could reach the Inn. I stopped at the Ship Inn kept by two young women of the name of Hoals. At one oClock it was proposed to me to dine at the Ordinary which I agreed to, and found there two young men only, who from their conversation I learnt travelled for orders in some mercantile line. I found them very good humoured and communicative, & I obtained from them much useful information respecting the Inns & roads in Cornwall, & Devonshire. One of them told me that He had in the last fourteen years travelled through these counties twice in each year.—

At 3 oClock I went to Fowey Church to Divine Service which was very thinly attended. In this Church there is not an Organ & there was no singing.—

CHAPTER XXXIV

1810

Westward Ho!

A Violent Partisan

September 2.—Between four & five oClock I took a Boat to carry me to Lostwithiel* Six miles from Fowey. The tide was at the best point, and the evening being fine, the passage up the river Fowey was delightful. In an Hour & thirty five minutes I was at Lostwithiel having used oars only. I paid for the Boatmen four shillings & sixpence. Much of this passage was through Scenery very like that of a Lake. Pennyquite, which formerly belonged to Mr. Rashleigh and now to Mr. Tremayne Junr.† on the left of the river is a beautiful situation. On the right St. Winnow posessed by the Revd. Mr. [Robert] Walker, seems almost to rival it.—My companions at dinner availed themselves of my going up the river to accompany me & I was glad to oblige them with the opportunity. They told me that Mr. Walker has lately had a contest with *Finden*, publisher of the Cornwall newspaper, who from having been a very violent partizan against the present government has now become their supporter. After the battle of Corunna & death of Sir John Moore He put his paper in mourning & exhibited something of the Gibbet kind on the margin to signify what was due to the administration.

When He changed from holding these sentiments to the opposite it gave great offence to many & in some way Mr. Walker came into contact with him on this acct. The result of Finden's conduct has been the establishing another Newspaper which it is expected will have a serious effect upon this property of Finden. At Lostwithiel I went to the

* One of the old Stannary Towns of Cornwall, for which Joseph Addison once sat in Parliament.

† John Hearle Tremayne, one of the M.P.'s for the county, and son of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, of Heligan.

Talbot Inn, Mrs. Roberts, where there is good accommodation. She informed me that She is Godmother to Lane* a Student of the Royal Academy, a promising young artist much patronised by Lord de Dunstanville.† She said Lane was born at Polperrow at a small House opposite to the Inn she then kept in that place.—

September 4.—At 9 I went to Kirclaise tin mine, two miles distant, and made a sketch of the interior of the mine, it being an open mine, a vast chasm, in which mining is carried on, and the machinery used adds to the interest & to the variety of the scene. The depth of the chasm is very considerable; but the walk to the bottom is made easy by forming the path in an angular manner. When arrived there the view upwards on every side is sublime. The mind has an awful feeling of the vastness of the whole, and contemplating immensity, admires the singularity of many of the parts, which, in spiral forms, shoot up like the much reported glaciers in Switzerland, those pointed masses of Ice which excite in the traveller surprise and admiration. The resemblance is brought nearer by the rocks of this mine being of the colour of chalk, and wanting only transparency to make the similitude complete.—

The Miners were Kind

This was my second visit to this mine, in which I made a drawing in October last. Having fixed upon another situation for the same purpose I sat down & commenced a sketch under very unfavourable circumstances. I had to endure a cold North wind, with the apprehension of rain. In this predicament I experienced great kindness & respect from those of the miners who were working near me. One of them threw His Thick waistcoat over me to protect me against the cold; another held my umbrella over me, and thus I was enabled to remain a considerable time, but at last my fear of the cold which had chilled me much got the better of my desire to proceed, & I took my leave of my kind assistants sooner than I would willingly have done.—

Kirclaise tin mine may be viewed without the least difficulty by those who being at St. Austell‡ may be disposed to ride or walk the short distance of two miles. A Horse may advance to almost the edge of the mine, & the length, and width, and depth of this excavation may be fully seen, with the machinery, & the miners who appear like spots below.—Kirclaise tin mine is the largest *open* mine in Cornwall.

* John Bryant Lane (1778-1868) was originally intended for the medical profession. After exhibiting at the Royal Academy from 1808 to 1813, he went to Rome, where he worked for fifteen years mainly on a large painting entitled "The Vision of Joseph," which was not shown at the Academy. To it in 1831 and in 1832 he contributed a portrait of Lord de Dunstanville, the second one having been painted for the Royal Institution at Truro.

† See foot-note Chapter V.

‡ The centre of the china-clay industry.

Kynance Cove

On my return to St. Austell I was informed that the Tides were now favourable for seeing objects upon the Sea Coast which cannot be approached but at low waters. I therefore resolved to postpone what I had to do in the vicinity of St. Austell, and after dinner proceeded in the Mail Coach to Truro, and arrived there before 8 oClock, at the Hotel, an excellent House for a country town, with beds such as I do not recollect to have seen in any other Inn, and a Chambermaid who attended to everything that could be required. This material point was very satisfactory, but there was too much noise & bustle in the House for me to approve it equally in other respects.—

September 5.—Took a Chaise to Helston* 18 miles before breakfast. I lost no time in ordering a Chaise to carry me to Kynance Cove, 10 miles distant, this being a point upon the coast which had been particularly recommended to my notice. Everything favoured my purpose. I arrived there soon after 12 oClock at the right time of tide, the water then admitting my walking upon the sand to the Cove which cannot be done at high water.—

A Rude Work of Art

On approaching this part of the Coast which is about two miles west of the Lizard point, the eye is struck with the appearance of a rock shooting up like a tower to great height above the center of a vast mass of insulated rock. The road then winds down to the beach, which is a flat of the finest sand and so dry and hard that the foot step makes no impression. Here I found a Cart with Boys who were employed in collecting sand; and one of them became my guide for explanation. He first took me into the Cove which is entered through two or three apertures, but one of them opens directly into it. The Cove is an excavation made by the Sea which has perforated the rock in such a way as to give it somewhat the appearance of a rude work of art. The principal entrance to the Cove would admit a Horse & probably a man upon it. The interior of it is a large apartment formed by nature the floor of fine light sand, and the walls and arched ceiling, of dark rock.

* The "Furry Dance," which is celebrated at Helston on May 8th (Flora Day), consists of couples dancing to a solemn tune adown and up the streets, through houses and flower-brightened gardens. In old days anyone found at work on that day was liable to be ducked in the Coker river.

The rigmarole sung to usher in the festival begins:

"Robin Hood and Little John
They both are gone to the fair, O!
And we will away to the merry greenwood,
To see what they do there, O!"

King John exempted the inhabitants of Helston from paying tolls anywhere but in the city of London and from being impleaded except in their own town.

KYNANCE COVE. [*E. Leach.*

"THE LOVE POOL." [*E. Leach.*

[*To face p.* 120.

Having seen excavations upon a much greater scale I was not much affected with the appearance of Kynance Cove, but other parts of this scenery I surveyed with admiration, particularly an insulated rock near the Cove. This vast mass reared on and towered to a height which made the people at the foot of it appear so small that I could not use them as a scale to calculate its size. This pile standing, as it appears to the eye, in the center of a circle of immense rocks forms a very picturesque arrangement, which I endeavoured to represent in a sketch

CHAPTER XXXV

1810

Westward Ho !

The Devil's Bellows

September 5.—I next ascended high rocks by which I got nearer to the tower-like rock which I first saw, and having gratified myself with looking in every direction I sat down on my way back, to contemplate the scene before me. In a short time I was alarmed by a roaring sound and the issuing of a body of water which was discharged from a crevice in a rock near me with the force of a piece of artillery. Finding that the spray reached me I shifted my situation & waited for a repetition of this singular effect. In a few minutes it was repeated with greater force. It happens at a certain time of tide, and the country people give it the name of " The Devil's bellows." This collision of air & water is a curious exhibition of the force of the former.

Sublime and Beautiful

Having passed several Hours at Kynance Cove I reascended the Hill above it, and on the grass took some refreshment which I had brought from Helston, & cheered the spirits of my driver & guide with their full proportion of it.—From this spot the view was sublime & beautiful. The Sun was declining & gave a deeper colour and broader shadows to the mass of rocks which in various forms stood far into the Sea, and the wide extended ocean filled up the scene to the Horizon.

I had now to go to the Lizard point, which being the Southernmost extremity of England my curiosity led me to it. The distance being short I was soon there, and finding nothing to notice but two large light Houses which are illuminated every evening, & having little time to give to contemplation, I could only remark that the situation is solitary & uninteresting : that a single small House is placed near the light Houses ; —that there is a little village near it which has the meanest appearance of [any of] those to be found in England, and that the road from the Lizard point to Helston is in nearly a right line of 12 miles through a country open and little cultivated.—

September 6.—Having been informed that Mr. Rogers of Penrose near Helston,* Brother-in-law to Lord De Dunstanville, was in the town, I went to Him and delivered a letter of introduction from His Lordship. He immediately offered to ride with me to the Looe Pool,† and to shew me what had been noticed in this neighboroud, to which He added an invitation to dine with Him. He first took me to the Church yard which being an elevated situation I could from thence see much of the country including the Looe Pool which appears like a small Lake. It seemed to be abt. a mile in length, and is a fresh water Pool. At the South end it is separated from the Sea by a Bar of Sand. It frequently happens that the water of the Pool is so much increased in quantity from streams flowing into it after heavy rains, that being overcharged it stops the Mills, & produces other inconveniences. It is then necessary to cut through the bed of Sand to allow the water of the pool to flow into the Sea.

On granting leave to have the Bar cut, Mr. Rogers receives each time 2 leather purses with three half pence in each purse.—Mr. Rogers proposed that we should ride to the Bar of Sand, and make a circuit to His House which stands on the west side of the Pool which we attempted but repeated showers prevented us from accomplishing our purpose.—

Wreck of the "Anson" Frigate

It was on this Bar of Sand that the Anson Frigate was lost [1807] & the Commander, Captn. [Lydiard] was drowned, He having resolutely persevered in remaining in the ship till it was too late to save Him. In the same season, a little before the period of this melancholy accident, a transport with Cavalry troops was lost abt. a mile and ½ from the Bar. The Vessel struck in the night, & the country people who had seen Her distressed situation immediately went to the shore to give assistance even at the risk of their lives. The tide was for sometime favorable; and there being several Ladies passengers on board, they were seated one after another, in a Cabbin Chair, and let down into the Sea, & were dragged through the Surf by the people on shore who had been able to fasten a rope to the Chair.

* John Rogers was married to Margaret, daughter of Francis Basset, who was Lord de Dunstanvilie's father. The Penrose lands were acquired in 1770 by Hugh Rogers, the father of John, who himself purchased the Helston property in 1798. The two estates, together covering about ten thousand acres, were inherited by the latter's son, the Rev. John Rogers, who was a distinguished Hebrew and Syriac scholar.

† Tradition has it that Looe pool disputes with Dozmary, on Bodmin Moor, as to which is the lake where Sir Bedivere threw Excalibur at King Arthur's command.

Women and Officers Saved

After the Ladies, all the Officers were got on shore in the same manner. Unfortunately much time was lost in repeating this for each person singly. The consequence was that the tide flowed in before it was possible to bring off the soldiers, and the Surf run so high that all attempts made for the purpose failed. These unfortunate men had forbore from making any exertion to save themselves, and with a perfect submission to the authority of their Officers saw all but themselves carried off from their perilous situation. Mr. Rogers told me He saw these gallant men, standing on the wreck, scarcely 100 yards from the Shore, waiting their fate. The only hope left was that the vessel might hold together against the heavy billows brought up by the tide.

A Watery Grave

It was now daylight, & extreme anxiety filled every breast. Suddenly the ship broke in two under the weight of the waves; and a rolling Sea overwhelming that part of the ship on which the men stood,— a violent cry was heard, and the whole of them were instantly buried in the surf; not a man of them escaped; & thirty-Six bodies of fine young men in the flower of life, were afterwards taken from their watery grave & placed in a row on the Shore previous to their being interred together near the spot.—

A Fortunate Widow

In the Ship when she struck was a young Lady the widow of an Officer who was killed at Buenos Ayres. She was left witht. a Husband, & without means of support. When she was let down from the Ship Her mind was in such a state of distress as to leave Her witht. a wish to be preserved. She was brought on shore a stranger, witht. a friend or any being to whom she could have recourse. She was a native of Ireland, & knew none out of Her own Country. Thus miserable & forlorn Providence had in its goodness so ordered that Here where she had given herself up to despair she found all the benefits which could arise from humanity. Mr. Rogers took her under His protection; comforted Her in every way in His power; and by active exertions, and a strong representation of Her case, procured for Her a subscription to the amount of Eight Hundred Pounds; accompanied Her to London; and there, by His interest, obtained a pension for Her & some other advantages, and enabled Her to return to Her own Country easy in Her circumstances & grateful for the blessings bestowed upon Her.—

CHAPTER XXXVI

1810

Westward Ho !

The Delectable Duchy

September 6.—Being now within less than 30 miles of the Land's-end, the most western point of England, I remarked to Mr. Rogers that I was rather surprised to see much wheat still standing, as I had concluded that the Harvest would be over in this part of the Island. He said " In this country we have Spring throughout the year ; In the Winter we have not severe cold ; and the Heat of our Summers is temperate. The glass (The Thermometer) at 75 is considered to be at a high point. In the Midland Counties there is more heat and great vigour of vegetation ; and the produce of the earth sooner ripens."—

Penrose, the House of Mr. Rogers, is situated at the Head of a Valley on rising ground above the Looe Pool, & being surrounded with woods of full growth has a singularly rich appearance, all without it being wild and barren. A walk of a mile reaches to the sea. The Pool is well stored with Fish, and a Boat is placed for the purpose of sailing or fishing. It is abt. a mile and Half long.—

Women Live Longer

At 4 oClock we dined at Penrose.—I was very kindly recd. by Mrs. Rogers, Sister of Lord De Dunstanville.—Mr. & Mrs. Rogers have 17 children living, & have buried one.—Their two elder Sons are Clergymen, —one has the living of Redruth,—the other [the Rev. John Rogers], that of Mawnan, 5 miles from Falmouth. They have a Son in the East Indies ; and one in the Navy ; the remainder are daugrs. One of them married to Mr. [Thomas] Hartley, a gentleman of Yorkshire now a resident [at Bonython] near Marazion.—Mr. [Francis] Wills & Mr. [Thomas] Grylls, are agents to Mr. Rogers. We had some conversation respecting the Climate of Cornwall ; and I wished to know whether in this mild atmosphere people are remarked to live longer than they do in the Northern parts. There was some hesitation in replying to me, but it was observed by them that there are many instances of women

living to a great age. Mr. Grylls concurred in opinion with Mr. Rogers in regard to vegetation.—

At tea Mrs. Rogers spoke of a tour she made in Westmorland & Cumberland 19 years ago. She remarked that the people in Westmorland, particularly have more simplicity than those in Cornwall.

St. Michael's Mount

September 7.—At 9 left Helston in a chaise & proceeded to Marazion* 10 miles. On my way I walked to Pengersick Castle Half a mile from the road. I found it a ruin of a building which had nothing interesting in its appearance either from its size or its form. It belonged to the Godolphin family, & is now the property of the Duke of Leeds.

At Marazion I went to the Star Inn, which stands upon the shore facing St. Michael's mount, & perhaps from no [other] point does the rock & Castle appear to greater advantage. Here I found accommodations that were quite satisfactory to one disposed to be contented. Having made my arrangements with Mrs. Clements, the Landlady, I went and with the advantage of the finest weather, began to make a drawing, an East view of the Mount. On my return to the Inn in the afternoon I was informed that Lord de Dunstanville with a party, was gone to dine at the Mount, where Sir Thomas Dacre Leonard,† Brother in Law to Sir John St. Aubyn, owner of the Island, was with His family. I wrote a note to His Lordship, & soon after I had dined, saw Him with His party, walking across the neck of land which at low water unites the Island with the main land. He called upon me & then set off for Tehidy, 12 or 14 miles from the mount. It had been fixed by Mr. Rogers that I shd. meet His Lordship at Penrose on Monday.—

September 8.—Before breakfast made a finished sketch of St. Michael's Mount from the Star Inn. I next hired a Boat with two Fishermen to take me round the Island, which they undertook to do and to allow me time for making sketches, for a reward of four shillings. The weather was very fine, & the sea sufficiently smooth to enable them to keep the boat nearly stationary wherever I chose to remain. This rock, with its Castle, is a noble subject for a painter. The west front of it which faces the Ocean is the most rugged & precipitous. The form & the Colour of it is beautiful, & all the parts are so much in unison; the Castle is in all respects in such harmony with the rock upon which it stands, as almost to seem a natural part of it. The general colour of

* Marazion, or Market Jew, has apparently no association with Jews or Zion, but is probably a corruption of Marghas, the old Cornish word for market. It is notable only as being the starting-point for St. Michael's Mount.

† Thomas Barrett Lennard, born January 6th, 1762, was the natural and testamentary heir of Thomas Barrett Lennard, Lord Dacre; assumed, by sign manual, the surname and arms of Barrett-Lennard, and was created a baronet on June 30th, 1801. He married in 1787 Dorothy, daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, fifth baronet (1758-1839, see Vol. V., page 278*n.*), and died in 1857.

the rock is grey of various degrees; such also is that of the Castle; but in both there is a mixture of other tints which by their opposition give greater effect to the whole. The Herbage which forms a part of the surface is of a mild and subdued colour, well agreeing with the grave hue of the castle & rock.

The Bass rock at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, and the rock of Dumbarton in the Clyde, are famed features of nature in their respective situations; but cannot either of them be compared with St. Michael's Mount, which far exceeds them in elegance of form & picturesque beauty.—

I passed a considerable time in contemplating the Island from various points & in sketching; & my Boatmen being satisfied with the bargain they had made, and being young and chearful, they sung, while I pursued my purpose. They told me they were engaged six weeks ago by a person of property in the neighboroud, at the rate of fourteen shillings each per week, to fish for pilchards; that they had hitherto been unsuccessful, the pilchards not having appeared; & that the Season wd. soon be over, & that they have no further interest in this speculation beyond their weekly pay, the profit or loss falling upon their employer. The time of their going out to fish I understood to be in the earliest part of the afternoon, & they continue out till abt. 8 oClock at night. In the night the pilchards sink low in the water, too deep for the nets.

September 9.—At Marazion there is a small Church, but I was informed it is seldom used. A Methodist meeting House is the place to which the inhabitants go; it is used in the interval between the morning & evening meetings as a Sunday School. There is also a Baptist meeting House which is frequented.

In Barbary

In the evening at 5 oClock, the Mail Coach from Penzance passed through Marazion, in which I returned to Helston. In the Coach I found a genteel young man who told me He left Mogador, in Barbary, abt. a month ago. He went there in January last, and soon found the heat of that climate too powerful for His constitution. He had fevers repeatedly, & was so reduced as to leave no hope of His being able to live in that Country. Mogador is situated upon sand, waste and un productive, but the interior of the country is fruitful. The town is large, but dismal to behold. The windows of the Houses look into the Courts round which they are built. Women are scarcely seen. The natives hold those who come to their country in great contempt. They are not admitted into the Mosques. All business done with them is in the streets. Yet with all this they have a high idea of the power of England & France which, they say command all other countries. The French have Consuls at Mogador, who take much pains to prevent supplies of provisions from being carried to Gibraltar, but have not succeeded.

The French Attacked

He said He left Barbary in a Ship richly laden with gums &c., and had proceeded almost to the Irish Coast when on Monday last they were attacked by a French Schooner from St. Malo. Having no means of defence they surrendered immediately. The French men who first boarded the ship had a Lieutenant at their head, and behaved very roughly; but upon being addressed in *French* by some of those on board, they became civil, & treated their prisoners with respect. The Captain of the Schooner had then an American vessel in His posession, & He agreed to let the Captn. of the English vessel, with my companion and others who were on board, go to England in the American ship, taking their promise to endeavour to obtain the release of as many French prisoners as their number amounted to. The motive for this act they concluded to be an unwillingness to burden Himself with so many men as He otherwise must have done, or to have lessened His number by sending part of His Crew with this vessel to France. When they left the French Schooner the Captain allowed them to bring several necessaries with them. Their trunks were opened on the decks to shew to the Frenchmen what they contained; this the Captn. said must be done to satisfy them as to what was given up.

All letters found were detained. The Captn. declaring that the Seals were *not* to be broken, but the letters were to be delivered sealed to a public office at their port.—Having taken leave of the French Captain they made the best of their way to England, and soon arrived at Penzance.—In this instance was shewn the advantage of being able to speak the French language; and of the Social feeling which is excited when there can be communication in language familiar to the parties who are thus brought together. Here it caused Barbarous outrage to be softened even into liberality.

CHAPTER XXXVII

1810

Westward Ho!

A Theatre Brawl

September 10.—In the afternoon, I walked to Penrose to dinner, and found the family party assembled. We dined soon after 4 oClock.—

Before dinner on my looking at a picture of the late Mr. Bassett, father to Lord de Dunstanville, It led to a conversation respecting His rencontre with the late General Johnson* at the Opera House, which was much spoken of at the period when it happened. Mr. Bassett being one of many gentlemen who according to the Custom of that time stood upon the stage near the Scenes, was grossly insulted by Johnson, who ridiculing Mr. Bassett's small figure, treated Him otherways with contempt. Johnson was celebrated for His skill in fencing & being a tall man had every advantage; but on this occasion nearly lost His

* T. Frederick Halsey, Gaddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead, writes: I was interested to read in the Farington Diary, his version of an incident in the early life of my ancestor, James *Johnston* (not Johnson).

The origin of the quarrel was not quite as stated by Farington, though the result was as he describes, but it may interest your readers to know how the ban on Major Johnston's promotion was eventually removed.

Some time later Johnston's regiment, being quartered in Lancashire, he was at a ball in (I believe) Manchester. Jacobite feeling being at the time strong in that district, the band played nothing but Jacobite tunes.

Johnston spoke to the bandmaster, and pointed out that, as a loyal officer of King George, he could not allow this, and requested him to desist.

The bandmaster, taking no notice of this appeal, Johnston seized his fiddle, bashed him on the head with such force that his head came through it, and he was danced about the room in that position!

This being reported to the King, the ban on his promotion was taken off. He afterwards commanded his regiment, the Royals, with great distinction in the "Seven Years' War," held several other important appointments, and died a General and Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons.

I may perhaps add that from what I know of our family history I am convinced that Farington's statements about Lady Cecilia Johnston, my great-great-grandmother, were absolutely untrue.

[The statements were made by Lord de Dunstanville, not by Farington.—Ed.]

life; for Mr. Bassett drew His sword & attacked him with such spirit as nearly to have run Him through the body. They were instantly separated, but His Majesty, George 2nd. happening to be at the Theatre that night, the bustle occasioned by this affray caused Him to inquire into the occasion of it. He was informed that it was Major Johnson who had given the offence, on which His Majesty said "And *Major* Johnson he shall remain."—Lord de Dunstanville told me that Johnson's promotion at that time was He believed stopped, that is, during the old King's reign. He said that when Johnson was advanced in years He knew Him, and had conversation with Him on this subject. Johnson said, "That He on this as He believed He had on many other occasions acted very improperly; and with the inconsiderateness and impertinence of a vain unthinking young man." Lord de Dunstanville remarked to me that whatever improprieties He might have been guilty of He was punished for all by His marriage with Lady Cecilia [ ], a perfect termagant in disposition, who as far as she was capable of doing it made Him miserable.—

A Landscape Painter

Lord de Dunstanville mentioned the cause of the death of De Cort,* the Landscape painter from Antwerp. On a day when He was very warm with walking He went to Lord Grosvenor's to see the Collection of pictures and there for the purpose of cooling Himself sat opposite to an open window. This caused Him in a very short time to be affected with an inflammation in his chest, and He became so ill as to require the attendance of a Physician, but His disorder increased; He became delirious & in a very few days died. Having no relation in England, the care of his property fell into the hands of a person named Bellchambers, who keeps the Cambridge Coffee House in Newman St. It was in consequence of Bellchambers having a Son who was a pupil of De Cort that He came forward with the pretension of managing the affairs of the deceased. De Cort had stated Himself to be of a respectable family at Antwerp, & that His family had the office of Sheriff of that City hereditary in it.

His Success

He told Lord de Dunstanville that till He was 40 years of age He never practised painting as a profession; but His situation and that of His family having been much changed by political causes which operated upon the property of many in the country, He was necessitated to fix upon some mode of procuring a livelihood; and having had recourse to His pencil He came to England abt. the year 1790 or 91.—He said He had been so successful in His practise that should He live to finish commissions which He had from Mr. Henry Hope, Mr. Philip Hope, and

* Hendrick De Cort. See Index, Vol. IV.

another gentleman amounting together to eight pictures at abt. 150 guineas each He should then be independent. He had two or three Sons who have not followed the industrious example set by their father; but have lived in a dissipated manner, & have subjected Him to much expence to discharge debts incurred by them. One of them was in England and in the King's Bench prison for debt; but they are now at Antwerp. Lord de Dunstanville said De Cort had read a good deal, & had much anecdote, but with some good humour, had a considerable share of petulance. His Lordship had five pictures painted by Him; & He recommended Him to Lord Digby* who employed Him to paint two views of Sherborne Castle. He also recommended Him to other persons.—Dr. Manners, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, employed him to paint a large view of Canterbury Cathedral.

No Self-Respect

I could have told His Lordship that from what I have heard no Artist could have practised more cunning and address in soliciting employment and putting himself in a way to be employed than De Cort; and that His modes of obtaining notice for this purpose had been such as to cause him to be thought of with little respect by those artists who felt for the credit of their profession, and would not acknowledge in their rank a man who shewed so little respect for Himself.—

In the course of our conversation this evening, I asked Lord de Dunstanville why the number of Parliamentary Boroughs in Cornwall so far exceeded that of any other county. He said the only cause He knew of was, that in Cornwall the Royal Domains being extensive so as to give the Crown considerable authority & influence at former periods; it was exercised in this county in making up parliaments, where to return members, was considered a grievance on account of the expence attending it—the Borough which sent a member being required to make Him an allowance to defray His expences. The requisition to return members being on this acct. disliked, the Crown looked most to that part of the Kingdom which was likely to receive it with the least objection, and thus the number of Boroughs in Cornwall became great above all proportion. Some of the Cornish Boroughs were after a time relieved from this obligation as they considered it. Marazion, & another Borough, on their petitioning were disfranchised.—It occurred to me that there might be an additional motive for the Crown to increase the number of Cornish Boroughs; as it might be supposed that members coming to Parliament from a County in which there was so much Royal influence wd. be most likely to act in obedience to the wishes & views of the Crown, which even in despotick times must have been convenient & agreeable.–

* Edward, second Earl Digby.

Two Electors

Mr. Rogers told me that for some time He was one of the Members returned by Helston; and that it was remarkable that at one period (in Mr. Rogers's time) there were only *two Electors*, the number having been diminished by deaths. The number of Electors is now 16, of which Mr. Rogers is one.—

After our walk we had tea, & I then had a pleasant ride to Helston by moonlight. It was Helston fair, and there were still so many people, and Cattle, and Canvass standings for the Show of goods, &c., that it looked by night like an encampment.—

September 11.—With [Mr. Heath] the Collector I had some conversation respecting the climate of Cornwall. He said the mildness of the weather in the winter Season is such that for 4 or 5 years past there has been no ice strong enough to bear skating upon it. In the bleak moorish part of the country abt. Bodmin it might, He believed, be otherwise.—

Having leisure to look over my Diary continued thus far, I now make the following addition to the acct. given me by the young man from Barbary. He said That though the government of that country is perfectly despotick, no apprehension is or need to be entertained unless by those who are distinguished for their great property. There are many Greeks who are held in contempt & subjection; and abundance of Jews who carry on trade to a great extent.—

[See Index, Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., for previous references to Henry Hope; Vols. II., III., IV. and V., to Robert, second Earl of Grosvenor, afterwards first Marquess of Westminster.]

CHAPTER XXXVIII

1810

Westward Ho!

The Cornish Miner

September 12.—At ½ past 9, I left Helston, [and] proceeded in a Chaise to Tehidy,* Lord de Dunstanville's, abt. 12 miles but charged 14 miles, through an open country, & much of it rugged heath, and in some places the machinery of mines shewed their situation.

When I got to Tehidy I found that Lord de Dunstanville was not returned from His excursion but wd. be at home at dinner-time; and I employed myself during the interval in regulating my drawings.—

Before 5 oClock Lord and Lady de Dunstanville & Miss Bassett's returned and we dined.—After dinner our conversation turned upon the character of the Cornish people. I observed that the impression on the minds of those who inhabit other parts of this kingdom is, that the Cornish miner has something of the savage character; but that I had on the contrary found them civil & obliging and not at all of the description supposed. Lord de Dunstanville said when assembled in bodies they are rough when moved by some occasion, but individually are sufficiently peaceable. At one period during the French Revolution a very bad spirit had got among them, as it had in other parts of the Kingdom. I think He said it was in the year 1795 that an insubordinate disposition rose to such a height in this part of the county of Cornwall as to cause a body of men to assemble & by threats to oblige Millers and Dealers in grain to do their business at certain prices fixed by these rioters. This happened whilst Lord de Dunstanville was in London, and when His Lordship returned to Tehidy no opposition had been made to their demands, the Magistrates being afraid to act.

Rioters Captured

He, however, told them He wd. shew what could be done, & finding their timid disposition, He had recourse to His Brother in Law Mr. Rogers of Penrose only, who, at His Lordship's request came over to Tehidy,

* Tehidy, which was burnt down and rebuilt, is now used as a county sanitorium.

and after taking the depositions of the Millers they immediately swore in 80 Constables, who, according to a plan formed, proceeded to take up from their beds at 2 oClock in the morning 50 of the most noted of the rioters, who were witht. delay conveyed to Bodmin Gaol.* At the Assizes which followed this period, they were tried and three of them were condemned to die,—some were ordered to be transported, and others were sentenced to be imprisoned. After the trials were over Lord de Dunstanville had a private conversation with the Judge, who remarked to Him that the execution of one of the three who were sentenced to die might have a sufficient effect & that the punishment of the other two might be mitigated. In this His Lordship fully concurred, and there being one more vicious & profligate than the rest He was left for execution.—

Want of Resolution

In carrying on this business so necessary for the public security Lord de Dunstanville complained of having been put in a very disagreeable predicament by the magistrates in addition to their former want of resolution. After the trials were over & sentence had been passed they addressed His Lordship to obtain a remission of the punishment. He replied that they had done that which was very painful to Him, for that in refusing to make the application they wished Him to do, it would seem to be fixing upon Him the death of anyone who might suffer. He added that notwithstanding this disagreeable reflection, He should do what He believed to be His duty, and would not prevent an example being made which was highly necessary for the benefit of Society.

The effect of this resolute conduct was soon visible throughout the country, and the manners of the people were suddenly changed from rudeness & disrespect to proper obedience. For a very short time there was some agitation, and the body of the man who had been executed was brought to Camborne abt. 4 miles from Tehidy, attended by a thousand persons to witness the funeral & shew their respect. It happened that at the time when they were thus assembled Lord de Dunstanville having occasion to go that way passed through the place & stopped at the House of a Clergyman there who warned Him of His danger. To this He replied loud enough to be heard by many of the Mob that the danger wd. be with them if they acted improperly. No attempt was made to molest Him, & the people dispersed quietly after which order was generally restored. Thus by the prudent & manly exertions of His Lordship the evil spirit of the time caused by revolutionary notions was effectually banished from a district where He had a power of acting for the public good.—

* Bodmin, "The Monks Town," founded in 936 by Athelstan, it is said, was once the chief place in Cornwall, and is still the seat of the Assizes. The County Building is there also, as well as a military depot. The town differs little structurally from what it was in Queen Elizabeth's time.

After speaking upon this subject Lord de Dunstanville adverting to the late Mr. Burke, said in His predictions respecting the French Revolution He spoke & wrote in the spirit of Prophecy. All He foretold has been realised; He had the largest comprehension and was the most extraordinary man of His time.—Mr. Pitt on the contrary was slow in believing that a bad spirit was rising in this Country from the example set in France; but being at length persuaded of it, He was prompt and vigorous in preventing the growing effects; and by the *Sedition Bill* which He brought into parliament and carried He saved this country.

Old Families

We talked of Old families in Cornwall. Lord de Dunstanville said that when Carew* wrote His account of this county towards the end of the reign of Elizabeth there were then 20 families existing in Cornwall whose ancestors came into England at the *Conquest*, of which only 3 or 4 now remain.—Sir John St. Aubyn's† & His Lordship's families are included in this number.—Lord Falmouth's‡ family is comparatively of modern date; & Sir William Lemon's§ grandfather was a miner without a shilling, but by industry and good luck acquired £200,000.—Mr. Gwatkins|| maternal grandfather was Captain Lovel who had a packet at Falmouth & made a pretty fortune.—

* Richard Carew (1555-1620), poet and antiquary, came of an old Cornish family, of which he is the best known member. His father, Thomas Carew, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Edgcumbe, and Richard, the eldest son, was born at Antony House, in the parish of East Antony. Carew says that, when a scholar of three years' standing, he was called, "upon a wrong conceived opinion touching my sufficiency," to dispute "*extempore* (*impar congressus Achilli*) with the matchless Sir Philip Sidney in presence of the Earls Leicester, Warwick and divers other great personages." Carew himself does not record the result of the contest, but later writers state that the contest ended in a drawn battle. His book "The Survey of Cornwall" was published in 1602, and a second edition, issued in 1723, was reprinted in 1769. In 1811, the "Survey" with added notes by Thomas Tonkin, was published by Francis Lord de Dunstanville.

† See entry and note, March 31st, 1811, Chapter LXXI.

‡ Edward Boscawen (1787-1841), first Earl of Falmouth, was a descendant of a Fourteenth Century family. The surname is derived from the lordship of Boscawen-Rose, Cornwall, which manor belonged to the Boscawen family in the time of King John.

Hugh Boscawen, Warden of the Stannaries, Comptroller of the Household, and Privy Councillor in 1714, was created first Baron of Boscawen-Rose and Viscount Falmouth on June 9th, 1720. His wife was a niece maternally of the Great Duke of Marlborough, and his second son Edward became a celebrated admiral.

§ Lord de Dunstanville married as his second wife Harriet, fourth daughter of Sir William Lemon, first baronet.

|| Robert Lovell Gwatkin, of Killion, Truro, married Theophila (Offy) Palmer, favourite niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds. See Vol. V., pages 156-157.

Milliner's Work

Miss Mary Bassett spoke of De Cort ; said He was hot in his temper, & when His drawings were said to be *pretty* wd. cry out " That is a term for Milliner's work & such trifles."—He had made a very large number of drawings but never sold any or gave them away. He painted 3 views of Haarlem House in Holland, for Mr. Henry Hope, it having been his residence, a subject as little picturesque as possible.

Being witht. company today the family lived thus :—After a few glasses of wine Coffee was brought, to the dinner table, & in a little time the Ladies walked out, before tea which was had at 8 oClock. Lord de Dunstanville also walked out, saying He had a weak stomach & the open air was necessary for him. We retired to bed at Eleven oClock.

CHAPTER XXXIX

1810

Westward Ho!

Founder of a Great House

September 13.—At breakfast brought us the News papers which contained an account of the death of Sir Francis Baring* on the 11th inst. at His House at Lee in Kent. Lord de Dunstanville spoke of this event with much regret great friendship having subsisted between them. He said Sir Francis was the true English merchant; had large and liberal principles & no unreasonable ambition. According to His own account given to Lord de Dunstanville He began the world with a fortune of £10,000, of this He had expended £9000 and part of His last thousand before He acquired anything but a knowledge of trade & Commerce. In the expending His original fortune He had committed no act of extravagance but it gradually wasted while He was learning the business of a merchant. His Lordship then gave an instance of the great liberality of Sir Francis.

A family possessed of an estate at or near Lee in Kent from a change in their circumstances found it necessary to dispose of it, & it being offered for sale Sir Francis became the purchaser. After the bargain was completed He found the purchase had been made at a low rate, upon which in addition to what He had paid He presented the family with a gift of ten thousand pounds, thereby rendering the sale of the estate an advantage to them beyond any expectation they could have formed.—

Lord de Dunstanville read part of a letter He had received from Lord Sidmouth,† who He said had entertained but faint hopes of what might

* Sir Francis Baring (1740-1810) founded the house of Baring Brothers. Franz Baring, his grandfather, was a Lutheran Minister at Bremen, and his father, John Baring, settled at Larkbear, near Exeter, as a cloth manufacturer. He was deaf from his birth, yet he overcame all difficulties and left nearly seven millions of money. See R. Dymond's "History of the Parish of St. Leonard, Exeter," 1873.

His eldest son, Sir Thomas, was the father of the first Lord Northbrook and of Charles Bishop of Durham, and his second son was created Lord Ashburton.

† See Index previous volumes for references to Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth.

be done in Spain and Portugal to resist the French, but now began to think more favourably, and to believe it not improbable but that those countries might maintain their independence.—

Pitt's Easy Mind

Mr. Pitt being mentioned Lord de Dunstanville said that at one period He had a good deal of intercourse with him, and had in conversation remarked upon the vast weight of business which must press upon His mind. To this Mr. Pitt replied, that however much engaged He might be in the daytime He never carried care to His pillow, but that with his cloaths He put off all consideration of business, and being satisfied with having done the best He could He went to rest with a free and easy mind. I observed to His Lordship that notwithstanding this reasonable reflection it shewed great firmness of nerve to be able to compose his mind so fully after such exertions as He was frequently obliged to make.—

Tabbins Hole

After breakfast I rode with Lord de Dunstanville to about four miles from Tehidy. It being low water we were enabled to ride along the coast, upon the sands to a sublime piece of scenery, a natural arch not less than one hundred feet high through a rock of vast size which stood out to the Sea. This arch is called "Tabbins Hole." The rock is completely perforated, and on both sides, for we walked through the arch, presents the most magnificent appearance of the kind that I recollect to have seen. Here I made a sketch, and His Lordship standing under the arch served to shew the vast scale upon which this scene is formed.—

This being the publick day at Tehidy, and company expected, we returned to dinner, which was served before 4 oClock. Every Thursday is appointed for this purpose & the dinner hour is early for the convenience of those who return home.—Mr. Steevens* is one of the Members for St. Ives, & resides near that place. Dr. [John] Luke, a Physician, of much reputation, residing near Helston, but wishing to change His situation, and to practise in London, though towards fifty years of age, is now keeping terms at one of the Universities to enable Him to effect this agreeably to what is required by the College of Physicians. One of his objections to continuing to reside in the Country is the being frequently required to ride long distances to visit patients.—Mr. J. Rogers is the eldest Son of Mr. Rogers of Penrose and has the living of Mawnan five miles from Falmouth.—Mr. [Thomas] Leonard is the eldest Son of Sir Thomas Leonard, who married a Sister of Sir John St. Aubyn.

Of Low Origin

Lord de Dunstanville told me that Mr. Steevens was born at or near St. Ives and is but of low origin. When He offered himself a Candidate to represent St. Ives an opposing Candidate reproached him with this

* Probably John Stephens, of St. Ives.

circumstance which, however, Mr. Steevens very judiciously turned to His own advantage. In His reply He acknowledged that He sprung from the lower order of the people, but that He could boast of having a very considerable number of the Electors in the list of His relations, & hoped to have the gratification of being returned Member by near connexions. This retort had its effect & He was elected. He married a Lady who brought Him a fortune sd. to be £100,000.—The evening was passed as usual; tea, cards & books for those who chose them.—

September 14.—Towards noon I rode to Redruth Rectory, with Mr. J. Rogers. There I saw His Brother, the Rector, and Mr. Rogers of Penrose who had brought over two of His daughters. From hence I ascended Carn Brea Hill with Mr. J. Rogers & there made a drawing of Carn Brea Castle, including the town of Redruth. The top of Carn Brea Hill* is a long ridge upon which there are several Druidical monuments, one of them supposed to have been an Altar of Sacrifice. The Castle which is situated at the east end of the ridge, is considered to be of Roman foundation. What remains is a single tower founded upon a rock which serves as a base to the building & seems to form a part of it.—Here Mr. J. Rogers who is much inclined to the study of antiquities employed Himself in sketching parts of the Castle.

The Prussian Army

This evening Lord de Dunstanville told me that when He was a very young man, 19 or 20 years old, He was in Germany & passed sometime with the Prussian Army which was then in the field contending respecting the Bavarian Succession. It was commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia. At this time His Lordship was much acquainted with Prince Leopold of Brunswick. One morning while they were at breakfast in a Mill, the Prince was apprised of the approach of 5000 Cossacks, a force He was not in sufficient force to resist. Seeing His danger He urged Lord de Dunstanville to go off while there was time to escape, but this He wd. not do, & placed himself in the ranks. Many were killed; the brains of a Serjeant struck Him. Fortunately two Prussian regiments of Cavalry came up, charged & broke the enemy & took 2000 prisoners. He said the Prussian army at that time was made up of people of various countries & had in it also many deserters. There was no sentiment of love of country among them; no patriotism.—Prince Leopold of Brunswick was of a very amiable disposition. He was drowned in the Danube at a time of a great overflow of that river while He was endeavouring to assist those whose habitations were swept away by the force of the water. Northcote painted a picture of this subject from which an engraving was executed.—

[See previous volumes for references to William Pitt.]

* There is a monument to Lord de Dunstanville on Carn Brea (740 feet), which makes an admirable landmark.

CHAPTER XL

1810

Westward Ho!

Confidence in Englishmen

September 14.—Lord de Dunstanville had some intercourse with the Father of Buonaparte, & brought a letter from Him to General Paoli,* which was intrusted to His Lordship from the confidence the other had in him as an Englishman, as had it been discovered that He held correspondence with Paoli it might have been fatal to Him. This circumstance caused an acquaintance to commence between His Lordship & Paoli which continued till the death of the latter. Notwithstanding the wonderful success of Buonaparte from all that is known of both Lucien Buonaparte has an abler mind than the French Emperor.—

A Famous Duel

September 15.—At noon I rode with Lord de Dunstanville to Polnatha rock scenery upon the coast a mile from Tehidy, & there sketched His Lordship sitting upon the grass by me.—

Something which caused the late Lord Camelford to be mentioned led to speaking of His death. Home, the Surgeon† being applied to by Lord Camelford to attend the Duel, was desired to go to His Lordship's House for some purpose, & was directed to bring His Lordship's pistols with Him. This part of His Commission Home forgot, & when the Combatants met Mr. Best's pistols were used by both.—Mr. Best has since said that when they took their ground He concluded Lord Camelford would not fire at Him with an intention to kill Him but would turn His pistol so as to shew that not to be his intention. But Lord Camelford took the best aim He could & the Ball He fired passed near the ear of Mr. Best, who, according to his own account knowing that if Lord Camelford should again fire at Him He would certainly kill Him then took aim & shot him.—

* Pasquale de' Paoli (1726-1807), Corsican patriot.

† Everard Home. See Vols. II., IV.

Lord de Dunstanville after having mentioned these circumstances reprobated the practise of those who endeavour to become what are called "good pistol shots" & said that if it depended upon Him He would hang any man who being so prepared should shoot another. In this conversation He never alluded to the Duel He lately had with Sir Christopher Hawkins [Landed proprietor].—Something having passed respecting politics I asked Him whether He believed that the question of relieving the Irish Catholics was really the cause of Mr. Pitt retiring from the government in 1801. He said He had no doubt of it.

Great Profligacy

After dinner we had some conversation respecting the French Revolution. His Lordship [said] it was principally caused by the French Nobility, who were generally speaking in a state of great profligacy. Religion was ridiculed by them, and morality had very little effect. The word liberty was taken up by them and used witht. any discretion; and the free intercourse they had with their servants who heard their sentiments propagated the most dangerous opinions. At table His Lordship sd. He had heard such immoral things said as were shocking, but were smiled at or unnoticed. The part the French took respecting America also greatly contributed to the revolution. The writings of Voltaire, Rousseau &c. had also made a large preparation for a change.

Bathing in Poetic Places

September 16.—At Eleven I went to Illogan Church one mile distant in the carriage with Lady de Dunstanville. The two Misses Bassett had gone before in order to inspect a Sunday School established by the Hon: Miss Bassett.—After Divine Service I went with the Ladies to Portreath where they have a Cottage delightfully situated under rocks near the sea side. Here they have everything for a breakfast or a repast, with books to amuse those who would read & admire the prospect. Near this place in Baths formed in the rocks Miss Bassett frequently comes to bathe, & this in such scenery as would be quite poetical. Here we had some refreshment then walked to the top of the Hill above the Cottage where we were taken up by the Carriage and proceeded home.—

Encouragement to Cottars

Lord de Dunstanville dined with a few principal farmers who assembled to adjudge prizes to such tenants of His Lordship, holders of Cottages with a small piece of ground attached to them, as should have shewn the best husbandry & Management of their respective dwellings & ground. This encouragement given excites emulation that has a very good effect. In the evening He walked to the chapel of ease which He has built one mile or more from Tehidy, which He makes a point to do as an example to the people.

In the evening the Revd. Mr. [James Jenkin] Keigwin, curate of Illogan, came and at nine oClock read prayers in the Chapel in one of the wings of the House, in which there is a neat Altar & Altar picture painted by the Honble. Miss Bassett. At prayers the whole family of servants attended.—On acct. of Mr. Keigwin there was a light supper.

In conversation the Buonaparte family was spoken of. Lord de Dunstanville said that Joseph Buonaparte is a Drunkard, & much given to women, and in this is followed by Louis Buonaparte who however is a man of more humane disposition than his other Brothers, & better intentions.

Bubb Doddington

September 17.—We dined at 5, & had tea at 8, after which Cards while I was engaged in reading the Diary of the late Bubb Doddington, Lord Melcombe,* an extraordinary exhibition of Political insincerity, selfishness, & meanness. That such a record of his own conduct should have been left by a man proves how much the mind may be vitiated by long habits of intrigue & servility for ambitious purposes.—

September 18.—At breakfast Lord de Dunstanville said that Dr. Lecke had given his opinion that all medicines have some effect upon the constitution so as to render the taking them habitually not a matter of indifference, He included magnesia, reckoned the most innocent, in this objection; at the same [time] He allowed that certain constitutions required such aid & relief as certain medicines would give taken habitually.—

The Best Dinners

Style of living was a subject of conversation. The late [third] Duke of Portland was ostentatious in this respect, and gave the best dinners in his time.—I mentioned that I had been told the dinners given by Mr. Henry Hope† of Cavendish Square, were magnificent. Lord de Dunstanville said He had dined there but did not think so; there was expense enough, but a Dutch clumsiness prevailed in the manner of conducting the entertainment, Sir Francis Baring's dinners were in a better style.—His Lordship then spoke of making up parties; & said He would not for social intercourse wish to see more than Seven at table. When company is increased to more than that number they get into Committees, and for His own part when there are more than Seven He cares not if there be forty.—

* See Vol. IV., page 246.

† See previous volumes.

CHAPTER XLI

1810

Westward Ho !

Mining in Cornwall

September 19.—The mining concerns of Cornwall were spoken of. These are carried [on] by bodies of men united for the purpose who share the profit or loss. Lord de Dunstanville remarked that they had frequently justified what He believed to be a truth, that whatever they may be individually considered, bodies of men are never liberal.—

Ruythson a Fleming

The conversation today was not interesting. After tea Lord de Dunstanville spoke to me of Ruythson, a Fleming, who had given lessons in drawing to Miss Bassett and, in the Summer Season, had twice come down from London to Tehidy Park. He is a well-behaved, good-natured liberal man. Lord de Dunstanville having paid Him money, offered Him more, which He would not accept. Unlike many foreigners He affects to be nothing more than He is in reality. He spoke of His Father being a miller, and that by some means He was able to go to Rome where He studied seven years. He is about fifty five years old, and is much employed in London in giving lessons in drawing, which He does in a singular manner.—

A Violent Democrat

September 20.—At breakfast Redhead Yorke,* the political newspaper writer was spoken of. During the French Revolution He was a violent Democrat, & for His proceedings was thrown into Gaol by a sentence of the Court of King's Bench, where, & since His confinement expired, His political sentiments have undergone a total change, & He is now an active opposer of those who maintain Revolutionary principles. He is believed to be sincere, & that is now the opinion of the Attorney General respecting him.—

* Henry Redhead (1772-1813), in later life assumed the name of Yorke. See D.N.B.

A Scottish Painter

This being the publick day at Tehidy Park, we dined at Half past three oClock.—Mr. Sandys* told me He went to Rome in 1771; that He was acquainted with Jacob More,† the Landscape Painter, who having got a prize at Edinburgh for painting, left Scotland, and for a while resided in London, from whence He was carried to France by a Mr. Alexander, and to Italy, where He remained till His death. His reputation for Landscape painting was very high, and His employment was in proportion; but He lessened the respect in which He would have been held by forming a Connexion with an artful woman altogether unworthy of His attention.—

More passed the three first years of His residence in Italy without painting anything, being entirely occupied in collecting matter for study, and subjects for painting.—Mr. Sandys returned to England in 1774, being then 30 years old and in 1777 again went to Italy with Lord de Dunstanville (then Sir Francis Bassett) and was absent with him abt. a year and a Half, Lord de Dunstanville being of age in 1778.—After tea the Ladies were employed in Musick & in working at a social round table.—

September 21.—Mr. Sandys resides at Minver near Padstow. The parish of which He is Minister, is wholly or nearly so, His own property. He is a widower without children and has a handsome income, which enables him to live very comfortably & agreeably to his taste.

M.P. for Bodmin

Lord de Dunstanville spoke of the Borough of Bodmin of which He is the Recorder. There are only thirty four Electors. Through the interest of His Lordship Mr. Davies Giddy‡ is one of the Members. His Father is a clergyman and resides near Marazion. Mr. Giddy married a Lady with whom He will eventually probably have £100,000. He is devoted to the business of Parliament, and is becoming so well informed in all that relates to it, that it is not improbable but that He may at

* The Rev. Sampson Sandys, rector of Landewednack.

† See Vols. I., III. He died 1793.

‡ Davies Giddy, afterwards Gilbert (1767-1839), was the son of the Rev. Edward Giddy, curate of St. Erth, in which parish Davies was born. He never became Speaker of the House of Commons, but devoted most of his time to public business, and was especially interested in Parliamentary investigations relating to the arts and sciences. He did much to encourage Sir Humphry Davy in his early days, and when the great scientist, through ill-health, was forced to give up the Presidency of the Royal Society, Giddy was chosen to be his successor. In 1808 he married Mary Ann, only daughter of Thomas Gilbert, of Eastbourne, and by his marriage acquired very extensive property in the neighbourhood of that town. Of literary tastes, he edited "A Collection of Christmas Carols," as well as "Mount Calvary" and "The Creation," two mystery plays in the old Cornish language. But his most important work was "The Parochial History of Cornwall." He died at Eastbourne.

some period [be] the Speaker. He is a good Mathematician, & habitually a man who seeks to acquire knowledge. Such was Lord de Dunstanville's account of Him; & from what I saw of him I was pleased with his unassuming manners.

Lord de Dunstanville spoke of Christie,* the Auctioneer, & expressed His surprise that a man who had been educated at Eaton School, & had been there distinguished for His classical acquirements should have submitted, or rather by choice should have chosen to be in the line of life in which He is now established.—After tea, we talked of the late James Barry,† formerly Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy, & Lord de Dunstanville shewed me a criticism on his life & works published in the Edinburgh review for August 1810. It was written by Mr. Richard Payne Knight. It contained much just observation mixed with superficial remarks on art, and want of liberality to Artists.—

September 22.—At 7 Left Tehidy and went to Green Bank, Falmouth. After breakfast I crossed the Ferry at Green Bank to Flushing the distance about the third of a mile. Half the profits of the Ferry belong to Lord Wodehouse.‡ Beautiful views from the heights above Flushing commanding the harbour and town of Falmouth &c. The situation of Flushing most favourable for consumptive invalids on account of the mildness of the atmosphere in this part, protected by Hills from the East & the North and fronting the South and the West. It has been called the Montpellier of England. The scenery has much of the *Lake* character.

Female Singers

September 23.—The morning wet. I walked to Falmouth Church, three quarters of a mile, the organ and singing very good,—female voices with those of men. Curtains drawn before the Female singers who are placed in the front of a gallery. I observed that the People *sat* during the singing and that many men as well as women sat during the prayers. Revd. Mr. Hitchins, the Curate, officiated; which office He had filled 16 or 17 years. He *preached extempore* about 40 minutes. His charitable disposition, attention to the poor, and the pains he takes to regulate & educate children have rendered Him very popular. Having a small independent income, and being a Bachelor, He can afford assistance to many and does it to the extent of much of his income. The name of the Rector, a non-resident, is [the Rev. Mr.] Wilbraham.

* James Christie the Younger (1773-1831), antiquary as well as auctioneer, was educated at Eton, and intended for the Church.

† See previous volumes.

‡ Second baron and grandfather of the first Earl of Kimberley.

Price of Provisions

October 3.—Ashburton [Devonshire] as a Borough is divided between Lord Clinton & Sir Lawrence Palk :* no contest at Elections.—Woodcocks are plentiful at Buckland in the Season. Formerly they were sold for fourpence a piece, now are sometimes sold for half a guinea a couple.

Provisions were at this time—

Beef pr pound	8d.
Mutton „	7½.
Veal „	7½.
Large Fowl	2 shillings.
Two small Fowles	2 shillings & 6d.
Rabbits one shilling a couple.	

[See previous volumes for references to Richard Payne Knight, author.]

Mr. William Woodward, Church Row, Hampstead, writes: Readers of the extracts from Farington's Diary which have appeared in the *Morning Post* must have been struck by the extraordinary minuteness and precision with which he set down the conversations he had with so many persons, rich and poor, in the course of his life.

This is shown more particularly, perhaps, in his visit to Cornwall; there his gossip with landlords and landladies of inns, coachmen, boatmen, etc., etc., is described with a detail which must have occupied considerable time in putting on paper, and, as a bit of a note-maker myself, I have wondered "how he did it!" When I have been abroad, making critical notes of buildings, I have written them roughly during the day and carefully at night, and this, after a busy day, has been tiring.

Now, did Farington make the entries in his diary as he gleaned the information, or did he make outline notes to fill in the details afterwards? Or had he some sort of "cipher" as employed by Pepys "resembling that known by the name of Rich's system"? You, Sir, have the original of Farington's Diary, and if you could publish—in fac-simile—say, a few lines of that original, you would add to the great interest already created.

[Several facsimile specimens of the original manuscripts of Farington's Diary have been printed in the *Morning Post*, and on page 15 of the first published volume the ten lines reproduced give an excellent idea of the Diarist's orderly penmanship. Farington kept small note-books, from which we have quoted now and again, but the entries in them are independent of those in the Diary. There are brief memoranda on several odd scraps of paper, but Farington does not seem to have worked from a systematised preparation. All the evidence in our possession proves that he had an extraordinary memory, and that he made the entries in his Diary regularly and directly day after day. There are very few erasures throughout the closely written volumes of the Diary itself, or in the smaller books in which he describes his tours at home and abroad.—Ed.]

* See Vol. V. for references to Sir Lawrence Palk.

CHAPTER XLII

1810

Westward Ho !

A New Town

October 4.—At noon I proceeded to *Chudleigh*. About half way there is a fine view looking towards Bovey Tracey. I found Chudleigh for the most part a newly built town the old town having been destroyed by fire. It is situated on the slope of a hill, very pleasantly ; distant hills & Hayter rocks are seen, and Telegraphs on the Hills. I walked to Ugbrooke Park, Lord Clifford's mansion. The House is in a low situation, it is an old building repaired. The woods & plantations are extensive and over them Halldown, a Hill, is seen.—Walking back a view of Chudleigh, and Sir L. Palk's tower 5 miles off. The whole may be compared as scenery with Charmouth in Dorsetshire. Chudleigh is esteemed a fine situation for Invalids.—

Volunteer Cavalry

October 8.—Mr. Yard [the apothecary at Chudleigh] sd. He had been out today with Lord Clifford's Volunteer Cavalry, which His Lordship punctually attends on such occasions. Lord C.* married one of the daugrs. of the late Lord Arundel, the other daugr.† married the present Lord Arundel, nephew of the late Lord who had no Son. She died after having 2 or 3 children, & His Lordship has since mortified His connexions much by marrying the daughter of a Protestant clergyman.

October 10.—Mr. Yard called in the evening and spoke of reports respecting Lord Courtenay which are daily becoming more particular. Many of the neighbouring gentlemen refuse to hold intercourse with him ;

* Charles, sixth Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, F.S.A. (1759-1831), married in 1786 Eleanor Mary, younger daughter of Henry, eighth Lord Arundell of Wardour. See Vol. V., page 259.

† Mary Christiana, the elder daughter, married in 1785 James Everard, ninth Baron Arundell, who was born in 1763 and died on July 14th, 1817.

but several respectable families still continue to visit Him. Powderham Castle, where He resides, is abt. seven miles from Chudleigh. He proposed to build a House at Torquay & to reside there occasionally, & the walls of the House were raised and covered in but the people of the place reviled & insulted His servants in terms so opprobrious & this was done with such perseverance that the scheme of finishing the House was given up, & it remains a monument of the public opinion against Him.

Affectation of Fine Dress

We talked of the present state of Chudleigh which Mr. Yard described to be very different from what it was formerly. He said He remembered when people of different degrees in Society had much social intercourse, but now the lower orders affecting to dress and appear like those of superior rank to themselves causes a jealousy in the latter who keep the former at a distance by a reserve in manner. He said the affectation of being fine in their dress had now got among the inhabitants of Cottages; & preventing all oeconomy, made them a burden upon the parish if even an illness for a few days interrupted their usual receipts for labour.

Matters of Health

October 13.—I dined & passed the evening at my Inn as usual. Mr. Yard called. We talked of the Climate of Chudleigh. He said He knew of no disorder which could be said to prevail here more than in the ordinary way in situations the most healthy. I mentioned having been told that fogs often hang in the Valley below the town along the line of the river. He said it was sometimes so, but that these fogs are not unwholesome; they do not arise from stagnant water or from a marshy country, the stream of the river being perpetual; but are simply evaporating, having nothing dangerous in its quality.

The Ague is a disorder so little known here that He has not had a patient affected with that complaint in a great number of years. He said seven or eight years ago in the Spring and early part of the Summer an epidemic disorder carried off many persons in this country; It was after a severe winter. The disease was in the Chest, with spitting of blood, and was of such a nature that though inflammatory it was unsafe to bleed. The patients who died generally went off within three days. He then remarked that from all His experience He could say, "That severe winters are much more unfavourable to the human constitution than what are called soft and foggy winters. That what is called fine, frosty, bracing weather, puts the constitution too much upon the stretch so that when milder weather comes the body relaxes to a degree that brings on diseases of debility, and affecting numbers spreads to an extent to be called epidemick."

October 14.—This morning the waiter informed me that great news arrived last night from Plymouth and that Mr. Rose, the Landlord, had taken a copy of the general account. Soon after Mr. Rose brought me the paper which contained as follows, viz : " His Majesty's Ship Gleaner, landed at Portreath from Lisbon, Captn. Burgh,* Aid de Camp to Lord Wellington. Lord De Dunstanville sent His Chariot in which Captn. Burgh reached Truro about Eleven oClock. On the 27th. Sept. there was a General Battle. Massena, Junot,† & the whole of the French were engaged. The Allied British & Portuguese fought nobly. The French lost 2000 killed & wounded and 8,000 prisoners, with one French General. The English 500 killed, with equal number of Portuguese. Major Smith of the 45th. was killed. The Battle was fought on the Mondego, about 130 miles North of Lisbon. Another Battle is expected."

John Varley

October 15.—In the evening Mr. Yard called upon me. He dined at Lord Clifford's yesterday, where He met Varley,‡ a young Artist, who paints in water colours. Varley appeared to him to have read a good deal, and contested the superiority of painting over poetry with Mr. Reeves, a Roman Catholic priest who resides with Lord Clifford,

* Afterwards Sir Ulysses Bagenal Burgh and second Lord Downes.

† See Vols. II., V., for Marshal Massena, and Vol. V. for Marshal Junot.

‡ John Varley (1778-1842), who became one of the most brilliant of the early English water-colour painters, was an extraordinary individual. Of great physical strength in his youth, he divided his time between sketching and boxing. After a period of poverty, success came to him both as teacher and painter, he earning as much as £3,000 a year in his heyday. Genial and entertaining in conversation, his house was the haunt of men eminent in art, literature and science. Varley was popular with his numerous students, in spite of his rigid discipline. If they were over-noisy he (like the old woman who lived in a shoe) thrashed them all round without discrimination. He used to box with them, and when tired of that game they would toss Mrs. Varley " from one to the other across the table." The study and practice of astrology also obsessed him, and he, in common with his friend William Blake, saw visions : for him Blake made the series of visionary heads, including " The Ghost of a Flea." Though very prosperous, his foolish generosity and carelessness kept him almost constantly in difficulties. He did not feel at ease unless he was " arrested for debt at least once or twice a month," and to John Linnell he said, " All these troubles are necessary to me ; if it were not for my troubles I should burst with joy."

Varley's ruin was completed by his absolute failure to perfect an eight-wheeled carriage. On this invention he spent much time and money, of which he borrowed £1,000 from a moneylender. A writ was issued, but the moneylender's clerk saved the artist by sheltering him in his lodgings in Gray's Inn Lane, where he was found by Vokins, the dealer, who took him to his own home. Soon thereafter Varley fell seriously ill, and died on November, 17th, 1842. He wrote several books on drawing, design, and painting. Of Varley Ruskin said that except Turner he was the only artist who knew how to draw a mountain. See entry for November 13th.

& is esteemed a man of much information.—Mr. Yard saw several drawings made by Varley, & was charmed with the brilliancy of His lights. Varley was on a visit to Mr. Batt, agent to Lord Clifford.—Mr. Batt paints in Oil and practises the art as His principal amusement. He was an attorney in Chudleigh before He accepted His present situation.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON, MOUNTED ON CHARGER "COPENHAGEN," IN COSTUME WORN AT WATERLOO.

By Sir Thomas Lawrence.

[*To face p.* 150.

CHAPTER XLIII

1810

Westward Ho !

Victory on the Mondego River

October 17.—The Newspapers from London explained the acct. from Lord Wellington, given in a Gazette extraordinary. It stated that the whole of the British Army was posted on top of the Sierra de Busaco, a high ridge of Hills [which] extends from the river Mondego in a northerly direction abt. 8 miles. Here the French, (the whole army being collected) made attacks in three different directions, and were repulsed at all points. At one point, Lord Wellington states, with immense loss. French Generals Merle, & Maucun were wounded. General Simon was taken prisoner, together with 3 Colonels, 33 officers, & 250 men ; 2000 French were killed on the field of battle, & the loss in wounded was immense.

Of the British.—Killed :

45th. regt.—Major Smith, Captn. Urquhart, Lieut : Ouseley.
74th. ,, Ensign Williams.
88th. ,, Lieut : H. Johnson.
Major Silver.
5 Serjeants—97 rank & file.

Wounded :

3 Lieut : Colonels, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 16 Lieutents.
1 Ensign—2 Serjeants, 3 Drummers.
434 rank and file.

Missing :

1 Captain—1 Serjeant—29 rank & file.

Portuguese—Killed.

4 Captains—2 Subalterns—1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer.
82 rank & file.

Wounded.

1 Colonel,—1 Major—5 Captains—18 Subalterns.
9 Sergeants—478 rank & file.

Prisoners & Missing.

2 Serjeants—18 rank and file.

Lord Wellington writing of the Portuguese troops adds, "They have proved that they are worthy of contending in the same ranks with British troops in this interesting cause, which they afford the best hopes of saving." —The opinion here given by Lord Wellington is of high importance; as it declares what the Portuguese might do if properly organised.—

October 18.—Having stopped under a Shed, during a shower, a Carpenter employed in it told me that in this part of Devonshire all the Heavy and continued rains fall while the wind is in the East or South East, and that when the wind is in the West or South West, nothing more than a Shower occasionally is to be apprehended; on the contrary that at Plymouth most rain falls when the wind is in the South West.—

Prejudice Against Vaccination

I dined at 5. Mr. Yard came & sat with me till past 9. He told me the people in this country have not got the better of their prejudice against being vaccinated for the Small Pox. He said He had, in the strongest case He could make, proved its efficacy; yet He was of opinion that by innoculation in the ordinary manner an equally good effect might be produced were proper means used. He observed that the Small Pox regularly appears once in abt. 5 years at Chudleigh and in the neighboroud; & that when it does appear innoculation in the ordinary manner is resorted to. The last time it appeared here he innoculated upwards of 400 & not one of them died.—

[Died, at St. Germains, in France, Noverre, formerly the celebrated Ballet Master at the Opera House in London. Aged 81.—From small note-book.]

Charges at Chudleigh

October 19.—As I had prepared to leave Chudleigh this day the Bills I had successively shewed me that the charges made were—

Breakfast (mint tea) no Sugar or butter, & my own Biscuits	0	1	0
Dinner, a single article, a chicken, or Rabbit, or bit of mutton,—no vegetables or butter.	0	3	0
Tea in the afternoon—no Butter or bread.	0	1	6
Fire, per day.	0	1	6
Bed.	0	1	6
Rushlight.	0	0	2
	£0	8	8

Sherry pr. bottle 6s. Port do 5s. 6d. A Horse for morning ride 3s. 6d. If meat at Breakfast 1s. 6d.

At 2 oClock I left Chudleigh parting with the family in very good humour with each other. Rose, the landlord, was brought up to the Sea & before He married twenty years ago, commanded a trading vessel.— He told me that while He was in that situation, & from his youth, He never drank anything but water; & that now He rarely drinks a little wine negus as He sometimes [finds] the water too cold for His stomach. He smokes every day; & with His pipe has a little lemonade if anything. He spoke of Mr. Tucker's (the Prince of Wales's Surveyor for Cornwall) scheme for making a great national port at the Island of Scilly, & said that from His experience He could say it was a very ill-judged plan & if executed would never answer, and assigned many reasons against it.*

Longevity

In the Coach a decent woman dressed in black told me she was returning from South Bovey, a village 3 miles from Chudleigh, where she [had] been to attend the funeral of Her mother who was interred yesterday. At the same time two other women were interred and then added the following particulars—

	years.
Mary Stonelake, Her mother was aged	94
—— Stonelake, Her mother's cousin aged	96
Susannah Doling.	73
Ages together made	263

She was not quite certain as to the ages of Her Mother's Cousin & of Susannah Doling but knew that the former was older than Her mother & that the 3 ages amounted to 263 years.—A large concourse of people attended this remarkable occasion, such as has seldom happened.—

Sir Alexander Hamilton

The road from Chudleigh to Exeter is very hilly & tedious for travellers. From one of the heights I had a view of the river Exe to Exmouth; and on the east side of the river saw Topsham & near it the *Retreat* a House which was the property & residence of the late Sir Alexander† & Lady Hamilton, He who was Ship's Husband of the

* This projected scheme was never carried out.

† Sir Alexander Hamilton was born on the Island of Arran. He was High Sheriff of Devon in 1785-86. See Vol. V., page 245*n*. The Retreat now (March, 1926) belongs to Mr. Alexander Kelso Hamilton.

Mr. Henry Harries writes: The following was Sir Alexander's service with the H.E.I.C.: Capt. of *M. of Buckingham*, 400 tons (Charles Foulis, Esq., Ship's Husband), Robert

Lascelles, East Indiaman & of the Henry Addington, two ships which my Brother Richard commanded. Having known Sir Alexander, and His wife, 24 years ago or more, I could not but contemplate the change which has taken place in this instance. After experiencing much variety in early life, He obtained the command of an Indiaman & afterwards with His wife got posession of large property, & altogether by His sagacity & perseverance made up a fortune said to be £100,000. But a few years have removed them both from this affluent situation, & the Retreat is occupied only by Servants, the Heir of Sir Alexander being abroad, & not to come [in]to posession till [he is] 25 years old.—The Stage Coach stopped at the new London Inn [Exeter], which I had heard spoken of unfavourably, but I found it more capacious, & posessing better & more agreeable accommodations than any other I had been at in the West of England.

Fairful, 3rd off., 1st voy. to Bombay, from Downs, 20 Mar. 1769, to remain in India.

Capt. of *M. of Buckingham* (new ship), 499 tons (Robert Stewart, S.H.), Robert *Fairful*, 2nd off., 1st voy. to Bombay from Downs, 9 Apr. 1772, arrived ditto 18 Sept. 1773.

Capt. of *M. of Buckingham* (now 758 tons), Robert *Fairful*, 1st off., to Bombay, from Downs, 9 April, 1776. (Lost on Coromandel Coast, 23 Mar. 1777.)

Ship's Husband, Alexander Hamilton, Esq., of *Lascelles*, 758 tons, Capt. Thomas Wakefield, 1st off. Robert *Fairful*, 3rd off. Richard A. Farington, 1st voy. to Coast and China, Portsmouth, 12 Feb. 1780, Downs, 24 Oct. 1781.

2nd voy. same S.'s H. and Capt., 1st off. Richard A. Farington, to Coast and China, Portsmouth, 11 March, 1783, Downs, 17 July, 1784.

3rd voy. same S.'s H., Capt. and 1st off., to Bencoolen and China, Portsmouth, 10 March, 1785, Downs, 5 Sept. 1786.

4th voy., S.'s H. *Sir* Alexander Hamilton, Capt. Rich. A. Farington, Coast and China, Downs, 17 Jan. 1787, back 21 May, 1788.

5th voy. same S.'s H. and Capt., to China, Plymouth, 4 April, 1789, Moorings, 1 May, 1790.

6th voy. same S.'s H. and Capt., to China, Downs, 6 April, 1792, Moorings, 6 May, 1793.

(7th and 8th voys., Robert Wigram, Esq. was Ship's Husband), see on ship *Henry Addington*.

Sir Alexander Hamilton was Ship's Husband of the *Henry Addington*, 1,200 tons.

1st voy. Capt. Rich. A. Farington, 4th off. William Farington, to China, Portsmouth, 27 June, 1796, Moorings, 21 March, 1798.

2nd voy., Capt. Thomas Wakefield (as *Lascelles*, 1, 2 and 3 voyages), Downs, 4 Dec. 1798. (Lost on Bembridge Ledge, Isle of Wight, 8 Dec. 1798.)

Sir A. Hamilton had a new *Henry Addington*, 1,200 tons, of which he was Ship's Husband for 5 voyages, Jan. 1801 to June, 1809.

Thomas Wakefield was her Capt. on the 1st voy. On the 3rd voyage her 4th off. was Alexander Nairne, who rose to be a Capt. and a Commander. He was the father of *Sir Alleyn Nairne*, of Dulwich, who died about Oct. or Nov. 1921. See Chapter LV.

CHAPTER XLIV

1810

Westward Ho!

Cooke the Saddler

October 20.—As I walked along Fore-street my eye was attracted to a paper posted which many persons were reading. It was a Bulletein of Political information, containing the news of the day with comments upon it. I was informed that it is the daily practise of a Sadler of the name of Cooke, to write & paste up Bulleteins of whatever may occur of a public nature. These are pasted against a wall which forms part of His House. He is a native of Ashburton; abt. 50 years old, & by His singularities has made himself remarkable in Exeter & to the neigh boroud.—

October 21.—Having this day seen Mr. Land, the Landlord of the Inn, I asked some questions respecting Him. He is a native of Devonshire, and came to Exeter in a very low capacity. By His activity and industry He has acquired a large fortune, He formerly kept the Old London Inn in this town, but abt. 17 years ago built this House, having then two Sons, with whom He removed to it. They are dead, & He has now only more distant relations. He is 82 years of age, but His person and general appearance is that of a man of 65. He lives in the ordinary manner—dines at 2 oClock, & drinks wine more or less in the common way according to those who are with him. In the evening He drinks a basin of milk, and has for the last 3 years gone to bed regularly at 9 oClock. He rises about 7 and breakfasts upon tea &c.—At this age of 82 He occasionally rides on a hunting party.—

The King's Jubilee

October 25.—The bells of the Churches were rung today in honor of His Majesty having compleated the 50th. year of his reign, & on this day He was seized with a return of insanity, caused by his affliction for His dying daughter, the Princess Amelia. The Shops were not shut, and work was carried on as usual; but many persons, and numbers of boys wore laurel in their hats, and squibs & crackers were heard throughout the day.—The weather being fine I saw much of the town, which abounds with old Houses of picturesque forms and colours.

Oldfield Bowles

I dined at 5 oClock, and in the newspaper read an account of the death of my old acquaintance, Mr. Oldfield Bowles of North Aston in Oxfordshire, who died at the seat of His Son in law, Mr. Stourges Bourne in Hampshire, on Thursday October 18th. aged 70 years nine months and 4 days. I dined with him at His House at Bath on the 14th. of January last to celebrate His completion of His 70th. year. My acquaintance with Him commenced in the year 1770, and from that time I have known him much attached to the Arts, and much a [practitioner] for his amusement. Landscape painting was his pursuit, and He was devoted to the works of Wilson. He was an affectionate and good humoured man of plain simple manners, and with His family and friends lived a life of strong reciprocal attachment. In the Exhibition Catalogues of the Incorporated Society of Artists, and in some of those of the Royal Academy, His name will be found as an Honorary Exhibitor. He was twice married; first to a daughter of the late Sir Richard Bamfylde* Bart of Poltimore in Devonshire, who died in a short time afterwards and left no issue. He then married Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir Abraham Elton† Bart. of Bristol, and by her had One Son and Eight daughters, Six of whom He had the happiness to see married very advantageously considering His numerous family and that their fortunes, therefore, could be but small. They were united as follows :—

Jane, the eldest to Mr. Palmer‡ of Hurst Park near Reading, a gentleman of large fortune, who died a few years ago.

* See Vol. V., page 270.

† See Vol. III., page 241*n*.

‡ Richard Palmer, of Sonning, Berks (1765-1806), was married in 1791 and had eight children. Mrs. Wade-Palmer, of Holme Park, one of the Misses Bowles (Jane, the eldest, perhaps), is the original of the charming "Miss Bowles," painted in 1775 by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and now in the Wallace Collection.

Leslie and Taylor ("Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds," ii., 134) give the following account of the commission for this picture :

It was in this year (1775) that Reynolds painted the picture, now in the collection of the Marquess of Hertford, of a beautiful child (Miss Bowles) sitting on the ground and making a dog very uncomfortable by hugging its neck : a matchless work, that would have immortalised him had he never painted anything else. The father and mother of the little girl intended she should sit to Romney. Sir George Beaumont, however, from whom I received the story, advised them to employ Sir Joshua. "But his pictures fade." "No matter, take the chance ; even a faded picture from Reynolds will be the finest thing you can have. Ask him to dine with you, and let him become acquainted with her." The advice was taken ; the little girl was placed beside Sir Joshua at dessert, where he amused her so much with stories and tricks that she thought him the most charming man in the world. He made her look at something distant from the table and stole her plate ; then he pretended to look for it, then contrived it should come back to her without her knowing how. The next day she was delighted to be taken to his house, where she sat down with a face full of glee, the expression of which he at once caught and never lost ; and the affair turned out every way happily, for the picture did not fade, and has till now [before 1859] escaped alike the inflictions of time or of the ignorant among cleaners.

MISS JANE BOWLES.
By Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved by W. Ward.

[*To face p.* 156.

Mary, the Second, to Sir George Armytage Bart of Kirklees in Yorkshire.

The Third to [William] Markham* Esq. Son to the late Archbishop of York. This gentleman made a large fortune in India.

The Fourth to the Revd. Mr. Brandling, Son of [C. J.] Brandling, Esq. M.P. for Newcastle.

The Fifth to [Edward] Golding Esqr. of [ ] in Berkshire. This gentleman was a Lord of the Treasury in the Administration of Mr. Addington.

Lucy to Mr. Holbech†, eldest son of [William] Holbech, Esqr. of [Farnborough] a gentleman of very large fortune.

Elizabeth to W. Stourges Bourne, Esqr. of T[estwood House] in Hampshire, & of Steeple Aston in Oxfordshire. He is a Member of Parliament & a Lord of the Treasury now in Mr. Percival's administration.

Laura Bowles, the youngest is unmarried.

Charles Bowles, the only Son, is the youngest of all the children, is 25 or 6 years old, & after being at the University has passed sometime in London in studying the law. He has much talent for painting, and particularly for subjects of shipping, and has drawn & painted in oil many pictures of much merit. [He exhibited twice at the Royal Academy, in 1821 and 1859.]

A Life of Much Felicity

I have seldom seen a life passed with so much felicity as that of Mr. Bowles now deceased. He had generally speaking, high health, a fortune to live in a very handsome manner; a chearful & easy temper; a genteel & good and amiable wife, who has survived him after a Union of more than forty years, and nine children, together forming a family so conspicuous

* Gainsborough painted a half-length of a "William Markham, of Becca Hall, Yorkshire."

Sydney C. Grier, the well-known author, writes: Some particulars of the life of William Markham the Younger, mentioned by Farington, may be of interest. They are taken from my edition of "The Letters of Warren Hastings to his Wife" (Blackwoods, 1905). His father, the Archbishop of York, was Hastings's lifelong friend and sturdy supporter—father and son were both Old Westminsters—and when the son came out to India with Edward Wheler, Hastings made him his private Secretary, and later President at Benares. He seems to have possessed great personal attractions, judging from the favourable impression he produced at the trial, but his slight knowledge of Persian left him largely in the hands of his native assistants, and contributed to Chait Singh's revolt. He accompanied Hastings in the flight to Chanar, and returned to England by the same ship as Mrs. Hastings. He writes in 1795 to announce his marriage with Miss Bowles, who—he mentions apologetically—has a fortune of only £1,500, as she is her father's fifth daughter, but they are very happy together at Becca, in Yorkshire. In 1814 Baber describes Markham as paralysed and helpless, and in 1815 Mrs. Markham writes to thank Mr. and Mrs. Hastings for their letters of condolence on his death.

† William Holbech (1774-1856) married Lucy, sixth daughter of Mr. Bowles. She died in 1835. Mr. Holbech's father, William Holbech, was M.P. for Banbury.

for good principles good and obliging tempers and well-bred manners, as to have made them remarkable, and led to their very advantageous marriages.—By the death of Mr. Bowles a small Society which have met in London at stated periods in the Spring, and early part of the Summer, have lost a respected member. It consisted of

Sir George Beaumont, Bart.
The Honble. Augustus Phipps.
Oldfield Bowles Esq.
Charles Bowles Esqr.
Benjamin West Esqr. President of the Royal Academy.
George Dance, Esqr. R.A.
Jos: Farington „
Mr. Thomas Hearne, who made the drawings for the Antiquities of Great Britain.

[See previous volumes for references to Charles Oldfield Bowles, and III., IV., V., to William Sturges-Bourne, politician.]

CHAPTER XLV

1810

Westward Ho!

A Jubilee Column

October 25.—[The first stone of a Jubilee Column to be erected by voluntary subscription in commemoration of His Majesty having completed the 50th. year of His reign was laid upon Moel Famma, [1,820ft.] the lofty Clwydian mountain on the boundaries of the Counties of Flint & Denbigh, abt. Six miles from Mold, & abt. as many from Ruthin. The stone was laid by George, Lord Kenyon,* He being graciously appointed by the Prince of Wales, for and in His name to lay the first stone. Many gentlemen of distinction were present.—From small note-book.]

Jeffery the Seaman

October 26.—The consolation I endeavoured to give to Mrs. Coade, mother to Jeffery, the Seaman, who was put on shore on the Island of Sombrero, by the Honble. Captn. Lake, has proved to have been on a good foundation. It is now publickly announced that He is arrived at Portsmouth in the Thistle Sloop.—Lieutenant Proctor was sent to Boston in America by Sir John Warren, with the necessary documents to bring Him to England. He found Him working at His trade as a blacksmith. The Thistle left Sir John Warren at Halifax three weeks since.

Out of Humanity's Reach

In the Sun (Newspaper) of Octr. 24th. 1810, I this day read the following statement: "Jeffery, the Seaman, has left town, having made a very satisfactory arrangement with the family of Captain Lake. He says, that at first He did not believe that it was intended to leave Him on the Island; He saw the ship the morning after He was put on shore and expected every moment that a boat would be put off to take Him on board. He suffered at first very much from thirst, and to allay it drank a considerable quantity of Salt water, which only increased it. Most fortunately for Him some rain fell on the third day after He was put on

* See Vols. III., IV.

shore, and the quantity that remained in the cavities of the rocks supplied him while He remained there; He was under the necessity of sucking it out with a quill. He saw great numbers of birds of the gull kind, rather larger than a goose, but He could not catch any of them. He found only one egg, but it was in such a putrid state that He could not eat it; the only food (if it may be called food) that He had was some bark, which He found on the shore.

"He saw five ships pass by while He was on the Island, but at too great a distance for Him to be visible to the people on board, and the vessel* by which He was at last taken off, would probably have passed on in the same manner, if the Captain had not hove to from motives of curiosity, to examine the birds which were flying in great numbers about the Island."

Cruelty of Man

Thus has this extraordinary case which agitated the public mind in the highest degree been brought to a conclusion so far as to leave nothing now to be doubted; but it will remain upon record, a lasting instance of the unfeeling cruelty of a man unworthy of the name of a British Commander; of the justice and humanity of the people of this country; and of the all kind providence which almost miraculously preserved the individual.

A Painter's Town

I passed this day in making sketches from nature for Lyson's Britannia, and for the purpose of painting. I do not remember any other English town [Exeter] which so much abounds with subjects of buildings that in form and colour are so well calculated for a painter's purpose. Every day groupes of Houses, with Churches & gates, strike my eye, as I am more and more able to discriminate in the quantity which is before me. In such a mass it is only by degrees that the best choice can be made, nor can it be done without the advantage of fine weather to give the parts their full effect by light and shade, which, by their opposition give that sparkling force & variety that an artist admires and labours to imitate.

According to the custom in ancient walled towns, most of the streets of the old part of it are very narrow, which in subjects of this kind is frequently an advantage, as it causes the shade & the shadows to be much darker, and the contrast with the light much stronger & more forcible than where the streets are wider; and also by the depth of tone produced there is a gravity in the general effect suitable to the sentiment excited by ancient and dilapidated buildings.—My intercourse with Society is at present suspended, and my mind occupied with study of my Art in a situation so favorable for the purpose; and I am the more desirous to obtain what improvement I can not being so unreasonable as to expect that the power of doing it will be long continued to me.

* The American schooner *Adams*, which took him to America.

But I observe that the public are in anxious expectation of news from Portugal and that this is the subject most thought of beyond each man's private affairs.—This day I recd. a letter from Lawrence in which He writes, " We have great hopes of further success from Lord Wellington, Massena is in a desperate state. The dead of His army were found without those provisions which they always carry with them. To prevent this from being detected, it is thought, was one cause of Massena's Flag of Truce, asking leave to bury His dead."—I dined at ½ past 5 oClock, and remained at my Inn.—

Converts to Methodism

October 28.—At ½ past 10, I went to St. Sidwell's church, the nearest to my Inn, the weather being very wet. Mr. Newcome, the Curate is towards 80 years of age, & read in so low a tone I could with difficulty hear him. The *first lesson* was read by the Clerk; in order to relieve the Minister; a custom which I was informed by Dr. Fisher is not uncommon in this country. The congregation was very thin; perhaps in some degree owing to the weather being wet; the organist witht. giving notice did not attend, and there was no singing. The Clerk complained of him, saying He has a stipend of £20 a year. He told me Mr. Newcome has no salary, neither has the Clerk, but they have *surplice* fees. When I considered the *unimpressive manner in which divine service is performed here and in other places where I have attended*, I cannot be surprised at the number of converts to Methodism which are made by men who are continually urging their opinions with all the zeal and energy possible. In this Church I observed many women & men sitting during the prayers, with as much cold indifference as their posture could indicate. I had noticed it in some other places in the country with surprise, and concern having trusted that though it prevailed almost to be a custom with many in London it had not extended to the provinces.

CHAPTER XLVI

1810

Westward Ho!

A Melancholy Curate

October 28.—At 3 oClock I went to Cathedral Service at which the Bishop (the Honble. Dr. Pelham) attended. The Area of the Choir was crowded with decent people of the lower order. A Sermon was preached by Mr. Carn, a Minister of one of the Parish Churches, a young man of a melancholy aspect. His discourse lasted 45 minutes & was delivered in a tone too low for me to hear distinctly a single sentence. After the Sermon the Bishop gave the blessing.—With respect to the Sermon although I could not hear its purport, I manifestly saw that it was injudiciously extended to too great a length. The person who was in the stall on my right hand noticed it to me; & He, who was on my left sufficiently signified it.—

October 30.—After breakfast I proceeded on my studies among the old buildings of this city. I was informed that when the inhabitants were numbered, which took place a few years ago, it appeared that within the walls, the number amounted to about 18,000 and that with those in the suburbs the return was abt. 20,000.—

Notable Churchmen

At 4 oClock I went to Dr. Fisher's* to dinner. The company was composed of persons connected with the Cathedral, assembled agreeably to an invitation given at certain periods.—Mr. Bart† addressed me as being an acquaintance of the late Revd. J. Langley, & from him had heard

* Canon of Exeter Cathedral. See Vol. V., page 246.

† John Newnham, A.R.I.B.A., writes: Farington blunders over the name of the Precentor of Exeter Cathedral. He gives it as Bart; it should have been Bartlam.

The Rev. Thomas Bartlam, M.A., was appointed Prebendary (or Canon) and Precentor in 1809; he was "called into residence" at the same time. He retained the Prebend (or Canonry), Precentorship, and Residentiaryship until his death. He died 30th March, and was buried in Exeter Cathedral 6th April, 1832, aged sixty-five.

much of me while I was employed on the work of the river Thames. He told me Mr. Langley died of a cancer in the stomach. Mr. B. said that during 11 or 12 years He himself, was Curate at Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, & there passed, perhaps, the happiest hours of his life. He has lately obtained the situation of *Precentor* & a Canonry of Exeter Cathedral. —Mr. Newcome [a Canon of Exeter Cathedral] is the Clergyman, who officiated at St. Sidwells Church on Sunday last. I was before struck with the resemblance He bears to the late Paul Sandby R.A. & today felt the resemblance in a stronger degree, both in person, manner & temperament. He told us He was now in [his] 76th. year, and that He had been connected with the Cathedral of Exeter [for] 65 years. He sd. He had lived to see a succession of nine Bishops of Exeter, and that Dr. Fisher, the present Bishop of Salisbury, was the only one of them that was translated ; the others died in this their situation. The first Bishop of this number was Dr. Weston, grandfather of the Revd. Stephen Weston [F.S.A.], at present well-known in London. This Bishop was succeeded by the Revd. Dr. Lavington. His wife had a nephew who from [a] situation in or near London was brought to Exeter, & here made by this Bishop, *Chancellor of the Diocese* [1794] a situation worth abt. £500 a year, and a Canon of the Cathedral abt. £500 a year. His name was [James] *Carrington*. I attended to these particulars having known some of this family.

Conquest of Havana

The Honble. & Revd. Dr. Keppel, Brother to Lord Albemarle, was the next in succession. When the Earl of Albemarle, and His Brother, Admiral Keppel, were sent to attack Havannah, at the commencement of the present reign, this family being then poor, but having always been under the particular protection of the Crown, Lord Albemarle, solicited the King, that in case of His death whilst upon this service, His Majesty wd. graciously consider His Brother, the Revd. Dr. Keppel, who, when there was an opportunity was made Bishop of Exeter. The conquest of the Havannah made the fortunes of Lord Albemarle & of His Brother Admiral, afterwards Lord Keppel. Lord Albemarle now lent the Bishop £5000, but in such a way was it considered between them as to remain a matter neglected. Lord Albemarle died, and the guardians of His successor, a minor, found amongst His Lordship's papers a Bond which the Bishop had given for this money, and, agreeably to the trust reposed in them, applied to Him for the payment. This unexpected claim coming upon Him who never was in affluent circumstances, & had many children to provide for, overset His mind so far as to prey upon His spirits and hasten his death.

A Base Proposal

His declining state of health was visible, and it happened that a lease held under the Bishop of Exeter was at that time depending upon a very slender tenure. The parties who had an interest in it supposing

the Bishop in his infirm state, would grasp at anything offered Him £1500 for a renewal of the lease which they knew to be worth thousands. The Bishop felt the baseness of the proposal and refused it, declaring that His Successor should have that which they withheld from him, & that the fair rights of the Church shd. not suffer through him. Soon after the Bishop died, and when it became necessary to renew this lease Dr. Ross, His Successor, recd. altogether about £8000 for the renewal.—

Mr. Newcome spoke like a philosopher. He said His habits of life were settled; and that at His age, He wd. not accept of any preferment that could be offered which should require Him to remove from his present situation. "What shd. I get by it," said He, "I should subject myself to difficulties & a trial in effecting the change & shd. die before I could reap any advantage."

Mr. [Edmund] *Granger*, the wine merchant of Exeter was spoken of, and it was said that His business in this line is extended beyond that of any other person in the West of England; and that His stock of *bottled* port wine is 100,000 dozen.

[In this day's Gazette, Sir Richard Philips, Bookseller, & late Sheriff of London, was announced a Bankrupt.]

William Locke, of Norbury Park

November 1.—This day I recd. a letter from Mr. S. Lysons in which He mentioned the death of William Lock Esqr. Senr. of Norbury Park,* near Leatherhead, Surrey; a gentleman, who for nearly half a century has been ranked in the first class of Amateurs of the fine arts, posessing superior taste & information. When very young He went to Italy, & at Venice became acquainted with Richard Wilson, the eminent English Landscape painter, and they travelled together to Rome. Mr. Lock posessed a considerable fortune, and after His return to England resided many years in Portman Square, where He had a valuable collection of pictures & statues. He married a daughter of the late Sir Luke Schaub, whose Collection of pictures was much reported. By this Lady Mr. Lock had several Children; and His children growing up abt. Him He was induced to dispose of His Collection of works of art, and to give up His House in Portman Square. From this period He resided principally at Norbury Park, and lived to be near 80 years of age. Two or three years ago He had a fever which affected Him much, & His faculties from that time were in many respects weakened. Mr. Lysons states "that He lately struck His head, accidentally, with great violence against a marble chimney piece, which had occasioned vomiting &c. & in His feeble state there was but small chance of his getting over it."—No gentleman of his time had acquired a more marked distinction than Mr. Lock.

* William Locke. See previous volumes.

His classical attainments, His taste for the Arts, the refinement of His manners, and the propriety of His conduct, obtained for Him general respect. The acquaintance which subsisted between Him & Richd. Wilson gave me an early knowledge of him, but my intercourse with him had been but seldom. I have of late years met him occasionally at Mr. Angerstein's where He was upon a domestick footing the effect of a very long intimacy. The only son of Mr. Angerstein married the secd. daugr. of Mr. Lock.—Mr. William Lock, eldest son of Mr. Lock, married Miss Jennings,* a young Lady whose mother was daughter of the late Mr. Nowel of Read in Lancashire, an ancient family. The beauty of Miss Jennings was so remarkable as to cause Her to be the object of general attention during two or three Seasons successively in London witht. a rival to be put in competition with Her.

* See Vols. I., II.

CHAPTER XLVII

1810

Westward Ho!

An Exeter Banker

November 2.—I walked to the lower part of the town and made a sketch of some picturesque old buildings.—On my way I was accosted by a young gentleman, who had on a former day spoken to me, when He being in military uniform I supposed him to be an officer. But I was now informed that He was Mr. Russell, a member of a Volunteer Corps. His father is a Banker at Exeter, and carries on the great business of the waggons which carry goods to & from London, from Exeter & other parts in the West of England. He told me He had been informed of my name by Dr. Fisher, & He now invited me to His house wishing to shew me some drawings in His posession, and I accepted His invitation for this evening.

Crude Drawings

At 7 oClock I went to Mr. Russell's in South street, and passed some time with him in looking at some large drawings of the principal ancient buildings in Rome, which were made for Him in 1806 by a Swiss artist, Kaiserman, who had been pupil to Du Croq,* in whose manner they were executed. Mr. Russell said the process was this : After a sketch had been made from the object, it was put into the hands of an artist, accustomed to draw Architecture, and figures & by Him a careful outline of all the parts was completed, and preserved in that state. Whenever Kaiserman had a commission to make a drawing of this subject, an outline was traced upon very thin paper from that thus prepared, and this tracing being pasted upon thicker paper, was then *tinted ;* thus much trouble & expense was saved, as inferior artists could be employed to trace the outlines.—Of these drawings I could with truth have said that they were

* Probably Pierre Ducros, a Swiss artist, who for a considerable time worked in Rome and its neighbourhood. He died in 1806.

in a very high degree crude & raw, and had little to recommend them but their exhibiting the form and something, perhaps, which coarsely imitated the kind of colouring of the respective buildings.*

Mr. Russell told me He went to Spain, and from thence to Gibralter & Malta, & Naples, where He was at the end of the year 1805. From Naples He proceeded to Rome, where He arrived [at] the beginning of the year (January), 1806, & remained there till May. Whilst He was at Rome Coleridge arrived there from Malta, in a destitute condition, His money being expended. Mr. Russell became His friend & protector, & relieved [him] from His difficulties, which had reduced His mind to such a state, as to cause Him to pass much of his time in bed in a kind of despairing state. From Rome Mr. Russell accompanied Him to Leghorn, and from thence to England, which was a great sacrifice on the part of Mr. Russell, who otherwise wd. have passed through Swisserland with two gentlemen of that country with whom he was acquainted. When tea was brought we were joined by Mr. Russell, Senr, and by Mrs. Russell, wife to Mr. Russell, Junr, and Her mother, & passed two hours very agreeably in looking at drawings and in conversation.—

Downman, A.R.A., Duped

Mr. Russell told me that Downman,† Associate of the Academy, married the daugr. of the late Mr. Jackson, the musical composer, who, said He, "was the ugliest & most forbidding woman in the world."‡ When they were married it was foreseen that she could not live more than a year, and as she had some fortune, it was considered that Downman looked to it; but in this she duped Him. Writings were drawn previous to their marriage of which she had the direction. When they met to sign them, & the Solicitor was preparing to read she stopped Him, saying, "there is no occasion for that ceremony Mr. Downman knows

* Most of the drawings of Rome that belonged to Mr. Russell are the property of Miss Pycroft, of 4, Ladbroke Court.

† John Downman, A.R.A. See Chapter LIV. and Vols. I., IV.

‡ Archdeacon Hayman, of Melbourne, Australia, writes: I am on a visit to the Old Country and read with great interest the paragraph in the Farington Diary, 1810, which makes reference to the daughter of the musical composer, Jackson, and her marriage to Mr. Downman, A.R.A. Miss Jackson is described as "the ugliest and most forbidding woman in the world." It so happens that this lady was my first cousin once removed, her mother having been my great-aunt. It is somewhat painful to have one's relative described in this uncompromising way, especially when you have no opportunity of asking an explanation from the gentleman who makes the charge. But it is gratifying to gather from the paragraph that if my cousin was plain she was at least no fool, as the gentleman who apparently married her for her money found to his cost.

I may add as somewhat of a coincidence that when in Exeter I went to the Church of St. Stephen-le-Bow to see Jackson's burial place—for he lies beneath the nave of this church—but the building was locked.

my mind." Accordingly she & Downman signed the writings, She died within the time expected, & it was then found she had not left Him a shilling.—

Apothecary and Artist

Mr. Russell spoke of Mr. [John W.] Abbot, a resident in this town, who has frequently obtained celebrity as an exhibitor at the Royal Academy in the Honorary department, it not being His profession. He is an apothecary, and now practises as such, but will be Heir to a very good fortune at the death of a gentleman His near relation. Landscape painting is the branch He has studied.—

A *good drawing master* is now wanted at Exeter. Such a one would find much employment in the town and in the neighboroud. At present an Artist of the name of [T. H.] Williams resides here for that purpose but is not considered to be very well qualified.—

Mrs. Russell told me she was at a boarding-school in Russell square, London, where, for a time Taylor,* an old man who was pupil to Hayman, [taught] but He was dismissed for [talking] too much to His pupils while giving them lessons.

November 3.—Coleridge spoke to Mr. Russell of the Climate of *Malta*, which He said kills young people who go there but lengthens the lives of old persons.—

A Devonshire Estate

In the Inn this morning, I met Masquerier, the Portrait Painter. He told me he had [just] arrived from Ireland whither He went [at] the beginning of last June to the Marquiss of Donegall's, where He had painted Eleven pictures. He had been to the Giant's Causeway & other places & was much gratified with His excursion. He had come to Exeter to meet Mr. A. Saville,† member of parliament for Okehampton, which Borough, and an estate near it, He had purchased from the family of Holland, the Architect‡ who died some time ago. This property, till the present Lord came into posession, I have understood belonged to the Courtenay family. The acct. He gave me of the scenery at Okehampton Castle, & at the waterfall of the Lid was, " That while this property belonged to *Holland* He cut down all the timber which gave richness to the scenery at Okehampton Castle, which has now a bare appearance.—That the fall of the *Lid*, abt. 8 or 10 miles from Okehampton, & half way to Tavistock, is a narrow stream which winds down a steep descent, looking said He, like a white ribbon, having woods rising

* John Taylor, known as Old Taylor (1739-1838), knew Gainsborough, who also studied under Hayman. An original member of the Society of Artists, Taylor survived all the others. See Vols. II. and IV.

† Albany Savile, built a mansion in the Grecian style near Okehampton, to which he gave the name of Oaklands.

‡ Henry Holland. See Vols. I., II., III.

from it on both sides; but though a pretty scene, said He, for Ladies to visit, in fine weather, there is nothing abt. it that can justly be called very interesting; nothing magnificent, no rocks, no grandeur, a scene not to be spoken of by those who have been in Wales."—

We talked of our being in Paris together, where He, being the Son of a Frenchman, & speaking the language perfectly, had many advantages over other artists who went from England at that period to see the works of Art (1802).—He spoke of His success in painting, and said He might now say He was independent. He told me He had lately painted a portrait of General *Dumourier* ;* who, He said, Has a pension from Government of £500 a year, & resides in Lisle St. Leicester fields. He sd. that Dumourier had declared that France had long had an eye to Spain & Portugal, & that He, himself, had formerly been sent to those countries to make a report respecting them, in a military point of view. From His knowledge of Spain He said, it would be tight work to make any effectual impression upon them; but of the Portuguese people He had a mean opinion.—

Masquerier spoke of Lawrence with the highest admiration of His talents, but remarked that constant professional application had caused of late a great change in His appearance; that from looking fresh & healthy He now looked pallid.—He introduced me to Mr. Saville, who very handsomely invited me to His House near Okehampton.—

[The Princess Amelia, youngest daughter of their Majestys, died, aged 27.—From small note-book. See Chapter XLVIII.]

* Charles François Dumouriez (1739-1823), the French General, who at the outbreak of the Revolution was made Minister for Foreign Affairs, then Minister of War, and subsequently was given the command of the Army of the North as Lieutenant-General. In 1792 he was victorious at the Battle of Valmy, but was defeated at Neerwinden in the following year. After this disaster he became a traitor, and had to flee from France, coming ultimately to England in the pay of the Government to furnish plans of battle against his native land.

In the presence of Robert Burns, someone expressed his joy at General Dumouriez's defection, and the poet wrote a scornful address to him, which begins:

You're welcome to Despots, Dumouriez.

Then it goes on:

I will fight France with you, Dumouriez;

. . . . . .

I will take my chance with you;
By my soul I'll dance with you, Dumouriez.
Then let us fight about, Dumouriez,

. . . . . .

Till freedom's spark is out,
Then we'll be damn'd no doubt—Dumouriez.

CHAPTER XLVIII

1810

Westward Ho!

The Good Old Times

November 3.—I was out part of the morning, & availing myself of the advantage of being in a little shop made a sketch of a subject which I had noted. The good woman, a native of Exeter, sold ready made Cloaths, & from conversation I found she thought the present times not so good as they were formerly. Her mother, she said, could remember when Butter was sold for Threpence a pound; and Pork Three halfpence a pound. I did not choose to disturb Her mind by observing to Her that at the period Her mother spoke of, articles such as the daughter now deals in were sold at less than Half their present price. These poor people have very little comparison in the judging of the present by the former.—

The King's Affection

November 4.—In the Newspaper I read that Parliament met on Thursday Novr. 1st. when the Lord Chancellor & Lord Liverpool in the House of Lords, and Mr. Perceval in the House of Commons, stated, that,—" His Majesty's indisposition arose from His affection as a Father, that it sprung from His anxious and unremitting attention to a beloved daughter, under Her painful & protracted sufferings. It was consolatary to reflect that a disorder originating in such a cause, was of a nature to be easily combated and removed: he had the satisfaction also to state, that the symptoms were peculiarly mild, and that the Physicians had expressed the most confident hopes of a speedy recovery."—It was then moved in both Houses " That the House shd. adjourn to that day fortnight," which was agreed to unanimously; Lord Holland expressing His approbation in the House of Lords; and Mr. Sheridan seconding the motion in the House of Commons.—

The Bulletein published was " The King has passed a night with very little sleep, and is much the same to-day as His Majesty was yesterday. —H. Halford, Wm. Heberden, M. Baillie."

The following acct. was published in the Sun—"On the day the Jeweller recd. His orders from the Princess Amelia to procure the ring for the King, it was 12 oClock before He left Her Royal Highness, and undertook to be back from London before 3 oClock the following day, (the Hour the King generally visited Her Royal Highness). He kept His promise & was back at a quarter before 3 the following day, so that there was plenty of time before the King went to visit the Princess. The form of putting the ring on His Majesty's finger, and the inscription, it is grievous to reflect, has had the effect, as is generally reported, of causing His Majesty's indisposition. On His Majesty going to the bed of the Princess, He put out His hand to shake Hands with Her, as was His daily custom, & Her Royal Highness at that time put the ring on his finger, witht. saying anything which agitated him very much. The inscription we understand was Her Royal Highnesses name, and the words 'Remember me,' and we have heard to those were added 'When I am gone,' but of this we are not certain. A lock of Her Royal Hignesses Hair was worked in the ring."

In the paper I read an acct. of the death of Charles Grignion, engraver, aged 94. He was the Father of the Art, an amiable man; and was eminent in His profession.*—

November 7.—I walked out for sometime in the middle of the day, & called on Dr. Fisher, who was out. On my return I met Sir William Elford who was on His way back from Shropshire, where He had been to see an estate belonging to His Son's wife. He told me He had sent a picture to the Bath Exhibition, and should send one to me in the Spring for the Royal Academy Exhibition. He was proceeding to Chudleigh this evening.—

The Earl of Dartmouth

In the paper this day I read an account of the death of the Earl of Dartmouth†, Lord Chamberlain, a nobleman much respected. He had just completed His 55th. year. His Constitution had been upon the decline sometime, but the Bath waters had been of service to Him till lately, when He was while there advised to try the Sea air & removed to the Coast of Devonshire, to Dawlish, where He died on Thursday last, Novr. 1st. leaving a numerous family. I had the honour of knowing him for many years, and found His society always agreeable from the

* Charles Grignion, who was born in London in 1816 and died at Kentish Town, worked as an engraver for fifty years in England. In his early youth he studied under Le Bas in Paris. Late in life he gave up his old-fashioned style of execution for a more elaborate and pompous method, which deprived him of popularity, and he had to depend on the generosity of friendly artists and amateurs for subsistence until his death.

† George Legge, Lord Dartmouth (1755-1810) was Chamberlain to the King and a Knight of the Garter, and in 1789 was appointed Lord Warden of the Stannaries. He was married to Frances, sister to the Earl of Aylesford. See Vols. II., III., IV., V.

frank, easy & companionable manner in which He conducted Himself. While He was at Eaton School the present Earl of Carlisle wrote the following lines upon him :

> " Mild as the dew that whitens yonder plain
> Legge shines serenest midst the youthful train.
> He whom the search of fame with rapture moves,
> Disdains the pedant, though the muse He loves,
> By nature formed with modesty to please,
> And join with wisdom, unaffected ease."

The late Lord Dartmouth was a great personal favorite of the King, who appointed Him Lord Chamberlain, and made him a Knight of the Garter, from the regard He had for Him. He succeeded His Father in the Earldom, July 16th. 1804.

CHAPTER XLIX

1810

Westward Ho!

Strength, Riches, Population

November 8.—In my situation thus alone I find amusement arise from very [many] sources of reading, and as they shew the state of the times, and having little of a private nature at present, to record, I shall add to my itinerary matters for reflection which are of a public nature. Thus I have noted the progress of the King's indisposition, & shall now copy part of a proceeding of the Common Council of the City of London held on Wednesday October 31st. 1810. The purpose of it was to vote that a Statue of His Majesty, George 3rd. should be erected in the Council Chamber of the City of London, " as a grateful testimony to descend to the latest posterity, of the high sense the Court of Common Council entertain of the *manifold blessings* enjoyed under his paternal reign of Fifty years."

The motion was adopted with only one dissentient voice, Mr. Miller (a Master Shoemaker). Mr. Jacks, in a speech introductory of the motion remarked, that, " All writers on the prosperity of nations had agreed that there were three Criteria of such prosperity, viz : *increase of strength, of riches, and population ;* and that the Character of a reign must be taken from the general benefit which has resulted to a country from the tenor of its acts. He held in his hand a comparative estimate of the strength, the riches, & the population of this country.

The Estimate

" He found that—

The military strength of Great Britain in 1760 was :

31	regiments	of Horse
97	do	of foot.
128.		

In 1810 there are :

34 regiments of Horse
124 do of foot.

158 exclusive of foreign troops, Militia, Local Militia, & Volunteers.

The Navy in 1760 consisted of :

121 Ships of War of 50 guns & upwards with 70,000 Seamen.

In 1810 it consists of :

278 Ships of the same force with 120,000 Seamen.

Wealth and Surplus Products

" Dr. Adam Smith, to whom all political Oeconomists of the present day bowed with reverence, had expressly maintained that national wealth did not consist in the abundance of gold and silver, which were only the *instruments* of commerce, but that it was formed of the surplus products of the labour of agriculture & manufactures, now of these commercial export formed the criterion whereby to judge. He had compared the two periods and found that

Our exports in 1760 amounted in official value to.... £15,781,175
In 1809 they were £50,242,761

It was also officially stated in the House of Commons, on the 2nd. of Feby. 1810 that the exports of 1809 exceeded the imports by nearly 16 millions ; and when returns from the Baltic could be procured they wd. reach 20 millions.—

National Development

" The increase of national riches might also be estimated by the great increase of navigable canals, docks, and other public works, in the present reign ; also by the calculations made at former periods of the progressive & actual value of property in the nation compared with the present time.—

In 1690, Gregory King, an eminent political Arithmetician of that day calculated the whole at.... 650 millions.
In the year 1748 it was estimated that *personal* property only was worth .....1100 millions.
In 1798 Mr. Pitt estimated the value of *landed property only*, including mines, tithes & Houses at upwards of .....1250 millions.

Malthus

" Mr. Malthus, in his celebrated Essay, laid it down as an invariable principle, that population & the means of subsistence were commensurate with each other ; if so, it was evident that population must have greatly

increased in the present reign, in as much as it appears that from the beginning of Queen Anne's reign to 1760 only 244 inclosure bills had passed the Legislature, whereas from that time to the present (50 years) there had been 2878.

" Another evidence arose out of this great increase of population, from its appearing —

In the year 1750 there were inhabited Houses in England & Wales ..... 729,048.
But by the acct. taken in 1801 there were ..... 1,574,902.

" Thus, from all these circumstances, it appeared undeniable that the country had increased in prosperity in ratio that almost dazzled the mind by its magnitude ; but perhaps it will be said this has been effected by the energies of a great & free people, this to a great extent He wd. admit, but history in all ages had evinced that much also depended upon the personal character of the reigning Prince & He thought it wd. not be acting by the character of *George the Third*, as He wd. do by that of a private individual, if He were to deny him, who is at the head of the great political machine, a considerable portion of political wisdom and ability as well as of private virtues."

Wise Government

The statement made by Mr. Jacks in the Common Council shewing the advantage derived from the wisdom of the government of this country & from the free & happy state of the people, cannot be more strongly contrasted than by the following extract from the *Paris* papers lately recd. up to Octr. 30th, 1810. They contain a furious decree of Buonaparte, not only ordering all the British manufactures and Colonial produce which may be found in France or in the Countries under his influence and controul to be *seized* and *burnt* but also directing the punishment of those who introduce them, by *branding on the forehead with the letters V D.* and by imprisonment for ten years to hard labour.

CHAPTER L

1810

Westward Ho !

An Ancient Chimney Piece

November 9.—This day at 12 oClock I called on the Bishop of Exeter who shewed me the ground attached to the Palace, & the principal rooms. In the dining-room, which is a large & commodious apartment, I saw a Chimney piece of great antiquity. It was erected in an apartment of the Palace by Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter, who was consecrated Bishop of this See in the year 1477, & translated in 1486, therefore this Chimney piece must have been erected between these periods. It has been removed from the apartment in which it was first placed to that in which it now is, but witht. doing it the least injury, & the whole of it which is executed in stone is in the best preservation, appearing as if not of a date of more than 100 years. The decorations of it are the Arms of England, of the See of Exeter, & of the Courtenay family.— Within the Palace there is nothing to engage the attention particularly excepting this Chimney piece. The Bishop has a great convenience in it in having a passage into the Cathedral witht. going into the open air.

Surgeon and Apothecary

November 10.—In my conversation today with Mr. Luscombe, He said, " I am a Surgeon, and acting as I do in both capacities (an Apothecary) have the feeling of a Surgeon, and am not inclined to multiply medicines. As a Surgeon when I have a case before me I see what should be done, but in other cases where I can only conclude from symptoms, I proceed slowly in administering medicine, wishing to see the effect of one before another is given, & also the state of the constitution."— He spoke of Rhubarb and Magnesia as being medicines which were in their nature of a very safe kind & might be taken for any time witht. apprehension.—

November 11.—[Johan Zoffany,* R.A. died at Strand on the Green, near Kew, aged 87.—From small note-book.]

I heard this morning of the great floods which prevailed yesterday. The Mail Coach did not arrive either from London or Falmouth. The Mercury Coach arrived but the Horses had swam through a dangerous passage. The water at the lower part of the town was higher last night than had been remembered.

Dr. Fisher told me that speaking to Dr. Willis† on the subject of insanity, the Doctor said "there was *no cure for it*, a person who has once been affected is always liable to have it return upon Him."

Devonshire Artists

Before tea we were joined by the Revd. Mr. Patch, a Clergyman of Exeter, and a great lover of the arts. He told me that in this town, at present, there is no artist properly qualified to give instruction in drawing, and that Williams, who is thus employed, is incompetent to it.—He said that Glover had proposed to come to Exeter for some portion of the year in order to settle His son in the practise in this town, but Mr. Patch did not encourage it.—He spoke of Mr. Abbot, who, He said, would have been a fine artist had He been situated differently, but at Exeter He had been so admired and extolled that He was content with copying himself. He remarked that Abbot does not attend to Ærial perspective, but finishes his middle distances equally with His foregrounds.—

Downman was mentioned, & Mr. Patch corroborated what Mr. Russell had sd. respecting His marriage with Miss Jackson, who, however, He said, did leave Him £300, which did not recompense him for expences He had been at & for what He had given up to marry Her. It was allowed that at one period He had saved a handsome sum, but He lost the whole of it in an East India speculation in which a Son He had was in some way interested.—After this it was known that He had suffered inconvenience.—

A Thrifty and Vain Painter

Mr. Patch said that [Francis] Towne saved at Exeter £10,000 but His oeconomy was extreme, adding, "He lived for a shilling a day."

* John Zoffany or Zauffely (1733-1810) was a native of Ratisbon and came to England in 1758, where he lived for a time in a garret in Drury Lane in a starving condition. His later history is well known. Excellent works by him may be seen at the Diploma Gallery, Burlington House, at the Garrick Club, the Royal College of Surgeons, and the National Gallery. But his finest painting is the group of the "Archduke Leopold of Tuscany, his Wife, and Eight Children," which is, or was, in the Royal Gallery, Vienna. As Farington proved (see Vol. I., page 204, of the Diary), this masterpiece was painted in Florence, not Vienna, as Zoffany's latest biographers suggest.

† John Willis, celebrated alienist, who attended George III. in 1788 and again in 1811.

Towne went to Italy with W. Smith of St. George's row, Oxford Turnpike,* & afterwards imitated his manner of drawing.—" Towne," sd. He " is conceited of his ability in the Art. I have a drawing by him which I wished him to change, & told him it had been remarked by others that it wd. be for his credit to do so." Towne replied, " I am the best judge of that," and would not change it.

Mr. Patch wished me to call upon a miniature painter of the name of Leakey, who He said had practised in Exeter some years, and also paints in Oil small pictures of familiar subjects (figures). He has the merit of supporting a large family of relations, who are all very poor people of this place. He makes abt. £800 a year.†—

Wine and Tea

We talked of the use of wine. It was agreed that unless in cases of indisposition half a pint at least may be drunk with benefit, but that a pint is too much. All professed themselves to be lovers of tea, & it seemed to be the opinion that everything is good if taken in moderation. My Father, said Mr. Patch, an Old man, wished the words *wholesome* & *unwholesome* to be struck out of our language. A medical man of note was quoted who recommended tea as being the best diluter and assistant in digestion ; " so I find it " sd. Dr. Fisher.—

Gossip

We had some conversation respecting the present bench of *Bishops*, and the opinion was, that there is very little of superior ability amongst them. Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, was considered by far the first in talents & acquirements. It was said that Dr. Porteous, the late Bishop of London, was much overrated as to his abilities.

Mr. Carn, the young Clergyman who preached at the Cathedral on Sunday 28th. [October] last which I could not hear, was mentioned. His Sermon was so *Calvanistical* that the Bishop was offended, & sent for him, & lectured him upon it. Since that another Clergyman preached in one of the churches a Sermon still more Calvanistical. Such is the spirit of opposition when an opinion has been taken up.—

[See Vols. I., II., for previous references to Francis Towne.]

* Mr. J. Landfear Lucas writes: An item of London topography occurs in Farington's Diary of November 11th, 1810, where he mentioned an artist who lived at St. George's Row, Oxford Turnpike. Can you kindly tell us the exact location of this address ?

[St. George's Row was situated between Stanhope Place and Albion Street, and is now known as Hyde Park Place.—Ed.]

† James Leakey. See Vol. V., page 9*n*.

CHAPTER LI

1810

Westward Ho!

The Climate of Devonshire

November 12.—Exeter was spoken of yesterday as being a place in which there is much gossiping, & that, perhaps, more among the men than even the women. There are many men who have settled here with their families from motives of general oeconomy & convenience, have no occupation, & exercise their minds in hearing & reporting occurrences, great & little, as they arise.—

Mr. Luscombe [surgeon and apothecary] called on me. We talked of the Climate of Devonshire, which, He felt assured is much more mild than the North & Eastern part of the kingdom. I mentioned Mrs. Hughes,* Her complaint upon the lungs, and Her having gained strength at Torquay. He said He should advise as follows,—"While Mrs. Hughes appears to be deriving benefit from Her residence at Torquay, that she should continue there, but if it should happen that she becomes worse, or that Her health does not improve, let Her be removed to another part more Westward. My opinion" said He "is that change of air, removing from place to place will do more towards recovery in disorders of this kind than medicine or anything else to which there can be recourse.—The shifting of situation to a distance of forty or fifty miles;—the change of House,—of apartments, of beds, all operates in favour of the patient."

A Remarkable Mimic

In the newspaper this evening I read that Charles Moore, an Auditor of public accts. died on Thursday last. He was the youngest Son of Dr. Moore, author of Travels to Italy &c. father of the late General Sir John Moore who was killed at the battle of Corunna. Charles, was bred to the law, and through the interest of the General obtained a situation under government from Mr. Pitt sufficient to make him independent. Abt. two years ago He was seized with a disorder in the head which gradually reduced Him to a state of idiotcy.† He excelled in humour

* Wife of the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. See previous Vols.

† See Vol. V., page 201.

of a particular kind. His imitations of the Oratory of the late Mr. Burke and of Lord Melville, were remarkable for the truth of the resemblance both of language & manner. I state this from my own knowledge of him & of this His power.

November 13.—After breakfast Mr. Patch called upon me & I walked with him to Leakey's, & saw His pictures. I found him a modest and ingenious young man. He paints miniatures in *oil*, in a very neat manner. He also shewed me fancy subjects; portraits in oil large as the life, & landscapes. One of his fancy pictures "A Gipsy telling their fortunes to young women," very prettily designed. Whilst I was in His room Leakey spoke to Mr. Patch expressing a desire to paint *my portrait;* this Mr. Patch communicated to me, but I could give no answer on acct. of the uncertainty of my stay in Exeter.—

November 14.—Gustavus Adolphus, the deposed King of Sweden, arrived at Yarmouth from Riga, in the Tartarus frigate.

November 15.—I passed the morning in sketching abroad, the weather often interrupting my progress.—I dined with the Revd. Mr. Patch and met Leakey there. We had much conversation abt. art, & I obtained various information of a provincial kind.—Leakey spoke of *Tull,** a landscape painter, an imitator of Rysdael, who had some reputation abt. 50 years ago. *Vivares,*† engraved one or two plates from pictures by Him. He died in London when not more than 30 years old. A Son of His was in Exeter with whom Leakey was acquainted. He was a Herald painter, but also painted small landscapes.—

John Varley's Vanity

Varley, was mentioned, and his having been lately at Sir Thomas Acland's‡ who resides abt. 5 miles from Exeter, where He exposed His

* N. Tull.

† There were two engravers of that name, François, and Thomas, who was one of the former's thirty-one children.

‡ Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, tenth Baronet (1787-1871), at the age of nine succeeded his father in 1796. While an undergraduate at Oxford he helped to found the Grillow Club, and in 1831 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L.

An ardent politician, Sir Thomas first entered Parliament as member for Devonshire in 1812. He supported Catholic emancipation, and his interest in religious work generally brought him into the notice of men such as Bishop Wilberforce and Sir Walter Scott, who in his Journal [Vol. II., page 163], refers to him as "the head of the religious party in the House of Commons." He was a "thorough gentleman" and a fine example of the independent politician. A statue of him is erected in Exeter as a "tribute of affectionate respect for private worth and public integrity."

Mr. William de G. Lamotte writes: In the portion of Farington's interesting diary published in the *Morning Post* on June 6th, 1923, reference is made to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland's sketches made during a tour in Norway and Sweden in 1807. In that tour, Sir Thomas was accompanied by my grandfather, who published an interesting account of their trip in his book "Voyage dans le Nord de l'Europe." Fifteen of Sir T. Acland's drawings illustrate the book. The first of these was engraved by John Landseer, A.R.A., the other fourteen by George Cooke.

vanity. Mr. Patch sd. that at the Bishop of Exeter's dinner on Monday last a Mr. Barnard was one of the Company, who had met Varley at Sir T. Acland's. He said, that Varley there declared "That there were only four artists in England who understood *light* & *shade*, and that *three* of *them* were His *pupils*," of course reserving to himself the fourth and superior place.—Leakey Varley sd. while looking at some landscapes, by the former, "I see you have been looking at the works of Claude, what you have done He did, you should not make them your examples."—Leakey supposed He meant the etchings after Claude.—He told Leakey "That His [Varley's] sketches were bought by *painters*;" meaning as studies for their improvement.

Sir Thomas Acland is much devoted to Art. He is abt. 24 years old & of a very unassuming disposition. He married His Cousin; a daugr. of Mr. [Henry] Hoare, the Banker.—Col. Acland who was in Genl. Burgoyne's army in America, was Uncle to Sir Thomas. He left only one daugr. who is married to Lord Porchester. She had or will have a fortune of £4000 a year chiefly from Her Mother.—

The Father of the late Sir Francis Baring was a merchant in Exeter who acquired a considerable fortune. He left to Mr. John Baring, His eldest Son, who at the age of 80 resides near Exeter; £30,000,—and to Sir Francis £10,000, who in His youth was apprentice to Mr. Pate a merchant in London.—

Patch the Painter

The Father of Mr. Patch, our Host, was a very eminent Surgeon in Exeter. He occupied the ground attached to the Castle and built the House in which Mr. Granger, the Wine Merchant now resides.—Mr. Patch,* the painter, who resided with the late Sir Horace Mann,† at Florence, was His Brother, & had been in his youth apprentice to an Apothecary in Exeter, and at that time gave offence by drawing caricatures of persons. He went abroad with or abt. the time that Jenkins did; He who afterwards became the well-known Cicerone and Banker at Rome.—Mr. Patch shewed me some small landscapes painted by His Uncle, and a book of figures, caricatures etched.—

* Thomas Patch, who died in 1782, studied art in London, and when a young man he went to Italy with Richard Dalton, the artist. He entered the Academy at Rome, and was patronised by the Earl of Charlemont and others. A portrait of Patch appears in a caricature of Raphael's "School at Athens," drawn by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who met Patch in the Eternal City. It is to the credit of Patch that he was one of the earliest of those who recognised the genius of Masaccio, whose great frescoes in the Church of the Carmini at Florence were drawn, etched, and published by Patch in twenty-six plates in 1770. The volume has an introduction by Sir Horace Mann, in whose house at Florence he died from apoplexy on April 30th, 1782.

† British Envoy at Florence, was the second son of Robert Mann, a successful London merchant. He is now best remembered by his correspondence with Sir Horace Walpole. See Vols. I., III., IV., V.

Gainsborough and Vandyck

Mr. Patch told me that what Jackson, the celebrated musician, published respecting the death of Gainsborough, the painter, was not correct. Mr. Pierse [Pearce],* one of the Clerks of the Admiralty who was extremely intimate with Gainsborough, said to Mr. Patch, " I was seated by His bed side when He died, and a little before He expired He uttered these words " Vandyke was right."

Jackson, the musician, died at Exeter 3 or 4 years ago. He was a handsome looking man with much talent. He could be very agreeable, but He was capricious, & would or would not talk when in company according to the humour He was in. He had a great respect for old Mr. Patch, the Surgeon, whose knowledge was so various and extensive that Jackson was accustomed to say " He never wanted *Chambers's Dictionary* while Mr. Patch lived.—

A Canonry of Exeter is reckoned worth £600 a year. Mr. Bartlam as Precentor (Chaunter, having the superintendance of the Choir) and Canon, has abt. £1100 a year. Dr. Fisher is Sub-Dean & a Canon, & has two livings.

Pitt's Spies

Sheldon, the Surgeon, who was Professor of Anatomy in the Royal Academy after His insanity lived several years at Exeter, and at times was sufficiently well to be able to act as a Surgeon, but in trusting to Him it was always doubtful whether His mind was sufficiently steady & composed. He was called in to perform an operation upon a gentleman, and while preparing for the purpose, a fly happened to pass before His eyes, " There," said He, " is one of Pitt's spies." The operation was, of course, postponed.—

[For references to John Varley, see Vols. III., IV., V., and to John Sheldon, Vol. IV., page 236.]

* The phrase usually given is " We are all going to heaven, and Vandyck is of the company."

William Pearce, whose version seems to be more characteristic of Gainsborough, was for many years chief clerk at the Admiralty, and a well-known writer for the stage. His farces were very successful, notably " Hartford Bridge." A political description of the celebrated beauties of the time, entitled " The Bevy of Beauties," won for him the nickname of " Bevy Pearce." Shield set some of his songs to music, and they became extremely popular. Their joint effort, " Tom Moody," " You all Knew Tom Moody, the Whipper-in, Well," was for a long time " erroneously attributed to the elder Dibdin." It is, however, assigned to Pearce in Daniel's edition of " British Sports." Pearce, who married a sister of Sir Henry Bate Dudley, first editor of the *Morning Post*, died in April, 1842, at the age of 91.

CHAPTER LII

1810

Westward Ho !

Reminiscences of Exeter and Italy

November 16.—At ½ past 4 I went to dine with Leakey where I met Mr. Patch, only. Leakey sd. He had purchased a House adjoining that in which He lived. It cost the person who built & finished it upwards of £2000, but He had bought it for £1200. He spoke of His age, being turned 30.

November 17.—Mr. Patch called upon me and shewed me a letter written to Him by Loutherberg in 1803 upon the subject of a drawing which He had made for Mr. Patch. In this letter, a very characteristic composition, Loutherberg professes himself to be of a serious turn of mind, and to dislike mixing much with company.

November 18.—Leakey called upon me and sat some time. He told me that the grandfather of the late Sir Francis Baring came from Germany, and was in a low situation of life, a serge maker. He acquired some property, which was much increased by His Son.

Cost of Living at Rome

November 23.—Mr. Patch called upon me and I dined with him witht. company, He wishing to shew me letters from his late Uncle Mr. Thomas Patch who resided at Florence with Sir Horace Mann—Several of these written from Italy from 1747 to 1750. At that period living was so cheap at Rome that whilst pursuing his studies there He did not desire more than a guinea a week. He mentioned being introduced to *Vernet** at Rome, who was then in the highest repute there, & in Patch's opinion superior to Claude. "He was by all allowed to be so in painting figures." Vernet had married an English woman which caused him to pay more particular attention to English artists.—

* Claude Joseph Vernet (1714-1789), the famous French painter, was married in Rome to Cecilia Parker, daughter of the Pope's naval commander. His wife's madness and death embittered his last years. He died at his residence in the Louvre on December 3rd, 1789.

Of this Mr. Patch I had before often heard something or other. He made little progress in the art, and died abt. 30 years ago. His comparison of the works of Vernet with those of Claude might cause a belief that He had but little feeling of the perfection of Art, did we not see that those who assume a great deal and obtain the public opinion in favour of their judgment sometimes shew equal insensibility.

Novelty in Art

Barry on his arrival from Ireland was so much struck with the charms of Barrett's landscapes that He wrote to His friend in Dublin an encomium upon them, and manifestly considered Barrett a genius superior to Claude. But it should candidly be allowed that at the period when Patch & Barry wrote these criticisms, they were young men, novices in the Art; their taste uncultivated, and it wd. be judging against experience not to allow that He whose early notions were crude may not by observation & comparison become refined in taste and feeling.

One good arises out of these errors in judging of works of art, as it shews the folly of temporary outcry in favour of novelties, that have not had the test of time to give them permanent repute; and we should by such instances as these be guarded against being carried away by the current opinion, which was the case both with Patch & Barry, who in reality only echoed what they heard.

From Tom Thumb to Newton

Mr. Patch spoke of his own Father with great veneration. As a Surgeon He was at the head of his profession; & He repeated "That His knowledge was so extensive that from conversing with a child abt. His "Tom Thumb" He could go through the depths of the Newtonian Philosophy." He was posessed of so much Philanthropy, had so much benevolence, & professionally as well as otherways was so attentive to the well doing of all who lived in His vicinity, as to excite general respect & regard. When He walked through the streets of Exeter every Hat was off to him. The property I posess, sd. Mr. Patch, "I had from my mother; from my Father I shd. have had nothing. He was too generous for a man who had a view to saving anything."

A Surgeon's Mode of Living

I asked Mr. Patch what was His Father's mode of living? He replied that His Father usually arose abt. 8 oClock, but His nights were so frequently broken in upon by professional calls upon him that nothing cd. be said abt. a rule in this respect. At breakfast He drank *tea*; of which He was very fond; and at one oClock He drank coffee. At 3 oClock He dined, and drank 3 glasses of wine, white wine by choice it being most agreeable to his taste & *Calcavella* He preferred. At 6 oClock He had tea; and supped at 9, which was always His *best meal;* after

which He drank some punch, and retired to bed toward Eleven oClock, He held the notions of *wholesome* and *unwholesome*, as applied generally, very lightly, saying that what was good for one constitution might not agree with another; experience wd. shew what was best for each person. He was in his person a strong man, who might be expected to live to an advanced period. He was occasionally subject to the *gravel*, but not in any great degree. His death was occasioned by His being called up in the night, in severe weather in Jany. 1788. He was soon after seized with a *stranguary* which in a short time caused His death at the age of 64. He was married four times.

Mr. Patch also spoke of his late Uncle Mr. [James] Patch an eminent Apothecary [and Surgeon] who resided in Norfolk St. in the Strand, London, and was in high repute in His profession. His natural temperament was severe, and He was not disposed to make allowances for frailties. His general deportment caused Him to be looked to as a man who lived by a strict & undeviating rule which inspired an extraordinary confidence in Him and the property of many persons with whom He was connected was placed in his hands. While this opinion of His integrity existed it suddenly appeared that His discretion had given way to the temptation of becoming rich by speculating in the funds, for which purpose He was engaged with a Broker of the name of Woodmason. In these speculations He had committed all the property which had been entrusted to him, & the ruined state of His affairs preyed upon His mind & caused His death in the early part of the year 1791.

Effect of Anxiety

It then came out that the fortunes of two of His daugrs. in law who lived with him, amounting together to £8000, were sunk. These ladies, Misses Calnuts, were objects of pity, & their case made such an impression on the minds of many that a large subscription was raised for them, sufficient to procure them an annuity of £150. For sometime previous to the commencement of an illness which after a time confined Him to His bed He had surprised His relatives by an entire change in his mode of living. Having a very handsome income from his profession He had been accustomed to live in a very liberal & hospitable manner but He now had His table kept in so mean a way as to be very much below his station in life. This could not be accounted for till the speculations He had been engaged in & the state of His affairs became known. Thus did He live with a mind corroded by despairing anxiety, the effect of giving way to a temptation which it would have been supposed He of all men would have resisted being a man sternly opponent to every deviation from prudence & propriety, and least disposed to concede anything for the weaknesses of human nature.

The Miss Calnut's mentioned a circumstance which happened whilst He was upon His death-bed.

A letter was one day brought to him, which having read it was no

more seen, and they who watched his bed were convinced that He must have swallowed it to prevent it being read. It afterwards appeared that it was a letter from His Broker, informing Him that in the speculation of that day twenty pounds had been gained.—To this account I attended with additional interest having heard much respecting it at the time it happened from Mr. Campion, partner to my friend the late Mr. Offley, He being related to Mr. Patch by marriage, and had long been in a state of intimate intercourse with him.

CHAPTER LIII

1810

Westward Ho!

A Scholar

November 23.—Dr. Parr, an eminent Physician of Exeter, having died yesterday, became a subject of our conversation. He was a man who had much literary knowledge, and considerable practice in His profession, but His disposition was avaritious, and He gave way to much sensuality, even to low, impure connexions; and in the indulgence of his appetite He sought for luxurious food. He appeared to be sensible that His constitution was giving way sometime before He died, but this did not lessen his desire for such gratification. A week before His death He ordered a *goose* which was considered strong diet for an invalid. His professional practise was supposed to bring Him in abt. £1500 a year, but He derived [a] fortune from other sources and was judged to be posessed of 80 or £100,000. Such was the acct. given me; another lesson of inconsistency. A man of a grave profession; a scholar much devoted to literary pursuits; one who had liberal intercourse with society, and whose business it was to study the human constitution; yet with all these advantages, and guards against imprudence, He was said to be selfish & narrow in his mind; an epicure in his living; and to risk His constitution to gratify His passions.—

Tragedy

Mr. John Baring* of Mount Radford, a House in the suburbs of Exeter, the elder Brother of Sir Francis Baring lately deceased, gave in His income £10,000 a year to the Commissioners of property Tax. He represented the City of Exeter in Parliament a great number of years & He told Mr. Patch that the expences He had been at on this acct. amounted to £40,000. His second Son who shot himself at His House in Charles St. Berkley Square on the 14th. of this month came down to

* See Vol. V.

Mount Radford abt. three weeks ago and then acted like a man in an insane state. He had been to [Micheldever] in Hampshire where His Uncle Sir Francis Baring was deposited in the family vault, & there threw himself upon the Coffin, & could not be got away but with difficulty. He afterwards stopped at Honiton on his way to Mount Radford, & remained there one night, & the next morning He ordered a chaise and four which He kept waiting at the door five Hours. He suddenly left Mount Radford after a very short stay there, & returned to London where He soon put an end to His life. He was abt. 46 years of age & never was married. The manner of His death is not known to His Father.

A Great Picquet Player

Mr. John Baring had two Sons & four daughters, but two of His daughters are dead. One of the surviving daughters, is a widow, the other, who resides with her Father is abt. 40 years of age and is unmarried. His eldest Son is also in a single state ; is abt. 50 years of age, has lived much in the world, being a member of Brooke's Club in St. James's street, and is reckoned to be one of the best players at *picquet* in England, & says that at his game He won from the late Charles Fox (the great Parliamentary Orator) the last ten guineas He had at one period. Mr. Baring is, however, now in a very nervous state, and manifests all that *ennui* which the want of occupation will cause, and verifies the maxim of Rochefoucauld " That there can be no happiness in this life where the desires are not fixed,"—meaning of course upon proper objects.

More Devon Artists

After tea a young man of the name of Traies* came it being the wish of Mr. Patch that I shd. see him as His mind is bent upon being an artist. I looked at a few of His attempts at drawing & found He had everything to learn ; but His resolution seemed to be fixed. He told me He was twenty one years old ; and at present employed as a Clerk to a Manufacturer. A correspondence which He keeps up with a young man of the name of *Passmore*† who is now painting at the British Institution, seemed to have a great effect in increasing His desire to proceed in the same way. I remarked that He had but one eye but was informed it was not owing to any weakness in those parts, but that He was born so, & saw well with the other.—

* William Traies, who was born at Crediton, near Exeter, in 1789. Traies was at one time a clerk in the Post Office. He became known locally as the " Devonshire Claude." Four works by him were shown at the Royal Academy (1817, 1822, and 1845). The first was sent from Marylebone Street, Golden Square, London, the three others from Exeter, where he died on April 28th, 1872. A picture by him is at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

† Several artists of this name exhibited at the British Institution and Royal Academy, but we cannot say whether the Passmore mentioned in the above entry was one of those. None of them exhibited before 1829.

November 25.—I went to St. John's Chapel, where Dr. Lempriere* officiated. He is Master of the Free School, an ancient establishment in this City, part of St. John's Hospital which was founded in 1238 having been in the year 1632 converted into a Free School (for instructing the youth of this City in Classical learning) at the expence of the Mayor & Chamber, who also built a convenient dwelling-house, adjoining the School, for the Master & endowed the same with a salary of £30 a year for the Master and £10 for an Usher. The Stipend is but small but the Master has also the advantages which arise from having *boarders*. Dr. Lempriere appeared to me to be 46 or 8 years old. He is author of two works viz *Bibliotheca Classica*, and *Universal Biography*, both published by Cadell & Davis.—

A Bad Custom

At this Chapel as in the Churches in this City & as Dr. Fisher informed me in many other places in this country, the Clerk reads the first lesson whilst the Clergyman sets by Him a listener like any other of the congregation. This custom has such an appearance of indolent indifference that I was again induced to notice it to Dr. Fisher who I called upon after divine service. He agreed with me in very much disapproving this custom, and felt another objection to it which I offered, that of the provincial dialect & bad reading of the Clerks which must extremely weaken the effect of what is read.—

[**November 26.**—Gale Jones was sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to be confined 12 Calendar months in Cold Bath fields prison and to find security for his good behaviour, himself in £500 and two sureties in £250 each.

The persons convicted at Lancaster, of the riot at the Liverpool Theatre, to prevent the prices from being raised, were sentenced, two of them to be confined in Lancaster gaol 12 months, two for 3 months, and one for 2 months.—From small note-book.]—

A Firm Man

November 27.—In the evening Mr. Patch called.—He told me the funeral of Mr. J. Baring who shot himself was to be tomorrow morning, the body to be brought to Mount Radford this evening. He talked of Mr. John Baring, the Father, & sd. that till He was 70 years of age He had an almost uninterrupted life of happiness. He then lost two daughters and has now lost this Son. He sd. Mr. Baring has the family

* Dr. John Lemprière (1765 (?)-1824), a native of Jersey, was educated at Winchester College and Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1809 he was appointed Master of the Exeter Free Grammar School, with a salary of £43 a year and a house; two years later he was presented to the living of Meeth, in Devonshire.

characteristick. He never shews distress, but suppresses His feelings so far as not to make them apparent. He looked up to His Brother the late Sir Francis Baring as being a very superior man. When Mr. Patch has complimented him on his firmness of mind He has replied "Look to my Brother, He is the firm man."

CHAPTER LIV

1810

Westward Ho!

Vernet and Louis XV

November 28.—I finished my drawing of the Cathedral & dined with Mr. Patch. He shewed me more letters written by His late Uncle Thomas Patch. In one of them dated Decr. 1751 He states, That Vernet, the celebrated French painter is gone to Paris, having been sent for by the King for the purpose of painting forty views of the principal Sea-ports in France, for which He is to have £1500, and it will occupy him three years. Also that a pupil of Vernet's had been sent for to Rome by the Duke of Orleans to copy these pictures, and was to have a salary of £400 a year. Vernet regretted that He was not in Paris when this young man was sent for otherwise He would have recommended Patch for this commission.

Mr. Patch attended the funeral of Mr. J. Baring this morning at 8 oClock, and read the service. The body was brot. last night, and Mr. Baring, the Father, was then much affected, but happily does not know the cause of His Son's death.—Mr. Baring is now more than 80 years of age with a very good constitution. He is fond of Society, & has kept a great deal of company, but on arriving at that period, He formed a resolution to limit this intercourse to His near neighbours or particular friends, saying, that it was then time for a man to think himself past the time for enjoying general society.—

Capt. Watson of the Navy

Mr. Patch shewed me a view of Exeter drawn with some ingenuity by Captn. Watson of the Navy, of whose character He spoke very highly. He mentioned an incident which I heard with interest as a genuine & remarkable instance of powerful affection & feeling. Captain Watson married a very pretty woman who was raised by it from a situation in life rather inferior to his. After having children & living together sometime, He was ordered on public service. At the end of abt. two years she

recd. a letter from him informing Her that He expected to be at Plymouth at a certain time & she proceeded to that place to be ready to receive him. It happened that He returned sooner than He had reckoned upon, and while she was walking in the street He suddenly appeared before Her accompanied by an acquaintance which agitated & affected Her so much that she ran from him to Her Inn whither He followed Her to calm Her spirits which had recd. too great a shock for her reason to bear for the moment.*—

An Avaricious Doctor

November 29.—I went to Leakey who began to paint my portrait, a miniature in *Oil Colours*. I sat to him an Hour and half.—

I called on Dr. Fisher, & afterwards went to a House where I proceeded on a sketch of a subject seen from a window. On leaving this place I was suddenly seized with giddiness of the head, & made the best of my way to my Inn. Here it increased upon me to an alarming degree, so to render me incapable of moving from my seat. In this state I sent for Mr. Luscombe, who, not being at home, I sent for Dr. Daniell & on His coming He found, as I myself, had perceived, that my complaint arose from my stomach, which caused my disposition to sickness. He left me & sent an Emetic, which I took, & after the effect of it went to bed at 6 oClock. In the meantime Mr. Luscombe called on me.—In the even'g Dr. Daniell called again & found me much better.

November 30.—Mr. Luscombe called, & I availed myself of the opportunity to ask him what fee I shd. give Dr. Daniell. He told me that the usual fee at Exeter was a guinea for two visits, & that being recovered if I shd. give Dr. Daniell that fee it wd. be quite sufficient. While we were talking Dr. Daniell came & saw me, what I professed to be, well in every respect, but a little relaxed from the operation I had undergone.

He recommended to me to keep in the house, & on going away sd.

* Captain G. Burges Watson, R.N., writes: I was amused to read in Mr. Farington's Diary a curious story, which related to my great-grandfather, Captain Joshua Rowley Watson. He was an amateur water-colour artist, whose work was well above the average. I have two fine water-colours of his which are quite a large size, and the finish is really beautiful. I also possess many of his sketch-books and a collection of views in the West Country. The most interesting sketches are those of America in 1816, including views of New York, Boston, etc.

His wife must have been a highly-strung woman, as the following story, added to Farington's, seems to prove. Captain and Mrs. Watson were staying with friends in Exeter, and their children were lodged in another house. As the sun was setting, the red light became reflected in the windows of the children's house. Mrs. Watson shrieked out to her husband that their house was on fire. He rushed downstairs, but the exertion was too sudden for a weak heart, and he collapsed and died in her arms.

His father was also a Captain, R.N., who served as Flag Captain to Admiral Joshua Rowley, and died as the result of wounds received in the action, which Lord Rodney always looked back upon as his missed opportunity, in the West Indies. 1781 is, I think, the date.

He wd. *call again in the even'g*. Mr. Luscombe being still with me I remarked that there could be no necessity for Dr. Daniell to call again, in which He fully agreed, & recommended to me to write a note to him to prevent it, which, in the afternoon I did, & prevented his further visits for *fees*, which I was soon after informed He perseveres in obtaining to the utmost extent of the opportunity afforded him.

Mr. Patch called on me. He spoke of Jackson, the musician,* & told me that when more than 60 years of age He formed an attachment to a young woman daughter of a Clergyman deceased, who with Her Sister, lodged in Fore street, Exeter. With her he was accustomed to drink tea every evening, & the result of this intercourse was that He had two children by her. Previous to Her delivery of the last, she removed to London for *privacy*, where she was delivered of a son, & soon after was seized with a malignant fever of which she died. This child Jackson took under His care and was upon such a footing with His daughter, a woman advanced in years to the middle of life, as to confide to Her the circumstances of this connexion. Further, Jackson having died, this infant continued under Her protection & it was to him she bequeathed Her fortune to the disappointment of Her Husband, Mr. Downman.† Jackson had also made this child the Heir of such property as He had to dispose of, His son & daughter by marriage being provided. The former was sent to the East Indies, through the interest of Mr. Dunning (Lord Ashburton)‡ & there made a fortune of £30,000. He built a House at Cowley 2 miles from Exeter, & resided there some time, but an income which would have supported His establishment some years ago would not at the present time be equal to it. He has therefore let his House to the Marquiss of Bute, & with His family He, himself, resides at Exmouth.

Fox Glove

The popularity of Jackson's musical compositions makes these anecdotes of Him & His family somewhat interesting. Jackson had lived with loose opinions with respect to religion to a late period of life, & His conduct as has here been shewn corresponded with it, but it is said that sometime before his death He became a convert to better

* William Jackson (1730-1803) was the son of an Exeter grocer who later became Master of the City Workhouse. William's music is refined rather than forceful. His association with Gainsborough keeps him in our memory more than do his musical compositions. He was an intimate friend of the painter, whose letters to him, preserved at the Royal Academy, are among the most piquant of their kind. They are even more important than piquant. It has been said that Gainsborough was less intellectual than Reynolds. Let those who think so read Gainsborough's letters to Jackson and to Lord Dartmouth and say if there is anything more significant of life and art in the "Discourses" of Sir Joshua. See Vols. II., III., IV.

† See entry Chapter XLVII.

‡ See Vols. I., III.

opinions, which arose from his having read Gilpin's [Probably "Moral Contrasts" (1798) by the Rev. William Gilpin, brother of Sawrey Gilpin, R.A.].* Jackson was affected with a dropsy in his chest which was removed by His taking the medicine called Fox Glove; & He lived two years and a Half after His first seizure. When he first took this medicine so violent was its stimulus, that His pulse arose to 140, from which it gradually fell to its proper level.

* See Vols. I., III.

CHAPTER LV

1810

Westward Ho!

Sir Alexander Hamilton

November 30.—Sir Alexander Hamilton's* disorder of which He died was also a dropsy in the Chest, & in His case the Fox-Glove was applied with success so far as to lessen or remove the complaint for some time. He was attended by Dr. Millar, a young man from Scotland now settled in Exeter, whose time was for a considerable period almost wholly devoted to Sir Alexander, whose death was at last felt by himself to be approaching. He then expressed to his Executors that He had never given any fees to Dr. Millar & was at a loss as to the sum that might be proper. He therefore directed His Executors to take into their consideration what ought to be given to him, & when they had determined upon [it], He desired that £250 more than the sum thus specified shd. be added to it, which was done accordingly, and Dr. Millar recd. either eight hundred or a thousand pounds.

The whole of this sum He sent to His Father Dr. Millar, a clergyman in Scotland, who upon receiving it informed His Son that to Him & to His Brothers, He had given good educations & He & they would be able to make their way in the world, but that He had a daugr. their sister, who wd. be unprovided for & to Her He shd. give this and any other property He might be able to leave. To this the Sons entirely approved, & exhibited thereby a remarkable instance of family affection.—Dr. Millar is abt. 29 years old, and has been 3 years at Exeter.

Traies, the young man who came to Mr. Patch's called on me & shewed me a letter from His acquaintance Passmore who is now studying at the British Institution. In this letter the young man stated himself to be living in a garret on or near Tower Hill, placed between Opulence & poverty, the latter of which was more His lot, but that He was content whilst studying an art to which He felt devoted,—and was kept in spirits by the hope of acquiring that which He was striving to obtain; He added that His mother was with him.

* See Chapter XLIII.

December 1.—Mr. Luscombe called. We talked about diet. He said change from an accustomed habit was dangerous for one advanced in life. He recommended to me to drink three or four glasses of wine daily; also to eat rice with my animal food mixing it with the gravy from the meat.—

December 2.—The people were this day agitated by accts. from Falmouth of the arrival of the Jasper Sloop of war with information that *Massena* being distressed for provisions had broke up his Camp on the 13th Novr., had spiked His heavy artillery, left His heavy baggage, & was in full retreat for Spain, and that Lord Wellington with his army had moved on towards him.—In the afternoon I went to St. John's Chapel, & noticed that Dr. Lempriere himself read the first lesson.—

The Portuguese

At 5 oClock I dined with Dr. Fisher.—Mr. Turner is a wine merchant in Exeter and carries on a manufacturing business. He read a letter from his agent at Falmouth containing the information before specified. He told me He had resided in Portugal many years, & knew the country well. He said no men were better calculated to make good Soldiers than the Portuguese, they being strong in body & capable of enduring hardships & privations. This He sd. was the opinion held of them, but the character of the Portuguese troops had been degraded owing to their being commanded by bad officers. He said the Portuguese hate the French, & the Spaniards.

Mr. Turner spoke of the Manufacturing trade of Exeter as having suffered more from the exclusion of British manufacturers from the Continent than any other place had done.—

Farington and Divine Providence

December 3.—This, my Birthday, which completes the *63rd. year of my age*, I hope I feel with its proper attending ideas. I have arrived at a period formidable in the common calculation and in the reckoning of the stages of life, a crisis most important. It has pleased God to permit me to arrive at this point posessed of all the faculties of mind granted to me; and with bodily health unaffected by chronical disease or any other complaint to render life painful.

That gradual imperceptible decay which has made a difference in the size of my person is all I have to notice, for my general strength is now sufficient for the purposes where common exertion only is required, & I experience no weakness to prevent me from doing whatever a man of my age may reasonably be expected to do. Sensible of the goodness of divine providence in thus indulging & protecting me grateful thanks fill my mind; and I offer up my prayers to the Divine Dispenser of all good that being circumstanced in life as I am, and with [my] present capacity for the duties of life, I may Have that grace, and those dis-

positions, which will keep me humble & dutiful to him, and active in discharging my professional & other engagements necessary in Society, with zeal and fidelity, and that all my errors past, & those which against my striving I may hereafter commit, may through the mediation of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, be pardoned, and that at whatever time my soul may be required, *I may die resigned*, in peace, & in full hope of being accepted a Sinner forgiven of all his misdoings.—Amen.*

Encouraging Young Men

After breakfast I went to Leakey and He proceeded on my portrait. I expressed to him my sentiments respecting encouraging young men to endeavour to become artists upon such slender proofs of talent as those shewn me by *Traile* the young man countenanced by Mr. Patch. I told him it was leading such from an humble but safe situation to difficulty & to probably almost beggary and that it ought to be spoken against by those who know the parties. He entirely agreed with me, & said He had so much discouraged it that now Mr. Patch, whose meaning is kind, refrains from mentioning these young men of what He conceives to be promise, to him.

The French in Retreat

I dined with Leakey. Before dinner Mr. Estcott gratified us by reading a letter recd. by His Son from an Officer in the 50th. regiment, now in Portugal, stating that Massena had broke up his camp and was retreating into Spain; that He had moved forward the Main body of His army three days before it was known to the English, & that they were then in pursuit of him. The officer stated that in their retreat the French did [no] injury to the towns, through which they passed, & that they neither took away anything but what was necessary as food where they found it. Houses, with the furniture in them, were left untouched.—

Leakey informed me that Mr. Estcott is a Minor Canon of the Cathedral; that Mr. Bailey is Surgeon to the East Kent Militia; and that Mr. Lewis, a young man, is a boarder with Leakey. Mr. Estcott, is at an advanced age, He differed from Mr. Turner & Dr. Fisher with respect to the Healthiness of Exeter as a situation & thought it more healthy, & that the inhabitants generally live longer than they do in other towns.—

* March 23rd, 1865.—With deep gratitude in my 88*th.* year I read this expression of my *venerated Uncle* & *hope* I do very truly experience the same feelings.—Wm. ffarington.—Admiral.

These words are written on a slip fastened into the Diary, and are an indication that the Admiral had read and appreciated his uncle's writings.

CHAPTER LVI

1810

Westward Ho!

Diseases of Soldiers

December 3.—I had much conversation with Mr. Bailey on the subject of diseases to which soldiers are more liable than others from their being more exposed to the effects of weather. He gave it as an opinion that generally speaking most fevers have in them a tendency to *Typhus* fever, & this not with Soldiers only. Of the Typhus fever He said, that when it cannot be checked in three or four days it will have its course, & often continues from 19 to 23 or 4 days. In this case all that medical men can do is to mitigate the symptoms.—He spoke of a disease which the passions of men with women lead them to, and said that this disorder is much less frequent at Portsmouth, and He understands at Plymouth, where the communication of women with Sailors and Soldiers is much more common than in towns differently situated, much less than at Exeter for instance. This He said, is owing to a sort of police kept up among the women who expose themselves at these Sea ports. Whenever it is known that a woman is not free from the complaint she is obliged to retire till she is restored to health, each of them knowing that were this care to be neglected she herself might become a sufferer from it.

A Celebrated Surgeon

He [Mr. Estcott, Minor Canon of Exeter Cathedral] said He had been a pupil of Mr. Carpue, a celebrated Surgeon* in London & mentioned that three or four years ago Mr. Carpue was called to attend the Princess Amelia, who, at that time, had a disorder in one of Her knees, the effect of Scrophula. She suffered much from it and His attendance upon Her was unremitting for 14 days. He then left Windsor, but received no other remuneration for his time & the trouble He had had than the bare payment of His travelling expenses to & from Windsor. He was at the time a Surgeon on the *Staff*, & on that ground it was supposed that no reward was judged to be necessary.

* Joseph Constantine Carpue (1764-1846).

December 4.—I dined with Mr. Luscombe at ½ past 4.—After the different conversations I had heard of the healthiness & unhealthiness of Exeter I now had Mr. Luscombe's opinion. He gave it in favour of the situation, and said He had full means of judging of it, He having as Surgeon & Apothecary the charge of one of the four districts into which this City is divided for the better regulating & attending to the poor. He told me that in the last quarter of a year He had not had one instance of fever, a strong proof of the healthiness of the situation, & that all his other observation confirms Him in his opinion.—I spoke to him on the subject of *paralysis*. He did not concur with Dr. Woollcombe of Plymouth in thinking this disorder has increased in the degree Dr. W. describes it, if at all.

Insanity and Methodism

The disorder which has really increased is *insanity* which is proved in the Hospital, and that the two principal causes of this malady are religion with *Methodism*, and drinking and that the cases in which religion of this character has been the cause are found to be the most difficult to cure. The last time Mr. Luscombe enquired into the state of the Hospital He found that there were forty persons confined who laboured under this particular effect, insanity arising from Methodism.—

December 5.—After breakfast I went to Dr. Fishers and intended to have made a sketch of the North tower of the Cathedral from his window but the light was unfavourable. Mr. & Mrs. Luscombe called upon me there & I went with them to see a model of the Cathedral of Exeter made by a Joiner in this town upon a scale one 7th. of an Inch to a foot. It appeared to have been measured with great accuracy, and was neatly executed.—

Dr. Daniell I found to be the Physician most employed of any in this City, and is supposed to make abt. £1500 a year. Dr. Blackhall is the next in practise, & high in reputation, and Dr. Millar the third. They are both young men. Mr. Patch told me Dr. Daniell is considered to be a safe practitioner, not given to make experiments. His manners are remarkably civil, and the objection which has been made to him has been that of His desire to make the most of the opportunities to increase the number of his fees.—

[Traies] called this morning & shewed me a drawing He had made of a cottage near this town as a specimen of what He could do, which proved that He had everything to learn. I spoke to him seriously of the difficulties which were before him, & recommended to him fully to consider the prospect of any probability to success. I spoke against his going to London till He shd. have made such improvement as wd. enable Him to avail himself of the advantages for study which might there be afforded him. This advice He seemed disposed to follow. I found He had about Forty pounds upon which at 21 years of age He was bent to be an artist.

Opie's Early Portraits

December 6.—I went to Leakey and sat to him the third time and He finished the head of my portrait.—I afterwards went with Mr. Patch to the Hospital where I saw two portraits painted by Opie, one a Half length of the late Dr. Glass of Exeter, who first prepared Magnesia, the other a three-quarter of the late Mr. Patch, the Surgeon, father of Mr. Patch. These portraits were painted by Opie while on his way from Cornwall to London before He had seen any other works of art but those He had met with in Cornwall, & Devonshire, yet are [these] pictures, especially that of Mr. Patch, equal in merit with those which He executed in the latter period of His life. It would, perhaps, not be going too far to say that the portrait of Mr. Patch is both in respect of drawing, close attention to nature, and care in execution, one of His best pictures, having more truth & delicacy in it, and less of *manner* such as every artist has more or less of after long practise.—

The Return Journey

December 8.—At a quarter before 5 I left Exeter in the Mail Coach with three other passengers. They proved to be very civil men; two of them *men of colour*, natives of St. Domingo, French subjects, but [had] last resided at Senegal on the Coast of Africa. One of them told me that a man is gone into the interior of Africa in search of Mungo Park, the traveller. He said that men who live temperately, avoiding spirituous liquors, live to a good age at Senegal, to 70 and upwards. The third passenger appeared to be a respectable person from some part of Devonshire. They were so accommodating that contrary to my intention I proceeded with them the whole way to London viz: 176 miles, and we arrived at the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, at ½ past 9 oClock on Sunday morning being 3 Hours later than usual, the Coachmen, & Guards, having loitered on the road owing to their not having a Mail to carry this day to London.

I left London to make this excursion Saturday August 25, 1810 & returned on Sunday morning Decr. 9th. which made fifteen weeks complete.

CHAPTER LVII

1810

Great Gift to Dulwich College

December 13.—Sir F. Bourgeois' servant called with a message from His Master requesting me to call upon him, which I did between twelve & one oClock, and found him lying on a couch with a countenance wearing all the appearance of long continued indisposition. He told me He had been confined more than three months & had undergone very severe suffering. He described His disorder as arising from an injury He had received upon one of His Hip bones, from a fall. He disregarded it at the time, but after a while a swelling upon the part commenced, which had been reduced by Setons applied to the part, but at present He laboured under a disorder in His left leg attended with excruciating pain. This complaint, however, I understood to have been brot. on by that before mentioned. He spoke highly of Dr. Pemberton who attends him, & sd. Mr. Heaviside had been His Surgeon from the beginning of His disorder having been recommended to him by Dr. Reynolds, who also had attended him.—

He then spoke of the Collection of pictures left to him by Mr. Desenfans, & said That He had hopes of obtaining the House & ground which He then occupied to be a *Freehold*, in which case He might in case of his death leave the Collection as it now stood; otherwise He had thought of two establishments to one of which He might bequeath it, namely to the British Museum, or to Dulwich College.—In consequence of having this in his mind He had applied for information respecting the British Museum, and on reading the laws & regulations respecting it, He had found that it is governed by an *Aristocracy*, to which He had a great objection, but still more to a power vested in them "That in case of bequests being made to the Institution they might retain for the purpose of Exhibition to the public any part thereof & might dispose of the remainder as they might think proper." So that said He, "Were I to leave to the British Museum this Collection of pictures the Trustees might break it up by retaining a part & selling the rest, which is a possibility I should not like to risk."

People Ignorant of Art

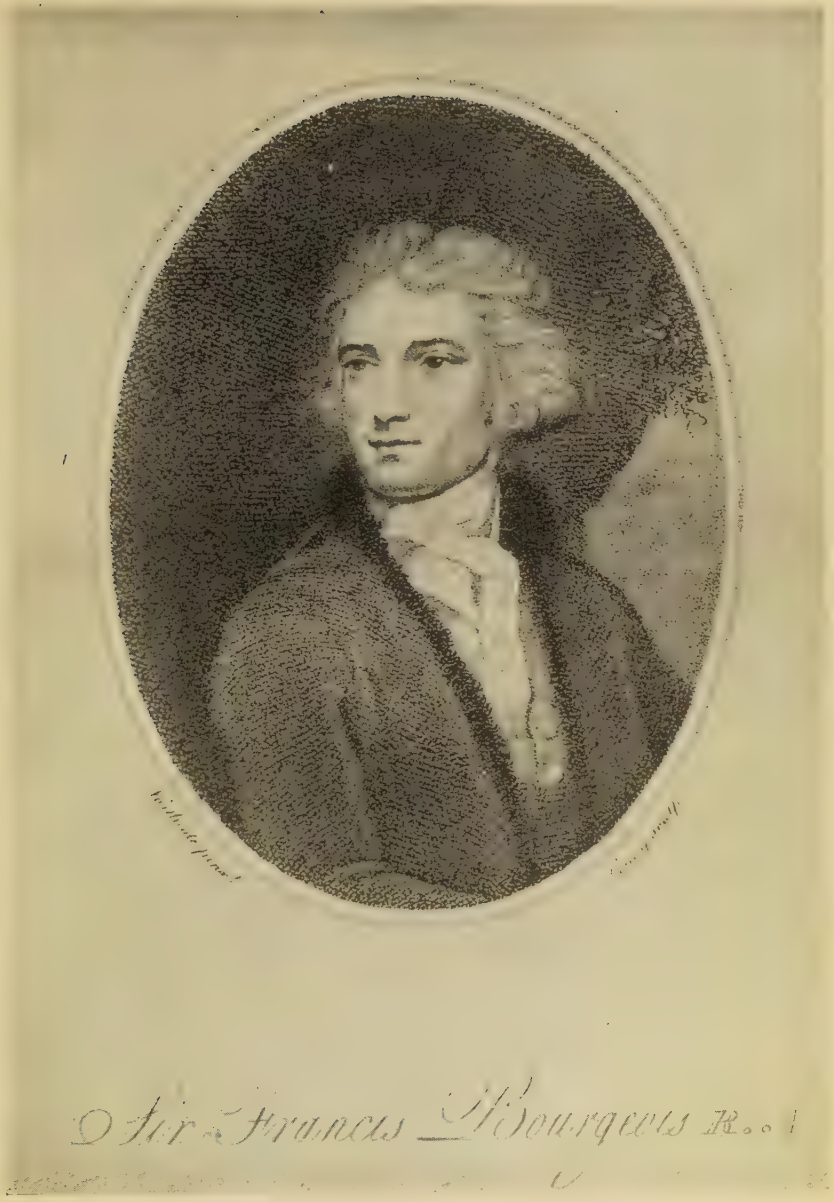
Dulwich College, therefore, sd. He, "is most in my mind; the Institution is for an excellent purpose; the distance from London moderate; & the country abt. it delightful. Were this Collection to be placed there, I have had an apprehension of the pictures sustaining injury from being in the hands of people ignorant of art who might have them injudiciously cleaned and thereby injured, but to guard against this I have thought of appointing that the President of the Royal Academy for the time being should be a Visitor to the Collection at stated periods, & that nothing shd. be done to the pictures but under His direction, I have further thought of annexing to this appointment a Salary of £50 a year, and also a Sum to defray the expence of an Annual dinner to the members of the Royal Academy to be at Dulwich where they would assemble to see the collection & afterwards for a social purpose."

Covent Garden Theatre

Bourgeois spoke of the four vacancies of Academicians to be filled in February next. He said It may have been supposed that from His having voted with Soane supporting him in the privilege (as an Academy Lecturer) of criticising the works of *living* as well as *deceased* Artists, which He had done in His remarks upon Robert Smirke's design of Covent Garden Theatre, "I may have feelings unfavourable towards this artist; but this I wholly disclaim, and shall give a proof that I think a young man who could carry on to completion such an ornament to the town, as this Theatre is, ought to be rewarded with distinction. He shall have my vote to be an Academician at the ensuing election." Something fell from him which seemed to have in it, how far Robert Smirke had gone through this great business by His own power, which caused me to make declarations from Mr. Dance of His admiration of the skill & judgment & unassisted ability of R. Smirke. For the other three vacancies He spoke of *Ward*, and of *Wilkie*, as being certain; & He mentioned *Westmacott* but witht. any particular stress laid upon His name.

Naval Skirmishes

[Accounts were recd. from India of the Ceylon & Windham Indiamen having been taken by French frigates after leaving the Cape of Good Hope. The Windham was afterwards retaken in entering Port St. Louis in the Isle of France; An attack was made by His Majesty's frigates Sirius, Magicienne, & Nereide, and Iphigenia. Unfortunately the Sirius & Magicienne grounded on some unknown small shoals, & could not be got off. The Nereide gained her station, but was singly exposed to the fire of the French Ships which had got into Port Louis & to 60 pieces of Cannon mounted on batteries. The action lasted many hours, until 10 at night, when the Nereide was taken posession of by a boat



Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois, R.A., Founder of the Dulwich Art Gallery.

By J. Northcote, engraved by W. Leney.

[*To face p.* 202.

from the enemy, after having lost 260 men, out of 280, killed and wounded, & driven the whole of the enemy's ships on shore as well as Herself.*

Capt. Willoughby, the Commander, lost an eye, & was badly wounded abt. the head. He resolved that the English Flag shd. never be struck while He had a man to fire a gun. He wd. not leave her when a boat from the Sirius was sent for that purpose but declared He would not abandon his wounded unfortunate ship-mates.—The Crews of the Sirius & Magicienne were landed on the Isle de Ras, the Ships were set fire to & burnt. The Iphigenia was warped up to that anchorage. In the meantime the Active, Venus, & La Manche, French Ships with a Corvette came up & blockaded the entrance whilst La Bellone was got off & warped up. It was believed that the Iphigenia wd. soon be obliged to surrender to these ships from the want of provisions.—From small note-book.]

Robt. Smirke called on me. He mentioned to me the probability of Lady Mary Lowther† being married to Lord Tyrconnel, a handsome young man, of very good character, but small fortune.—

Fall of Dover Cliffs

[Part of Dover Cliffs adjoining the Castle leading to the Moats Bulwark, fell this day into the Ordnance timber yard in which was situated the house of Mr. Poole, the foreman of the Carpenters, which was entirely destroyed, & His wife, 5 children, and neice, buried in the ruins, as were 2 Horses in a stable close by. The Cliff, which was hitherto considered as one hard rock, is supposed to have cracked & given way in consequence of the late heavy rains. There is, it is supposed, upwards of 2000 Cart loads of chalk.—From small note-book.]

The Dummer Estate

December 15.—Calcott called. He told me He passed two months in the autumn at the Country House of Mr. Chamberlain near Southampton; and painted there. He spoke highly of the benevolent and agreeable disposition of Mr. Chamberlain, who being unmarried lives

* Mr. Henry Harries writes: Farington refers to the capture, by the French, of the two East Indiamen, the *Ceylon* and the *Windham*, stating that the *Windham* was recaptured; that was all the news received when he wrote. The following are the records in the H.E.I.C.'s Register, showing that both ships were retaken, and returned home:

Windham, 820 tons, 5th Voyage, to Madeira and Bengal. Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., Ship's Husband [or Owner], Capt. John Stewart. Sailed from Portsmouth, 7 July, 1809. Taken 22 Nov., 1809, by the *Venus*, French frigate; retaken 29 Dec. by H.M.S. *Magicienne*. Returned to her Moorings 13 Aug., 1811.

Ceylon, 818 tons, 4th Voyage, to Madras and Bengal. Kennard Smith, Esq., Ship's Husband, Capt. Henry Meriton. Sailed from Portsmouth, 14 March, 1810. Captured by 2 French frigates and a Corvette, and retaken at the Isle of France. Returned to her Moorings, 11 Aug., 1811.

† Lady Mary Lowther, second daughter of the first Lord Lonsdale, was married on September 16th, 1820, to Major-General Lord William Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, youngest son of the third Duke of Portland, the eminent statesman. She died on October 21st, 1863.

there with His maiden sister, and sd. He never passed two months more happily. Mr. Chamberlain is Heir to the whole of the estate of the late Mr. Dummer whose widow married Mr. Dance a Royal Academician, now Sir Nathaniel Holland.* The Dummer estate joins that of Mr. Chamberlain, who upon the death of Lady Holland will posess the whole of this great property & altogether will have 15 or £16000 a year. Calcott was told that by prudent management Sir N. Holland has realised property equal to the amount of the Dummer estate.

A Regency Expected

Lawrence called in the even'g. He told me Lord Abercorn had employed Wilkins, the Architect, at Stanmore Priory, but was not satisfied with His manner of proceeding, and proposing to build a Theatre there He intends to employ Robert Smirke.—We talked of the probability of a Regency being appointed in consequence of the continuation of the King's indisposition. He said the Princess of Wales has been much out of spirits at the prospect of the Regal power going to the Prince of Wales, which she naturally enough expects will draw off the attention of people from Her. She has, however, given good cause for it by Her want of gratitude to those who had been her sincere friends.

The Lord Chancellor Eldon, & Mr. Perceval, had been her best advisers & friends, yet when the former lately stood for the Chancellorship of Oxford, she solicited votes against him, which being discovered she at first denied it, & when it was proved, she defended it.—This insincerity & want of gratitude has lessened Her very much in the opinions of many. She was supposed to have done it at the instigation of Lord Robert Fitzgerald, who has much influence with her.—

[See previous volumes for references to Lord Eldon, Noel Joseph Desenfans and Sir Francis Bourgeois, and II., to Lord Robert Fitzgerald.]

* See Vol. I., page 6*n*.

CHAPTER LVIII

1810

The Locke Property

December 15.—Mr. Angerstein told Lawrence that the late Mr. Lock of Norbury Park, in Surrey, has left an estate of £5000 a year, situated in the best part of Ireland, where there has been no troubles, and the rents are regularly paid. This estate is charged with an annuity of £1000 to Mrs. Lock, the widow, and £4000 each to the Revd. George Lock, Miss Lock, & to Mrs. John Angerstein, the son and daugrs. of Mr. Lock. Having these sums to pay, William Lock, the eldest son, has shut up Norbury Park for the present & resides at Brighton. Charles Lock, the second Son, who died in Egypt, Had his fortune in His life time.—

Antiquities of Wiltshire

December 16.—Woodforde called. He had passed some time during the Autumn at Sir Richd. Hoare's* at Stourhead in Wiltshire.—He spoke of the great work which has been prepared by Sir Richard for publication, " On the *British Antiquities* in Wiltshire ". This work has occupied him several years, & has cost him several thousand pounds, He having been at the expence of opening many of those mounds of earth which had been formed by the British inhabitants before the coming in of the Romans. The discoveries He has made have been very valuable to Antiquarians. He has been able also sufficiently to shew that *Stone Henge* is formed of Stones brought from a spot about 14 miles distant from that part of Salisbury plain where this extraordinary mass of stones is erected, there being stones of the same quality lying about in a natural state, which does away [with] the conjecture that Stone Henge was formed of an artificial composition which time had hardened. Millar, the Bookseller, in Bond Street, publishes Sir Richard's work, but the expence of it has been so great, that though He has made terms with Millar, He will be out of pocket abt. £2000.—

* Sir Richard Colt Hoare. See Vol. V.

Best Educated Artist

We talked of filling the vacancies at the Royal Academy. He said Ward, and Wilkie, would be elected, & He thought Westmacott would also succeed. I told him that the Academy in my opinion, ought to elect Ward & Wilkie, and Robert Smirke, who I said was the best educated artist in His line, that this country had produced, & that His talents had been sufficiently proved; That with respect to Westmacott, as a man, all I had seen or heard of him was in his favour, but that the models He had repeatedly sent to the Exhibition were in point of merit much below the reputation He had acquired, & that judging from them of his real power in the art I had felt it to be my duty to vote for others against Him.

I added that He [had] strong interest in the Academy, a numerous list of intimate friends, who would support Him at the election, & if He shd. succeed I should be very easy about it,—& should make no exertion to prevent it, having resolved neither on this or any other occasion that I could possibly foresee to give myself trouble respecting the proceedings of the Academy; that my opinion, & my vote I should give as might seem to me to be right, & no further should I go.

I also remarked that there was a body of young Members who acting together wd. sway the Academy for a time, as others had done before them, and that they in their turn would be superseded by another generation.—Upon what I said respecting Robert Smirke He said nothing that expressed a dissent, but seemed to signify His opinion of the probability of His being elected.—

Napoleon's Appearance and Tyranny

Westall called on me. He was 10 weeks at Macclesfield during the autumn & in very good health, but on leaving that place in a Chaise caught cold in the first 20 miles & has never since been free from the effects of it, which, as usual, touched His lungs & made abstinence in living necessary.—He told me Calcott had painted two large pictures for Mr. Chamberlain, one of them a view from a window in the House, a very complete subject.—He said a Son of Heath,* the Engraver, had lately been in Paris 3 or 4 months, having obtained a Passport from Buonaparte, through the interest of Sir Joseph Bankes with the French Institute—Young Heath has been brought up to the law, to be a Council. His object in going to Paris was to collect materials for publishing an account of that City similar to those given of London. He went to Paris with sentiments favorable to Buonaparte, but is returned with a totally different opinion of him. He saw the effects of His tyranny which is great beyond all former example. The Parisian people, & throughout France, are kept in a state of ignorance of all political proceedings abroad, & in subjection scarcely credible.

George Heath. See Vol. I., page 216*n*.

He is universally detested, & nothing preserves him but the apprehension of a revolutionary war among his generals in case of his death. Heath, saw him many times, & describes him to be a little fat man, with what is called a Pot-belly,—with a sallow, greasy looking countenance like that of a butcher. His eye was always playing about with a look of jealousy, notwithstanding the Moniteur [an official newspaper] reports of his popularity, the truth is it is quite otherwise. When He goes to the Opera or to the Play House, the mass of the people are quite silent, not noticing him, but a few persons like those described in the Play of Richard the 3d. make in a corner a slight clamour of applause.

When He passes through the streets He is equally unnoticed. During His contest with the Emperor of Austria, the Parisians took part with Austria, & when it was reported that Buonaparte had been defeated at the Battle of Wagram, the People of Paris rejoiced so universally that *Fouche*,* then the Head of the Police, durst not attempt to fix upon any body for so doing. This He afterwards communicated to Buonaparte, and His frankness on this occasion has been supposed to be one cause of His removal from the office of Police.—Heath, says, it is impossible for things to go on long as they now do. When He was desirous to leave Paris, He applied to *Denon*,† who is at the head of the department of the arts, and to whom Sir Joseph Bankes had written, to obtain a Passport. Six weeks elapsed before He could get one, which much alarmed him. Denon told him that application had been made to Buonaparte for a passport, and the paper was laid upon His table, but that nothing more could be done ; that there was not a man in France who would address him to sign it, & it must be left to himself to take it up & sign whenever He might be disposed to do it. At last it came & Heath got out of France with due expedition.—He said that Buonaparte has in reality no *Ministers*, He himself, does all the business of importance.

The Empress Plain in Person

An Editor of a newspaper told Heath that formerly it cost him money to obtain matter to fill His newspaper, but it is no longer an expence to him in this respect, as He publishes but what comes to him from the government offices stated in the way Buonaparte thinks proper to exhibit it.—Of the Empress he said, that she is plain in her person, but is easy & good humoured with those about her.—I dined and was the even'g alone.—

* Joseph Fouché d'Otrante.

† Dominique Vivant Denon. See Vol. II., pages 34-5.

CHAPTER LIX

1810

Zoffany's Age

December 17.—D. Lysons called. He had been with Nollekens who attended Zoffany's funeral. He was buried at Kew. On the mourning rings His age was put 87,—but Nollekens thinks He was 93.* —Smirke to-day mentioned that Marchant had informed him that Mrs. Loyd, the female Academician, was confined to Her bed, having had a paralytic stroke.—

Stokes, late partner with Messrs. Steers [stockbrokers], called upon me to request a Card for Carlisle's 6th. Lecture this evening at the Royal Academy. He told me of a *private letter* recd. from Lord Wellington in which He states that so strong is His position at Torres-Vedras near Lisbon that He should wish to be attacked in it by Massena with 150,000 men.—

A Curious Prescription

Wm. Offley I dined with in Holles Street. They yesterday dined at Dr. Reynolds's in Bedford Square, & heard something of the state in which the King is. Though His Majesty will speak rationally, He makes no distinction in speaking to persons who come near, & talks to a servant as He would do to the Lord Chancellor.—Dr. Reynolds was 3 hours under examination by the Committee of the House of Commons, & was pressed with questions, particularly by *Tierney*, who put some very coarse questions to him.—In the course of the examination of Dr. Heberden it came out that Dr. Heberden had caused the Lord Chancellor to be admitted to his Majesty, He had asked the King whether He would wish to see the Chancellor, to which His Majesty expressed His assent; & the next morning He asked for the Chancellor. The other Physicians did not know of Dr. Heberden having put such a question to His Majesty & disapproved it, but on His Majesty recollecting it they thought it wd. be better that the Chancellor shd. be introduced than to risk irritating His Majesty by a disappointment. On this coming out before the Committee of the Commons,

* The biographies say that he was born in 1733.

Dr. Heberden was asked " Why He put such a question to His Majesty which led to introducing the Chancellor ? " He replied " He did [it] as a prescription "—meaning He did it to try the effect it wd. have on his Majesty's mind. The Committee were astonished at his answer, and it was put as a question " Whether it shd. be written down ", & it was resolved not to enter it on the Minutes.

The younger daughter of Doctor Reynolds aged abt. 27 or 8, has been staying sometime at Bennington with Mrs. Wm. Offley. She spoke of Her Father being always very low spirited when ill. He shuts himself up, & sits by the fire like one desponding. When any of His own family are unwell He never prescribes for them, but sends for Dr. Ainslie* for that purpose ; neither does He prescribe for himself.—It is understood that the Physicians who attend his Majesty have each of them 20 guineas a day.—

Westall told me yesterday, That Stanier Clarke, who in conjunction with McArthur prepared the life of Lord Nelson for the splendid edition published by Cadell & Davis, was two years employed on that work, but though the edition was very large, there being 1500 Copies, so great have been the expences that He will not receive one shilling for His trouble. What may arise hereafter is uncertain, but He sees little reason to hope for profit.—

Wordsworth's Puerile Nonsense

December 20.—I was at home all day.—Lysons called.—He told [me] that while He was at Lord Chesterfield's abt. 9 miles from Sir G. Beaumont's at Cole-orton, the last Autumn, His Lordship spoke of the admiration in which Wordsworth was held at Cole-orton on acct. of His poetry. This induced Him to purchase the last Volume of these poems, which, when He asked for it, Paine, the Bookseller, was surprised, said He had it not, but if His Lordship was in earnest to purchase it He wd. get it for him. Lord Chesterfield [fifth earl] said, I gave seven shillings & sixpence for it, & anybody shall have it for the odd sixpence. He then expressed His surprise at the puerile nonsense in it, & Lysons, on looking into the volume was equally astonished at such stuff being published.—

The Regency Bill

[In the House of Commons, Mr. Perceval this day moved the following resolutions, 1st. " That it is the opinion of this Committee, that His Majesty is prevented by His present indisposition from coming to His

* Dr. Henry Ainslie (1760-1834) was senior wrangler in 1781, his brother Montague Farrer (1759-1830) being second wrangler at the same time. Henry lived at 25, Dover Street, and was physician at St. Thomas's Hospital. His son Gilbert, eighth wrangler, was Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and twice Vice-Chancellor, in 1828 and 1836. See Vol. V., page 225.

Parliament, and from attending to the public business, and that the personal exercise of the Royal Authority is thereby for the present interrupted."—

Mr. Perceval communicated to the Prince of Wales a plan of the measures proposed to be adopted in forming a Regency* during the King's indisposition.—To this the Prince returned a very concise answer, acknowledging Mr. Perceval's letter, His Royal Highness added, that as the measure of the Regency was immediately to become the subject of Parliamentary consideration, He did not feel himself called upon to anticipate the result of their deliberation; and therefore could at that time, only refer Mr. Perceval to His letter of the 8th of Decr. 1788 in which his sentiments on the powers with which the Regent should be invested are explicitly declared.—Mr. Perceval's letter and the Prince's answer were laid by His Royal Highness before all the Royal Dukes; and they immediately drew up a Protest against a restricted Regency, which was communicated to the Minister with the Prince's answer.—From small note-book.]

[See Vols. II., III., IV., V., for references to William Offley, wine merchant, and I., II., III., IV., to George Tierney, politician.]

* The Regency Bill was passed on February 5th, 1811, and the Prince of Wales took the oaths as Regent. On February 20th he held his first levee and celebrated his accession to power by a costly entertainment at Carlton House, which is described later in the Diary.

CHAPTER LX

1810

Mrs. Siddons

December 22.—Mrs. Wm. Offley & Miss Reynolds called, in consequence of my having through Lawrence, obtained places for them for Covent Garden Theatre to see Kemble in Henry 8th.—Miss Reynolds expressed indifference abt. Mrs. Siddons, but the highest admiration of Kemble. She spoke of Her Father, Dr. Reynolds, who is now attending the King at Windsor. She said that when He was examined before a Committee of the House of Lords touching the King's indisposition, He was kept *standing on his legs* two Hours, which at the age of 65 or 6 fatigued Him much. When He was examined by a Committee of the House of Commons, *He sat*, and was detained three Hours.—

Great Boxing Match

Robert Smirke called in the evening. He told me that on Tuesday morning last at 4 oClock, He set off in a Post Chaise and four with Lawrence to go to a place near East Grinstead [in] Sussex, 28 miles from London, to see the pugilistic contest between Cribb, the Champion of England in Boxing, and a Blackman.* The former after a contest of 55 minutes proved the Conqueror, but both were dreadfully beaten. Thousands of persons attended although there was rain throughout the day, and carriages of noblemen & gentlemen occupied a line of road beyond the reach of the eye. A large ring was formed round which a great number of waggons were stationed making a sort of breastwork, these were filled with people who stood to see the Contest.

* Tom Molineaux, an American nigger. The fight took place on December 18th, but Molineaux demanded another meeting, and the return match was fought on September 28th, 1811, at Thistleton Gap, Leicestershire, where Cribb beat his opponent in twenty minutes, the black's jaw being fractured in the ninth round, the contest ending in the eleventh. Cribb received £400 as his share of the "gate money," £10,000 going to Captain Barclay, his backer. Ultimately Cribb became a publican, and at the coronation of William IV. Cribb was one of the boxers engaged to guard the entrance to Westminster Hall.

The Black's Courage

The Black exhibited extraordinary courage, but had less Science than Cribb. The latter was the favorite with the mass of people, who upon every successful hit made by him gave shouts of applause. The Black, on the contrary, had little encouragement of this kind. Half a minute was all the time allowed between what is called each set-too. The Black was said to have bad seconds.—After rising at 4 oClock, & passing much of the day sheltered only under umbrellas, under unremitting rain, and owing to every Inn upon the road being crowded with people, scarcely able to procure any refreshment, they returned home between Eleven and twelve oClock at night; both, however, happily escaped colds, which might reasonably have been expected. Mr. West, He told me, was to have gone with them, supposing the distance wd. not have been more than 18 miles. This intention at 72 was bold enough.—

An Architect's Percentage

He spoke to me abt. making out His account for His designing & superintending the finishing Mr. Burrough's House at Offley place. He sd. He shd. only charge the usual per centage of Architects on the money which had actually been expended viz: abt. £9000, & shd. not take into the acct. what He might do, the expence of such a building if all the materials were to be bought, which, here was not the case much of the old House having been brought into use. For his travelling expences He proposed to charge £50.—He told me he had heard that William Daniell, was assured of having more votes at the next election of Academicians than He (R. Smirke) wd. have.

Jealous of Bone

Bone called this morning to express His hope that He shd. not be passed by at the next election of Academicians.—He said He knew that Hoppner had been an opponent to His being elected; also that Cosway was adverse to it, both of whom, He believed, were instigated to it, by their jealousy of His being much patronised by the Prince of Wales. He said the objection to him had been that He did not paint *original* pictures, but was employed as a Copyist in enamel; but that the Exhibition Catalogues wd. shew that for a great number of years He painted Miniatures from the life, & that He had afterwards devoted his time to Enamel painting in which He had made greater improvements than had before been made. I told him it was well known that I had always been [an] advocate for his claim to be an Academician as a reward for what He had done.—He said He should apply to all the Academicians, who, He had to remark, seemed rather to shun His House, for scarcely any of them ever called upon him. I recommended to him, shd. He apply, to do it *personally* & not by letter, as He wd. be then better able to judge of the disposition towards him.—

He spoke of the Prince of Wales with great respect, & of the kind

manner in which His Royal Highness always receives Him; adding, "Were I a rich man I wd. rather work for the Prince for nothing than for many others for money."—He said the Prince has Sixteen pictures of His painting in one room, besides others.—

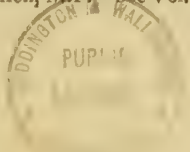
December 23.—[Lestock] Wilson being one of the Trustees for the Bankruptcy of the House of Devaynes, Noble, & Dawe, Bankers, in Pallmall, spoke of that concern. He sd. they would not pay 20 shillings in the pound so that there would not be a shilling left for any of the partners, but that part only of Devaynes, now deceased, was in the House, & that £800 a year having been settled on the wife of Noble that annuity will be allowed to him, for which He is to assist in settling the affairs of the House. Dawe will have nothing. He has a family,—children grown up. After the death of Old Devaynes, Dawe was desirous that Pascoe Grenfell,* Member for Marlow, a great Copper merchant, & Dawe's intimate friend, should become a partner in the Banking House.

Grenfell expressed willingness but would do it only upon condition of previously *seeing their books*. Noble was adverse to the whole of this proposal, but Dawe carried his point.—Grenfell saw the books, & declined becoming a partner. He had some connexion or understanding with Banks at Chester, Carnarvon, & Warrington, which Banks had large balances at the Devaynes Banking House amounting to more than £126,000, but so it was that after this inspection the whole of these Balances were drawn out of the House, & when the Bankruptcy was declared there was not a shilling of the property of the aforesaid Banks in the House.—The cause of the failure of Devaynes & Co. was their having given credit to a vast amount one House in particular, Williams & Co. of Liverpool; their business had been carried on carelessly in this respect, large sums having been lent with little or no regard to security. Noble has apologised for this imprudent conduct by saying that He was so much occupied by the passing business of the day He had no time to reflect upon their proceedings in this respect.—Dawe appears to have been a voluptuary, who indulged himself in gratifying his desire for pleasure & paid little attention to business. In addition to his loss as a partner, He is indebted to the House to the amount of several thousand pounds. Wilson, & the other Trustees, meet regularly twice a week, to investigate & proceed in settling the affairs of this Bankruptcy.

Paper Credit

I spoke to him of the effect of the very great number of Bankruptcies which have of late been published. He said it was the consequence of a great number of persons who had by paper credit, lived expensively witht. having real property, & that probably what has happened may do good, in weeding commerce of this description of persons.—

* Pascoe Grenfell, M.P. See Vol. III., page 102, and Vol. IV.



CHAPTER LXI

1810

Lord Thanet and Sir John Leicester

December 24.—Northcote I called on & met Mr. Parker of [Brownsholme] there, who Northcote told me proposes to live in London, finding that in the country He cannot have the society He wishes for, & feels other objections.—We talked of the ensuing Elections at the Academy. He sd. He was unfixed abt. them, but that He would vote for Robert Smirke.—He had a portrait of Lord Thanet* on His easel & mentioned that a Lady, a foreigner, to whom He is not married, lives with His Lordship who calls Her Lady Thanet & requires that those about him shd. give Her the same title.—

He spoke of Sir John Leicester,† and of His marriage with Miss Cottin, daugr. of Col. Cottin, of Hampton Court by His wife, who was Miss Charlotte Chambers, a daughter of Sir William Chambers, Architect. Miss Cottin was only 17 when married a short time since, while Sir John is approaching His 50th year. Previous to His marriage He parted from Miss Sinclair, who had lived with him several years, & He settled £700 a year upon Her.—When Sir John came to His estate it was reckoned [to be worth] £12000 a year & it was entailed, but by an agreement with

* Thomas Sackville, ninth Earl of Thanet. In William Windham's "Diary" there is a letter dated "Paris, 15th Sept., 1791," in which we read: Thanet has arrived here "with a Hungarian lady whom, as a brilliant achievement, he carried off from her husband at Vienna." Her name was Anne Charlotte de Bojanowitz, and Thanet married her under the Anglican rite at St. George's, Hanover Square, in February, 1811, two months after Farington's entry.

After the trial of Arthur O'Connor, the revolutionary, Thanet and others were charged with attempting to rescue him. The case was tried before Lord Kenyon, and Sir John Scott (Lord Eldon) prosecuted, and Erskine appeared for the defence. Sheridan gave evidence for the accused. Thanet, however, was found guilty, and on June 10th, 1798, he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, says the D.N.B., and a fine of £1,000. In addition he was ordered to find security for his good behaviour for seven years in sureties amounting to £20,000. Thanet died at Châlons on January 24th, 1825.

† Sir John Fleming Leicester, fifth Baronet and first Baron de Tabley (1762-1827), married on November 10th, 1810, Georgina Maria, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Cottin, the male representative of the old family of the Marquis de La Fontaine St. Quintin, France. See Vols. II., III., IV., V.

his two younger Brothers, He cut off the entail, & can now dispose of it as He pleases.—Owen is at present His favorite painter, & is gone to Tabley in Cheshire to paint a whole length portrait of Lady Leicester.—

Smirke called in the evening. He spoke of Dance having been lately twice to Canterbury to see a theatrical performance in which his Son, Captn. Dance, made a distinguished figure in one of the characters. The last time Dance went He took *Bannister*, the actor, with him. He mentioned the unhappy connexion which Captn Dance formed 3 or 4 years ago, an arrangement was made by which He was to pay 60 guineas a year, but she has lately incurred debts, for one of which a trial in Westminster Hall is expected, as He refuses payment. She was a Colombine at Astley's Theatre. General Beresford has written to Captn. Dance offering him a Majority in a Portuguese Regiment, which He means to accept.

A Dreadful Whirlwind

[Letters from Smyrna mention [says the *Morning Post*], that one of the Western Caravans, in passing through the desarts of Syria in September last, was overtaken near the Karteron mountains by a dreadful whirlwind, which putting in motion the sandy soil, rolled it along like the waves of the Sea. The Caravan consisted of near Eight hundred persons, comprising merchants, pilgrims, &c., who were, with their camels, spread along a line of nearly three miles in extent. To this fortunate circumstance the preservation of the advanced guard is attributed, which obtained shelter on the Southern side of the mountainous chain of Karteron, while the remainder of the Caravan, Six hundred & fifty souls, were buried beneath the sandy mass.

On Tuesday night the 18th inst. the Nymphe frigate, Captn. Clay, 36 guns, & the Pallas frigate 32 guns the Hon. Captn. Cadogan, returning from a Cruise in the North Seas, at ½ past 10 at night, when at the rate of 10 knots an hour, they both ran aground on the rocks, the former near Skateraw, 4 miles from Dunbar, the latter at the Vault, 1 mile from Dunbar, Seven or Eight men lost their lives. Although they had a Pilot on board they mistook a lime-kiln burning at Broxmouth, for the Isle of May light, and the May for the Bell-rock —From small note-book.]

The Sacrament

December 25.—Christmas Day.—I went to St. James's Chapel, where Mr. Steevens delivered a very impressive Sermon urging the necessity of attending the Sacrament. The effect of it was manifest in the extraordinary and increased number of Communicants of both Sexes who remained to perform this sacred duty. The Service was not over till past two oClock.—

J. Offley's I dined at. Miss Rawlinson told me Her Father was member for Liverpool, elected in 1784. She said Her eldest Sister married the second Son of the late Mr. Fleetwood Hesketh, of Rosshall, in

Lancashire that He was intended for the Church, & livings were held for him. That having, when young, been engaged as Second in a Duel, Dr. Cleaver, the Master of Brazen-Nose College, & late Bishop of Chester, but now Bishop of St. Asaph, refused, while Bishop of Chester, to ordain him, but upon condition that He would take a curacy at Chester for twelve months as a probationary trial of Him.—This He refused, and afterwards went to Durham, where Bishop Thurlow, after His residing a certain time, wd. have ordained him, but the Bishop died before the time expired, & Mr. Hesketh then sold the livings, & from that period has resided near Lancaster. His eldest Brother, Mr. Bold Hesketh, is not married; is 47 years old, & resides at Rosshall with His Sister, His companion, who is about 50 years old. Mr. Hesketh has travelled & has much taste for painting and drawings & practises in both ways.—

The Prince and His Right

Wm. Offley related a trait of the Prince of Wales shewing His Royal Highness to be jealous of all His rights which belong to Him in his high situation. He said he had been told Mr. Garrow, the King's Council, had mentioned it as having happened to himself. The Prince having nominated Mr. Garrow to be His Attorney General for Cornwall, Garrow, who had often been with the Prince, expressed his acknowledgment by calling at Carleton House and leaving His Card: but it was signified to him that would not do; that He must go to Carleton House full dressed, & make a formal acknowledgment for the favor done him. This Mr. Garrow did, & the Prince recd. Him and accepted His thanks ceremoniously, which being done, the Prince then said "Now Mr. Garrow we are friends, (meaning now we may talk with equality) but nothing that properly belongs to my situation shall be given up by me."

This story perfectly agrees with what Lord Lonsdale told me of the Prince of Wales. He said that wherever the Prince went, and under all circumstances, He expects to see such preparation, & such attention and respect as He thinks is due to him, but that when this has been shewn, He dispenses with such a continuance of it as would at all affect the comfort of those abt. him, with whom He lives easily and pleasantly. It is not so with some others of the family, particularly the Duke of Gloucester, who subjects people where He visits, to a tedious attention to ceremonious personal respect to him.—

[See previous volumes for references to Sir William Garrow, Baron of the Exchequer.]

CHAPTER LXII

1810

Sweden at War with England

December 25.—[A declaration of War by Sweden against England, was issued, dated Stockholm Novr. 17, 1810. [According to the *Morning Post*] it expressed, " Whereas, in order completely to do away the doubts which have been expressed concerning the situation of our kingdom with respect to England, and in order in a more effectual manner, to confirm the ties of amity & confidence that exist between us and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, as also on our part to contribute to the common object of the Powers of the Continent, namely, the conclusion of a speedy peace we have been induced hereby to declare war against the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland. We do &c. &c."—

Robbery at St. Paul's Cathedral

On Saturday night the 22nd. inst. or on Sunday morning [says *The Times*] St. Paul's Cathedral was robbed of the whole of the Church service of plate, of considerable value, viz :—

A large waiter	128 ounces
The back of a large Bible & Prayer book Silver	200 do.
Four Silver Flaggons.	400 do.
Two Silver Salvers	200 do.
Other waiter, 2 large Silver Candlesticks.	330 do.
Two other candlesticks.	200 do.
Two Chalices &c.	112 do.
Two smaller do.	30 do.
Total	1600 ounces.

The loss was in reality 1760 ounces—the value £2000.—From small note-book.]

Art and Artists

December 26.—Constable called. He said that through Carlisle, He had formed an acquaintance with Dawe, who, He found greatly devoted to His art, and He expected to derive advantage from Dawe's observations

and His practise, as His mind is not filled with those notions of His art which so much occupy the minds of many young men.—He spoke of the ensuing election at the Academy, and thought the 5 vacancies could scarcely be filled with Associates properly qualified for the situation of Academicians, but that Wilkie, Ward & Robert Smirke shd. of course, be three of the five.—He mentioned Dawe as having some hopes, & sd. that His claim was decidedly stronger than that of Wm. Daniell who He had heard had been canvassing the Members. William Daniell, said He, is of a school, the school of Westall which make painting rather an imitation of drawing than a practise of a higher kind. I mentioned Bone, as having been canvassing, but He seemed to think Him, as an Enamel painter, not elligible. In this He meant His being only a Copyist.—

Lane called to inform me He had been asked to paint a portrait of the Duke of Queensberry who died on Sunday last ; said that Lawrence had been applied to but being much engaged He declined it, & had recommended Him (Lane) ; but as only this day & tomorrow could be allowed, as the Coffin was to be soldered up at night, He feared the time wd. be too short, & He wished to know my opinion.—I recommended to him to undertake it.—

Off With the Old Love

I had a party to dinner. Lawrence told me the application to him to paint a portrait of the Duke of Queensberry came from Mr. Douglas, a relation of the Duke, who had lived with him some years, and to whom He has left his pictures. He shewed me the letter written by Mr. Douglas. —He told me Owen went down to Tabley, in Cheshire, Sir John Leicester's, to take down and pack up several whole length portraits of Miss Sinclair, previous to Sir John & the young Lady He has lately married going there. These portraits were taken down & rolled up together.

I spoke to Lawrence abt. taking prudent measures in case of the death of the King, who on Sunday morning last was in great danger, to secure a continuance of His situation of Principal Portrait Painter to the King.—

The Invincible English

[At a Sitting of the Spanish Cortes, Novr. 19th. last [says a newspaper] Senor Perez de Castro, spoke an eloquent eulogium on the King of Great Britain & Ireland, and the British nation, acknowledging the great benefits & assistance derived from that country, & He concluded by moving a decree " that a publick monument shall be erected to George 3d. in testimony of the national gratitude which the Spanish nation feels for a Sovereign august & generous, as well as for the Invincible English nation, which have taken so great an interest in the glorious defense of the Spanish nation."—The decree was carried by acclamation, & by the most affecting demonstrations of applause.—From small note-book.]

December 28.—Philips called and we had a long conversation. We talked of adding the rooms occupied by the Secretary to those which were appropriated to the Exhibition. He sd. Wyatt had been consulted upon it and said it might easily be done; in which case, should that part of the late Hawker's & pedlar's office not be obtained for the Royal Academy, a compensation should be made to the Secretary in lieu of a residence within the walls of the Academy.—We talked of Howard succeeding Richards as Secretary. I said I had no other doubt abt. Howard, but that which arose from the dryness of his manner, wearing an air of hauteur, which might become very unpleasant as He advances in life, in a situation, that of Secretary, which requires a person of easy, obliging manners to make the officer agreeable to the members. He acknowledged there was some conceit in Howard, but sd. that He has a very good understanding & good principles, & in reality obliging manners, which secure the Academy against a continuance of the rudeness which had been experienced from Richards.

The Prince Capricious

We conversed upon the situation of the Academy which cannot now obtain the Royal signature, on account of the King's indisposition. This led to speaking of the Prince of Wales, who, I said, from His having accepted the Presidency of the British Institution to succeed the late Earl of Dartmouth, seemed to have a desire to interest himself in favour of the arts. To this He replied "That with him it went for little; He founded no strong hope upon it. The Prince, said He, is influenced by caprice, and has no steadiness; I have seen something of him. He has the power of giving a proper answer to whoever addresses him upon any subject, but nothing fixes him. The person who last spoke to him makes an apparant impression, but it is gone when another person or subject comes before him, & His Taylor, or Bootmaker will occupy his mind to the doing away [of] any other consideration to which His attention might before have been drawn."—

CHAPTER LXIII

1810–1811

Weight of Sustenance

December 29.—Being indisposed I remained at home all day. [Dr.] Hayes came & gave me medicines. We talked of eating and digestion, & He remarked that few people are conscious of the weight of sustenance which they take in the course of 24 Hours. He said that a little time ago, He ascertained the weight of what He eat & drank in 24 Hours, living in His usual manner. He weighed His tea & all other liquid & everything He ate. It amounted together to Six pounds and a quarter.—

Smirke spoke of a Professor of Anatomy, & said He had very little common sense; that He had acuteness, and ambition, to distinguish himself, but held ridiculous notions, affecting singularity, and was influenced by vanity & self conceit, to do many improper things unpleasant in Society. To this He added, "He is a man in whose judgment I would not confide, in any case that should affect the health of myself or any of my friends.—"

Yenn [R.A. Treasurer], on Friday night, shewed me a letter from this Professor, requesting payment for His Lectures though the last had been but just before given. For this application He assigned this reason, "that as the year had nearly expired He was desirous to collect what was due to him in order to keep unmixed the accounts of this year with those of the next." Yenn smiled at His apology,—so destitute of candour, & ridiculous in itself.—

A Black Model

December 31.—Dawe called to inform me He proposed to send His picture of the "Black conquering the Bull" to the British Institution on Saturday next, to [compete] for the Premium offered by that Society for the encouragement of Historical painting. The Premium is £200. He said, that He had supported the Black who stood for him as a model, & had been at considerable expence on this acct. Besides paying for His board He had given Him money to the amount of Thirty two Guineas.—

[This day in the House of Commons Mr. Perceval moved "That it is expedient that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shall be empowered to exercise & administer the Royal Authority in the name & on behalf of His Majesty, under the style and title of Regent of the Kingdom; *subject to such limitations and exceptions as shall be provided.*"

On Wednesday night, Decr. 19, His Majesty's Sloop Satellite of 16 guns, was lost in the Channel in a tempestuous gale of wind. The Honble Willoughby Bertie, Son of the late Earl of Abingdon, Commander of the Ship and all the Crew perished. He married Miss Fisher, of the Plymouth Theatre.—From small note-book.]

1811

Soult Driven from Oporto

January 2.—J. Offley's I dined at.—Charles Webber told me that He quitted Oporto two days before Marshal Soult* entered it with the French Army. He went to Lisbon, & at the end of 6 weeks returned to Oporto, Lord Wellington having driven Soult from that place. He said Soult was much liked at Oporto, & had he remained there wd. have been very popular with the higher ranks of people at Oporto. He attended *Mass* twice a day.—Of the people of Portugal He sd. the great body of the people are fully disposed to oppose the French, but the nobility & the higher orders generally are inclined to them, are wholly destitute of any principle of patriotism. He gave a sad description of the roads in Portugal. The road from Oporto to Lisbon as far as Coimbra is wretchedly bad, such as a carriage cannot pass. Mules are used, and an active man can travel from Oporto to Lisbon abt. 170 miles in four days; but it commonly takes 7 days. The accommodations on the road are miserable.—

Demands on Publishers

January 3.—Davis informed me that He called upon [me] in consequence of having recd. a letter from Mr. Smirke respecting an agreement for the payment of the pictures of Don Quixotte. He said Mr. Smirke had stated that 9 pictures were finished and that these at 30 guineas each, for the use of them to have them engraved would amount to [£283.10.0] and proposed that £100. shd. be paid Jany. 15th. £100 Jany. 31st. & [£83.10.0] Feb. 15th. This He (Davis) sd. was coming upon [them] unexpectedly for a large sum at a Season when many demands were upon them. He then said the situation of Mr. Cadell & himself, was one of risque with respect to this work, as shd. Mr. Smirke die before the pictures are completed the work would be an imperfect thing upon their

* See Index, Vol. V.

hands, that it might be a long time before 40 pictures the number required for the 4 vols. of Don Quixotte would be finished : further that the whole expence of what they shd. have to advance would be great, as they might expect that the engravers would charge 40 guineas for each plate.

There Must be Risk

I answered Him first by saying that I strongly recommended to Mr. Smirke to make His proposals for payment in August last, but that even now, I was well convinced that the payments might be made at periods convenient to them. That there must be some risks run whenever a work depending upon the life of an individual should be undertaken, but that they had all the security they could have in Mr. Smirke's good health and temperate habits.—I then said their risque would not be extended to any great lengths of time, as from what Mr. Smirke had already done, having finished 9 pictures & forwarded others, they must see that it is probable the whole number (40) will be completed in less than two years. These considerations had their effect and He left me meaning to call on Smirke. Before He went He spoke of the bad state of trade and commerce and of the scarcity of money.—

Philips spoke of Fuseli & said He is the most insolent man in the world, yet upon being steadily fronted, very timid.—He complained also of His rapacity to get what He could.—

Hagley

January 5.—Bigg called. He told me that during the last summer and autumn He had been 12 weeks at Hagley,* Lord Lyttleton's to clean the family pictures, which with some others, amounted to upwards of 150. Bigg took His wife with him, and Lord Lyttleton accomodated him with a House in the village of Hagley & supplied His table with everything, & when He came away made Him a liberal payment for His trouble. His Lordship has recovered from the unhappy state of temporary insanity in which He was for a considerable time at Blackheath under the care of Doctor Monro. He is now well & manages all His affairs with great regularity. He is 45 or 6 years old, & a Bachelor. He is very nervous, & of a retired disposition, but has everything in great order abt. Him. His great pleasure is in improving His House & grounds. He has read a great deal, & has very good judgment when He speaks upon any subject.—Bigg mentioned the approaching Academy Election. I told him I did not yet know what the sentiments of the Members of the Academy are with respect to filling the *fifth* vacancy.—

Oldfield Bowles

January 6.—Charles Bowles called & gave me an acct. of the death of my Old friend, His Father, which was occasioned by paralytic affections. He died witht. pain ; or consciousness of His condition.—C. Bowles

* Hagley was partially destroyed by fire on Christmas Eve, 1925.

told me that having his Sister's fortunes to pay, He had prudently let His House at North-Aston to His Brother in law Major Holbeck, and had taken apartments in Albany buildings, Piccadilly. He said His Mother & Sister are to live with Mr. & Mrs. Holbeck. He spoke of the happy life which his Father had passed, & thought, having died as He did, it must be considered a happy conclusion of it.—He mentioned His nephew, young Mr. Palmer of Holme Park near Reading as having been lately entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, & said that when of age He will have 7 or £8000 a year besides money.—He spoke of Sir George Beaumont who He said, "would feel the loss of His Father"; but He added, that Sir George had acquired many new acquaintances who engrossed His attention.

CHAPTER LXIV

1811

Sir Francis Bourgeois

January 7.—I recd. a note from J. Taylor informing me that Sir Francis Bourgeois, who He saw yesterday afternoon was in a state which made it manifest that He wd. not long survive. Soon after 12 oClock I called at Sir Francis's House, and was told by the Servant " That He was no more."—I walked into a room in which I found a young man who had attended upon Him, who gave me the following particulars.—

He said, That a mortification in Sir Francis's left foot commenced ten days ago, but that it was not of this that He died. The disorder in His left Hip & groin, was that which caused His death. This which was first occasioned by a fall by which He hurt His Hip, at least ten months ago, gradually increased, causing first uneasiness; then pain & some lameness, & a wasting of the left thigh & leg, till it took another turn & swellings commenced; to reduce one of which a Seton was applied, & from pain & exhausting his constitution by these discharges which took place, He was reduced to a state of such weakness that for several days He had been confined to His bed. He preserved His spirits and was chearful with those abt. Him, so that many supposed He was not apprehensive of the dangerous state He was in, but that was not the case, as He occasionally dropped expressions which shewed that He was sensible of His situation. Abt. 12 oClock last night He became much worse & fell into a state of torpor till abt. 12 oClock this morning, I, said my informer, raised Him up to give Him some liquid, when after a few other words, He said, " It is all darkness," & His head falling back, He expired.—

We were now joined by a gentleman who appeared to have been an intimate acquaintance of Sir Francis. He said He was with Him on Thursday last, & took leave of him for a few days informing him that He shd. return from the country to which He was going on Monday (this day) & hoped He should find him better.—Sir Francis held his hand, and said, " You will then either find me better, or you will find me there " pointing to the ground.—

He discharged Heaviside,* the Surgeon, abt. three weeks ago. Till

* See Vol. I. and foot-note, Vol. II., page 200.

that period Heaviside had attended him from the commencement of His positive indisposition. He very incautiously then said to him "I am going from you to another patient to take off a leg, in which the disorder is exactly similar to that in yours." This imprudent speech affected Sir Francis so much that He would no longer allow Heaviside to attend him.—

Thus, in the prime of life, fell a Man of very good dispositions, & much professional ingenuity, who had been lately placed in a situation of ample independence by His deceased Protector and friend Mr. Desenfans—and by His death a Sixth vacancy has been made in the Royal Academy in less than twelve months, a short period, for so many to fall out of a number which does not exceed forty persons.—

Turner's First Lecture

January 8.—Bigg called & shewed me letters He had recd. from Lord Guilford and Lord Lyttleton, both very complimentary, & expressive of their approbation of His professional skill and good conduct.—Landseer called, and we made some arrangements respecting the Britannia Depicta. —He told Me Turner is desirous of having a Professorship of Landscape Painting established in the Royal Academy ; and to have the law which prevents Landscape painters from being visitors *repealed.* I told Him there was no such law.—He said He (Landseer) was at the Academy last night & heard Turner give His first Lecture on Perspective which, he Turner read too fast, & He (Landseer) being somewhat deaf, He could not well understand.—

Lawrence called after I returned home & sat till a late Hour, past 12 oClock. He had dined with Mr. Angerstein, who, He said was hurt by an allusion to him in Payne Knight's review of the life of Barry. In this passage Knight hints that some of Mr. Angerstein's pictures are copies.

January 9.—Lawrence I dined with.—Lawrence mentioned that Mr. Angerstein told him yesterday that the Prince of Wales is supposed to be affected by Methodistical notions, and that Rowland Hill, the Methodist Preacher, has been with him a second time.—

Cure for Whooping Cough

January 11.—[Dr.] Hayes* spoke of two children infants, which He lost by Hooping Cough. He has now two young children, which were seized with this Cough sometime since. Hayes was under great apprehension for them. He was advised to keep them in a room so guarded against external air as to be of an uniform temperature. He adopted this plan ; papered up every crevice, & every part where air could be admitted except one door, & by keeping up a constant fire through the

* See Vols. II., III., IV., V.

day & the night, made the temperature of the room abt. 60 by the Thermometer. The effect answered his hopes; one child soon recovered and the other is nearly well. The room has been kept in this state abt. six weeks.

Horne Tooke

Hayes spoke of Horne Tooke* who, He said, is now bed-ridden; also of a work He has been preparing for publication, "On the structure of Language" which in knowledge of the subject rises far beyond Johnson, in His Dictionary, and all other works of the kind. Tooke speaks of Johnson's Dictionary as being very defficient, & as bearing the marks of being the production of an indolent man.—Johnson's preface He, However, speaks highly of & says He never could read the conclusion of it without tears.—

* See Vols. I., II., IV., V.

CHAPTER LXV

1811

Art in Liverpool

January 12.—Gandy called to speak abt. the Academy Election. He sd. He had been settled at Liverpool one year & a Half, and had been well employed, having built much there, and a House near Windermere for Mr. Bolton. He said that in consequence of Harrison having neglected the works carrying on at Lancaster Castle, He (Gandy) was employed there 12 years ago, & continues to be employed. He now proposes to reside in London.

He said that whilst He was at Liverpool He called the artists who are there together, & proposed to them to open an Exhibition in that town, which had been done, and the profits were sufficient to defray the expences and to leave a surplus of £200.—Mr. Blundell of Ince,* near Liverpool who died lately left them £1600 to form a fund for supporting their Exhibition. Several pictures painted by Artists at Liverpool were sold, but He believed not any of those which were sent from London though the number was considerable.—He mentioned Williamson† a young landscape painter aged 18 or 20 who has many commissions, and is superior to Burn's, another landscape painter.—He spoke handsomely of Robt. Smirke's design of Covent Garden Theatre.—

* Henry Blundell (1724-1810), of Ince-Blundell, in Lancashire, ranks with the great connoisseurs of the second half of the Eighteenth Century. The gem of his collection was Van Eyck's small upright panel, representing the "Virgin and Child," which was purchased by Mr. Frank Rinder on behalf of the Felton Trustees for the National Gallery, Melbourne. In 1810 the leading artists of Liverpool met, and resolved to incorporate themselves on the lines of the Royal Academy of Arts. Henry Blundell became the first patron, and, as Gandy states, left £1,600 to help them to achieve this purpose.

† Samuel Williamson, younger son of John Williamson, a successful portrait painter, was born in Liverpool in 1792. A landscape painter of considerable importance, his style was influenced by a study of Berchem. He was elected an Associate of the Liverpool Academy on its formation in 1810, and a full member in the following year. His work is represented in the Liverpool Permanent Collection by two landscapes and one marine subject. He died June 7th, 1840.

Kemble and Sir Francis Bourgeois

I had company to dinner. We had much conversation abt. Sir Francis Bourgeois,—His death & His Will. Taylor said He was at His House on the Sunday even'g before He died (6th. inst.) abt. 5 oClock in the afternoon. He found Kemble, the actor, there, who being very intimate with Sir Francis Dr. Pemberton had desired Him to use His influence with Him to induce Him to take medicines, which for some time He had refused to do. Kemble told Taylor that He would also apprise Sir Francis of the danger of His situation that being aware of it He might make such provisions as He thought proper previous to His death.—Kemble accordingly went to Him & remained with [him] alone sometime, and on returning from Him told Taylor that He had prevailed upon Him to take a medicine, but could not express to him the danger of His situation, adding, " it must take its course."

Taylor then went to Him, and was alone with Him, Sir Francis desiring Mr. Bent, the apothecary to retire. He then said to Taylor " What can I do for your little Boy ? " Taylor modestly waived the subject, & told Him that He had the day before dined at Mr. Farington's (my House) with Northcote, & that we had expressed much regard for Him, with which He seemed pleased and expressed a desire to see us. He then repeated His question " What can I do for your little Boy ? " Taylor expressed thanks for His kind remembrance of the Child, but again waived the subject by saying, When you are better you can then do what you please, but at present keep your mind easy, or to that effect. Sir Francis by this time became rather faint, & Taylor rang for the apothecary & taking leave of Sir Francis came away.—Kemble had before said to Taylor " Sir Francis is dead. He is gone, He has only His breath remaining," meaning that He was beyond any hope of recovery.—

Sir John and Lady Leicester

Owen spoke of His having been at Sir John Leicester's at Tabley in Cheshire, where He had begun to paint a whole length picture of Lady Leicester. Sir John is abt. 50 years old ; she is not quite seventeen. He had not consented to receive company,—the neighbouring gentry, who offered to visit them, but put them off with excuses,—& He lives as before He was married on His old plan, having only changed His Mistress for a wife.—

Philips sd. that a few years ago when He was at Lord Boringdon's,* at Saltram, there being then only His Lordship & His first wife (Lady Sarah Fane) at Saltram, Lord & Lady Grenville came there on their way from Cornwall. This small party being at dinner together, Philips remarked that Lord Grenville, who sat at the right hand of Lady Boringdon never once spoke to her, and, indeed, sd. little to anybody. He & Lady Grenville went away the next morning, and Lady Boringdon expressed Her displeasure at His behaviour to Her.

* See Vol. V.

January 14.—Howard called, as He said, to speak to me abt. remuneration to the Secretary, who by a vote of the Council, could not occupy the rooms in the Academy hitherto used by the Secretary, as they are to be converted into Exhibition rooms.—I told Him the late Secretaries, Newton & Richards, held those rooms by permission & not by right,—that it would be desireable to obtain the apartments formerly used as the Hawker's & Pedlars Office, which might probably be had on proper application,—& that in any case, it would be proper for the Academy to consider what Income for all purposes could with any view to proper oeconomy be allowed for the Secretary duly estimating the duties He has to perform.—I told Him that in my opinion there had been of late a want of proper consideration for the Academy, & that there had been too much a desire to obtain what each man could get, very different from the practise of former members.—Our conversation concluded with my particularly urging the prudence of settling all that relates to the office of Secretary before the vacancy made by the death of Richards is filled. I added that He (Howard) would have no competitor for the Office.—

Westmacott's Horse

He fully agreed with me in thinking the models sent by Westmacott to the Academy Exhibitions very poor performances, & asked me if I had seen Genl. Abercrombie's monument in St. Paul's, executed by Westmacott, & remarked that the Horse was such a thing as was hardly ever seen.—Notwithstanding the objection to Westmacott on a professional account, He believed His acquaintance with members of the Academy was such as to ensure His election.—

CHAPTER LXVI

1811

A Devonshire Artist

January 14.—Brockedon,* a young man, a native of Totness in Devonshire, called upon me & brought letters of introduction from Sir John Carr, and from Mr. Perrin, of the Dockyard, Plymouth. He told me His Father was a watch-maker at Totness, in which business the family had long been established there. This young man having shown some marks of talent for drawing He was encouraged by Mr. Champernowne† & Mr. Froude,‡ to become a student in painting & to make it His profession.

He accordingly came to London more than a year ago, & some time since was admitted a Probationary Student in the Royal Academy. He spoke of His great application, saying that He rises every morning by 4 or 5 oClock, and applies throughout the day. He goes to bed soon after coming from the Academy & allows himself Six Hours & a Half for nightly rest.—He said His object is *Historical painting*, for which He is preparing himself by all the means in His power.—I encouraged him to continue His application, which having a very strong constitution He wd. be enabled to do.—

Turner and James Ward

At 8 oClock, the Members of Council went to Turner's Lecture on Perspective, which, Rossi sd. He got through with much hesitation & difficulty.—Nollekens, Rossi & Turner came away together in a Coach,

* William Brockedon, born at Totnes, Devonshire, in 1787, became a student at the R.A. in 1809, and in 1815 went to Paris. Shortly after his return he painted "Christ raising the Widow's Son," for which he was awarded a prize of one hundred guineas by the British Institution. While in Rome in 1822 he painted "The Vision of the Chariots to Zechariah," which, by the Pope's permission, was exhibited in the Pantheon. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Academies of Rome and Florence. His self-portrait, painted in 1821, is in the Uffizi, and he is represented at South Kensington Museum by "A View of Laodicea."

† A well-known art collector. See Vol. I., pages 93 and 283.

‡ Father of James Anthony Froude, the historian.

& on their way talked of the ensuing election. Turner seemed to be inclined to Westmacott. Rossi told Him that shd. Bigg & Westmacott come up together, He wd. vote for Bigg,—Nollekens declared He wd. also do so.—Turner objected to Reinagle as not being fixed to any one point in art, & expressed a similar objection to [James] Ward.—

January 15.—Constable called to express from Mr. Watts* of Portland Place, His wish to have a party at His House, as on a former occasion,—a few members of the Academy &c.—& Constable was deputed to propose it to me. I fixed on Friday Jany. 25th.—He told me that Miss Watts, the only daugr. of Mr. Watts is soon to be married to Mr. Russell,† son of an eminent Soap maker, who is reputed to be worth £500,000,—& has only one Son & one daughter. Mr. Russell is a singular man, in His notions & Habits, but His Son has been well educated at school & at Oxford. The young man happened to travel towards the North two or three years ago, and in Derbyshire was struck with the beauty of the situation of Ilam, late Mr. Port's, near Ashbourn, & thought it to be a place where every rural comfort & pleasure might be had. Sometime after He saw Ilam advertised for sale, & on mentioning His choice of that place His Father gave Him £50,000 to purchase it which He did.—

Haydon and Sir George Beaumont

Constable spoke of Haydon, the young Artist who, sometime ago was most warmly patronised by Lord Mulgrave & Sir George Beaumont, & His praises published with never ceasing report. Now, however, in consequence of a dispute abt. a picture which Sir George commissioned him to paint, He has lost the favour of both. Lord Mulgrave has a picture by Haydon, "Dentatus" which was exhibited, & held up by Sir George & by His Lordship, as an extraordinary performance in the true spirit of Historical painting. Haydon being desirous to see where His picture was placed in Lord Mulgrave's House, called on His Lordship, but though He had long been received as a favorite guest, He was now refused admittance. He, however, not being very delicate in His feelings, accompanied Jackson,‡ another artist, to Lord Mulgrave's expecting by this means to make His way to him, but He failed. His Lordship desired Jackson to be shewn to him, but wd. not see Haydon, & it is now known, that the much admired picture of Dentatus, is now in its *case* placed in His Lordship's stable.

So much for capricious patronage; and thus was exhibited the ill effects of over commending which certainly made Haydon self opinionated & presumptuous.—I afterwards called on Haydon at His lodgings in

* David Pike Watts, Constable's uncle. See Vols. III., IV., V.

† Jesse Russell, M.P., who, after his marriage with Miss Watts, added her name to his own. The information in the above entry relating to Mr. Russell's antecedents is new, except the reference to his marriage to Miss Watts.

‡ John Jackson, R.A.

Frith St. & saw some studies of landscape. I strongly exhorted Him to attend to nature & not to give up His own observation & feelings to adopt the ideas of those who occasionally make remarks on His pictures.

High Prices for Enamels

Bone I called on & saw His large enamel of " Bacchus & Ariadne " from Titian. It was fixed in a sumptuous frame which He supposed wd. cost more than £100.—He told me He should not dispose of this enamel for less than two thousand guineas.—He sd. He had had it in hand three years, working upon it occasionally. He told me that for an enamel of a much smaller size a copy from a picture by Leonardo Da Vinci, Lord Suffolk paid him 600 guineas.—

Intrigue at the R.A.

January 17.—Rossi called & told me he shd. not go to the Queen's Birthday dinner, it being painful to him to meet several of the Junior members of the Academy who treat him with disrespect. Dawe called & began to speak abt. the progress He had made in the ensuing election. I prevented him from proceeding by telling him I cd. not hear what He had to say, having been informed of His having spoken to members of the illegality of electing *Bone*, as not being a painter of original pictures but a copyist. I remarked on the impropriety of His interfering on such a point, and sd. it had raised doubts in my mind respecting Him such as I had not before. He sd. the objection to Bone had been mentioned to him by a member of the Academy who had authorised him to repeat what He said. I told Him that whoever the member was His conduct was in my opinion very improper.—Dawe remained with me a considerable time & acknowledged He had been indiscreet & said He had acknowledged it to Bone.—

January 18.—Collins Junr.* called. He told me the Marquiss of Stafford had bought one of His pictures sent to the British Institution,—the price 80 guineas.

* William Collins, R.A., father of Wilkie Collins, the novelist. William contributed four pictures to the British Institution in 1811.

CHAPTER LXVII

1811

Lucien Buonaparte

January 23.—Robt. Smirke I dined with.—Lysons mentioned several particulars which He had heard of Lucien Buonaparte & His family. They were much offended with the conduct of Genl. Oakes, the Lieut: Govr. of Malta; but as much pleased with that of the Captain & Officers of the Frigate in which they came to England. They had a remarkably quick passage, only 12 days. Sir Joseph Banks told Lysons that before Lucien Buonaparte left Italy He had obtained English Navy Bills, to the amount of 2 million of Francs, near £500,000 sterling. This property He now posesses.—

Very Degrading

January 25.—Drummond* called to present Himself as an Associate desirous of becoming an Academician. He spoke of reports being circulated of His having exhibited His pictures in Shop windows for Sale, which was very degrading. He denied having ever done so, although some of His pictures had been so exhibited by Asperne the Bookseller in Cornhill, for whom He had painted portraits for engravings to be made for the European Magazine. He had remonstrated to Asperne against it.—I told him this cd. be no objection to Him, it might happen to any other artist, but that I had heard of his having soon after He was elected an Associate at a meeting of artists, treated His election with great levity, & had said to some near Him that He could tell them how to manage the members as to obtain to be elected. He strongly denied it, & sd. He was the last man in the world to do it.—He spoke of His being much employed by people of high distinction.—

Extraordinary Will

Mr. David Pike Watts's I dined at.—Mr. Watts spoke of the late Mr. Thelusson† and said that during the French Revolution very great

* Samuel Drummond, who was elected A.R.A. in 1808. He died in 1844, without having been raised to full academic rank. See Index, Vols. II., IV., V.

† George Woodford Thellusson, who died in 1811, was the second son of Peter Thellusson (1737-1797)—a descendant of a Huguenot family—who came from Paris, where he was

property came to Mr. Thelusson from France at different times, manifestly from various persons, who not daring to risk their names being known, only put marks upon the Packets, which were to be claimed whenever corresponding marks shd. be produced. By the Guillotine, or by some other means, these persons were destroyed, so that little was claimed. This property, however, it is supposed [He] did not think Himself entitled to call His own till a longer period shall have passed, & therefore He has removed the posession of it to a distant time to give claimants, if there are any, time to come forward.

Dr. Crotch told me that the present popular Singer Madame B [? Bertinotti*] is much admired by the Italians, who sd. He, are the best judges of Italian music. He said Madame Catalani† has lost some of Her excellence by adopting something of Braham's manner of singing, she finding it to be popular here.—

Bourgeois' Will

January 28.—Academy, Turner's 4th. Lecture I went to.—I was in the *Chair*. Turner's lecture lasted 35 minutes.—After the lecture Owen told me that He had this day been informed by the Bishop of Durham, that Mr. West had an offer of 3000 guineas for the large picture He is painting intended for America. It is understood that the Marquiss of Stafford has made the offer.—J. Taylor was there & I walked to His

born, to London in 1762, in which year he became a naturalised British subject. At first he acted as agent for Amsterdam and Paris commercial houses; afterwards starting as trader, he made a vast fortune. On page 127 (Vol. II.) of the Diary there is a reference to the curious Will, dated April 2nd, 1796, in which he left £100,000 to his wife and children, and the remaining £600,000 was directed to accumulate during the life of his sons, their sons, and the offspring of a third generation existing at the time of his death, when the property was to be divided equally among the "eldest male lineal descendants of his three sons then living." If there was no heir to the estate it was to be applied to the extinction of the national debt. The trust, however, was limited to the life of two generations, owing to the fact that Thellusson had no great-grandchildren at the time of his death. The family failed in an attempt to set aside the will, the effect of which was considered to be a danger to the nation, and in 1800 an Act was passed prohibiting such absurd schemes of bequest.

At the death of Charles Thellusson, the last grandson, in 1856, the estate, following a decision in the House of Lords in 1859, was divided between Frederick William Brook Thellusson, fourth Lord Rendlesham, and Charles Sabine Augustus Thellusson, Peter's great-grandson. Peter's eldest son, Peter Isaac (1761-1808), was raised to the Irish Peerage as first Baron Rendlesham.

* Probably Terese Bertinotti, who was born at Savigliano, Piedmont, in 1776, and married Felice Radicati, the celebrated violinist and composer. She met with extraordinary success in her native land, Vienna, Munich, and Holland. Coming to London about 1810-11, she won success at the King's Theatre in "Zaira," a "new grand serious opera," in which also appeared Madame Bianchi, who, as Miss Jackson, a Londoner, was married first to Signor Francesco Bianchi, composer of "Semiramide" and other operas, and (after his suicide) to John Lacy, the well-known bass singer, who died in 1865, seven years after the death of his wife. Madame Bertinotti-Radicati died in 1854.

† Angelica Catalani. See Vols. IV., V.

apartments at the Sun Office where Northcote & myself sat with him & His sister some time. He said He had seen the Will of Sir F. Bourgeois.—He has left His Collection of pictures to Dulwich College, with £10,000 which is to form a fund for the care of the pictures. He has bequeathed to Mr. Allen of Dulwich College, Mr. Cory, the Chaplain of the College, & Mr. Greenwill, His attorney, £1000 each, & Has made them His Executors.—He proposed as Mrs. Desenfans says, to have left £19,000 in Legacies, of which £3000 to the Apothecary who attended Him,—a sum to Kemble,—to Taylor, & to Lord Herbert Stuart &c. &c. but the codicil which was to have contained these bequests was never executed, so that after the death of Mrs. Desenfans who is to have the interest of all the property not specified during Her life, the whole will go to Dulwich College.—

January 29.—[James] Paine* called upon me today. He told me the late Mr. Beaumont of Whitley in Yorkshire, my old acquaintance, was, in His opinion killed by medicines prescribed for Him by Dr. Latham. He had long been a hipped Valetudinarian, and on His coming to London abt. May or June last, when He seemed to be very well, but still talking of His health, He asked the advice of His old College Tutor, Dr. Cleaver, Bishop of St. Asaph, who recommended to him to consult Dr. Latham. He did so, & the Doctor alarmed him exceedingly, bidding Him take great care of Himself &c. The prescription given Him by Latham He carried to Mr. Simpson an apothecary who had long known His constitution. Mr. Simpson wd. not make it up, saying That it was too strong for His constitution & was fit only for a Drayman.—Beaumont however, returned to Whitley & there took the medicine, & by degrees His stomach became so weak from purging that for 3 weeks before He died He lived by suction.

He left His estate in the hands of Trustees, for the benefit of His only surviving Brother John for the term of His life, then to Mrs. Barnard, His Sister, wife of Genl. Barnard, in case she survives John, & after the death of both to the Revd. Dr. Beaumont, Son of John Beaumont.—After the death of Mr. Beaumont Dr. Beaumont went to Whitley with His wife & children, to reside with His Father, but in a short time they quarrelled abt. something respecting the estate, & Dr. Beaumont left Whitley. Paine was left principal Trustee without His knowledge of it, & finding great difficulties before Him in consequence of the Will being expressed loosely, He has, to avoid involving Himself, thrown it into Chancery.

February 6.—I had company to dinner. S. Lysons spoke of the present Lady Berkeley, widow of the lately deceased Earl Berkeley—

* James Paine, junior, architect and artist, was the only son of James Paine (1725-1789), the eminent architect. Sir Joshua Reynolds painted the portraits of father and son in one picture in 1764.

formerly Mary Cole,* daugr. of a Butcher, or Cattle feeder near Gloucester. Abt. 3 months after the death of Lord Berkeley she had some company at Berkeley Castle, to whom she spoke of His Lordship, & said she could never prevail upon Him to think of religion, or to go to Church, a place He never would enter.—This was thought to be a singular anecdote for a Widow to mention of Her Husband. Her eldest Son, He who has assumed the title of Earl Berkeley, is at present a very dissipated young man, & drinks hard, a thing she detests.

Lucien Buonaparte

S. Lysons had conversed with Mr. Mackenzie† who went from Plymouth to Ludlow with Lucien Buonaparte.‡ The latter admired the country He passed through, and the Inns on the road.—Mackenzie

* See Vol. I., page 272.

† Mr. A. T. Butler, Editor of "Burke's Peerage," 40, Redcliffe Square, writes: Your extract from Farington's Diary, published in the *Morning Post* of September 8th, refers to —— Mackenzie, as the son of John Mackenzie.

This last-named John Mackenzie was living at 35, Bishopsgate Street in 1799 and was then a freeman of the Musicians' Company of London, and was almost certainly identical with John Mackenzie of Torridon, who married Anne Isabella Van Dam (see "Burke's Peerage," 1923, page 1470).

Mr. E. C. Mackenzie, Old Brampton Vicarage, Chesterfield, writes: Mr. Butler [Editor of "Burke's Peerage"] is mistaken when he identifies the Mr. Mackenzie who was in charge of Prince Lucien Bonaparte as the son of John Mackenzie of Torridon, my grandfather. My father (Henry), the first Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, told me that his cousin, Colin Alexander Mackenzie, was the Prince's companion. Farington is right in speaking of his adventurous career. He joined the Russian Army as a volunteer in a Caucasian campaign. Growing homesick, he tendered the resignation of his commission. The Grand Duke in command at first refused to accept it, but on being pressed told him that they were surrounded by the enemy, and that he could not possibly get through. As Mackenzie persisted, he gave him despatches to the Czar as an excuse for giving him an escort. Mackenzie got through and delivered his despatches.

It was the first news of the Army for a long time, and the Czar was so pleased that he offered him an estate in Russia. This was declined; but before he could get a ship for England Mackenzie met a friend, who had been fascinated with the Crimea, and at his request the Czar gave this friend an estate there. He called it Mackenzie Farm, and it was Lord Raglan's Headquarters in the Crimean War. Mackenzie entered the Secret Service and sent the British Government the first news of the Treaty of Tilsit. He told my father that he bribed the Cossack attendant of the Czar to let him take his place as his sole attendant on the raft in the Niemen where the arrangements were made. As he could speak Russian, and his features—he was extraordinarily ugly—might well be taken for those of a Cossack, he succeeded.

Later he was sent by the Government to France, where a truce was proposed. He soon found out that all the French wanted was to gain time; so he broke off negotiations at once. In the family he was always called "the Ambassador" after this, and so he is called in Findon's Genealogies of the Mackenzies. He was travelling in France in 1814 when the Emperor returned from Elba, and Bonaparte, who, with all his greatness, had a certain amount of meanness, had him treated with great severity. After the War he was British Consul-General at Lisbon, where my father was his guest about 1830.

‡ When, owing to his marriage with Madame Joubuthon, Lucien Buonaparte (1775-1840) became estranged from his brother, the Emperor, he retired to his estates in Italy

thought Him a very sensible man, & had much conversation abt. characters which took an active part in the French Revolution. Lucien is employed on a Poem, the subject, "The Restoration of Rome under Charlemagne," which is far advanced towards completion, & Mackenzie thought what He saw of it very well done.—Madame Lucien Buonaparte is a daughter of Monssieur Blanchard who was a Commissary at L'orient. She is an agreeable woman. On their arrival at Ludlow some French prisoners applied to be admitted to their House to hear divine Service performed by the Chaplain brot. over by Lucien. She spoke to Mackenzie abt. it, and gave Her own opinion that circumstanced as they were it wd. not be proper to allow it.—Mackenzie is the Son of John Mackenzie, an Oilman, in Bishopsgate Street. He was lately employed at Morlaix to negotiate for an exchange of prisoners.—He is abt. 30 years old, and has passed much time on the Continent having always had a passion for travelling.—

Second Fiddle

February 9.—Ward called, in consequence of having been told last night by Beechey that Wilkie wd. be the first Associate ballotted for. Ward sd. that being 42 years old, & an old Exhibitor, He shd. be sorry if made second to a much younger man, especially after having been made third after Wm. Daniell & Oliver. He had spoken to Thomson who

in 1804, and refused the Crown of that country after the Peace of Tilsit. In 1810 he set out for America, but was captured by a British cruiser, and kept a prisoner in England until 1814.

On his arrival in this country the *Morning Post* said :

"The determination of our Government, with respect to this Gentleman, does honour to its magnanimity. Let him enjoy on British ground British hospitality and British liberty, as far as is consistent with prudence and policy. We trust, however, that our Princes and Nobles will not so much forget their own dignity and rank as to associate familiarly with a foreigner whose riches are not acquired by honest industry, or lawful inheritance, but whose notoriety in society originates chiefly from the very blameable share he had in a guilty brother's enormous perpetrations. Let not the pages of history have reason to soil the memory of the Members of our Royal Family, and of our House of Lords, by assimulating their conduct with that of the degraded Royalty and Nobility on the Continent.

"His official speech, as a Minister, on the 14th July, 1800, displays his sentiments with regard to Great Britain. If he was then sincere, we have few more bitter enemies ; if insincere, what security have we for the sincerity of his present professions ? Since 1804, all confidence has ceased between him and Napoleon, with whose spies he has been encompassed. These not only reported his actions, but intercepted his letters, so that he knows less about modern France than we do ; thanks to the liberty of our press. He can, of course, have no valuable discoveries to make. Leave to our reformers the honour of fraternising with this once brother reformer, but let all loyal Britons treat him with a generous and condescending, but distant civility.

"We are far from wishing to discourage sentiments of humanity and kindness towards foreigners who may be obliged, for various causes, to seek shelter in this country, yet we cannot but feel indignation as well as surprise, that Britons of either sex should be so anxious to show homage to a man who has no other claim to notice than being the brother of the bitterest enemy of our country, and who is the scourge and oppressor of all mankind."

wishes Him first to be elected. I told Him I shd. be willing to vote for him in the first instance, & wd. speak to others to do so, which He sd would make it certain.—

James Ward and Wine

Ward today spoke of the effect which Wine had upon Him. A single glass makes him feverish, & 3 or 4 glasses causes a coldness & trembling in his stomach. Ale, on the contrary, exhilerates his spirits, without heating him. Hayes spoke of the "Eau Medicinale," the celebrated medicine which in gouty complaints produces extraordinary effects. He said it has not been yet ascertained what this medicine consists of, but it has no mineral in it, & its quality is of a vegetable nature.—Dr. Clarke informed Hayes that Sir Henry Halford had assured Him that He had given it in 18 instances in each of which it was successful. Hayes gave it to a patient lame with the gout on whom it operated so quickly that in three Hours He was able to run up stairs. When further experience of it has been had Hayes thinks it may become a medicine of very great value; at present, as no medicine will suit all constitutions objections have been made to it on acct. of unfavourable effects having been produced in some instances: but He observed that similar objections might be made to that most valuable medicine *Opium* & to the no less sovereign remedy *Mercury*, when injudiciously given.

A Low Branch of Art

February 10.—Hayes called. He asked me whether I thought Wm. Daniell would be elected to fill the vacancy in the Academy, made by the death of Sir F. Bourgeois, which election will be next year? I told Him I did not think He would, as the same objection which is now made to him wd. probably continue viz: That He is not a prominent character as a Painter, & that most of His time is occupied & He is most known as Engraver in Aqua-tinta, a low branch of that art.—

Wm. Offley I dined with. Miss Gregory, daughter of the late Captn. Gregory, of the Manship East Indiaman, by His wife, daughter of Mrs. Macauley the Historian* told me that after Her Father's death which happened many years ago, Her mother quitted Berners street, & resided

* Catherine Sawbridge (1731-1791) was married first to Dr. George Macaulay, a Scotsman, who died in 1766, leaving one daughter. In her forty-seventh year the widow married William Graham (when he was twenty-one), a younger brother of James Graham, the clever charlatan. (See note on page 56 of the first volume of the Diary.) Mrs. Macaulay was extraordinarily clever, and her histories, now forgotten, won high praise in their day, and also severe censure. Her historical works made Madame Roland desire to become "la Macaulay de son pays." Her errant personal character laid her open to the jibes of malicious people. She was fond of dress and gaiety. Dr. Johnson said it was better that she should "redden her cheeks than blacken other people's character," and on her second return from Paris John Wilkes described her as "painted up to the eyes." Several portraits of her were painted by eminent artists, including Gainsborough.

in a House in Hampshire, where Captn. Gregory with His family had for sometime lived during the Summer months. She has now taken a House in Upper Berkeley Street for 7 years. She said that she had three Brothers,—the eldest has just left Oxford, & proposes to study the Law; the Second is a Captain in the King's Dragoon Guards, & had that rank at the age of 17, having obtained it just before the new regulations were passed respecting promotion in consequence of the Duke of York's business. The third Brother is with a private Tutor & after being at Oxford is intended for the Church.—

Hayes told me today that Wilkie lodged with the Widow of a Clergyman in Portland St. who speaks of Him with great respect. She informed Hayes that Wilkie is now at Chelsea, & is so much recovered as to be able (so He writes to her) to paint 4 Hours a day.—A Brother of Wilkie now resides with Her. He is in a mercantile line & has obtained credit with His employers by having recovered a ship in which they were concerned which, on some acct. had been condemned.—Wilkie is proceeding on His picture of "The Inn Yard," intended for Mr. Angerstein.—

February 11.—I was at home in the morning,—& dined alone.—Royal Academy General Meeting I went to in the evening.—Five Academicians were elected in the room of Hoppner, Humphry, Zoffany, Rigaud & Richards,—[viz: Wilkie, Ward, Westmacott, Robt. Smirke, and Bone.—]. Howard, was unanimously elected Secretary of the Royal Academy in the room of John Richards deceased.—

February 12.—Westmacott called to make His acknowledgments for my good will towards him. He remarked on there being 11 votes against him on the 2nd Ballot & said He hoped to be able to remove any disposition unfavourable towards him. I told him those who voted for Bigg cd. have no expectation of His succeeding, but might do it to gratify him as having been noticed.—Robert Smirke called to express his satisfaction at being elected.

Obituary

February 13.—Robt. Smirke I dined with. Lysons spoke of the death of Dr. Dryander* late Librarian to Sir Joseph Banks. Home the Surgeon told Lysons, that He died of the *Piles*, which had afflicted him 6 months and He could not be persuaded to take proper remedies. He was a Swede by birth; extremely obstinate in opinion, & a determined approver of the French Revolution.—The death of Dr. Maskelyne, King's Astronomer was spoken of. Lysons said that the Prince Regent having been applied to respecting filling the vacancy, had, very handsomely referred it for the consideration of the President & Council of the Royal Society.—

* See Vol. I

Lawrence's Mind

February 15.—Lawrence called, & we had much conversation I told Lawrence that the characteristic feeling of His mind is " a love of point." It is His taste in conversation ; in His art ; & in His reading ; & that this is so prevalent as to have caused Him till He studied His art more deeply, to give into that metally, glittering, vicious practise which had been so much objected to. He allowed it, but reminded me how much He had for many years past strove & studied to get the better of this peculiarity, which I fully acknowledged, & that the great success of His endeavours had been manifested in his latter works.—

I afterwards called upon him to see a small picture sd. to be by Rembrant, which had been much admired by Sir G. Beaumont & Payne Knight,* the latter having mentioned it in the Edinburgh Review in His Criticism of the " Life of James Barry." After having examined the picture I gave my opinion against it being painted by Rembrant.— Lawrence had been desired by Mr. Penrice† of Yarmouth to look at this picture & two others, one by Cuyp. For, these 3 pictures, Erard, the Harp maker, asked 4000 guineas, which Mr. Penrice expressed His willingness to give shd. Lawrence approve the Rembrant.

* R. Payne Knight, in referring to the picture (which he does not name), says " there is not, indeed, in that piece any attempt to display the naked forms of the human body ; but, in beauty and simplicity of composition, elegance of drapery, truth of expression, and grace and dignity of attitude and character, it is inferior to no work of any school of Italy ; and in brilliancy, richness, harmony, and unison of effect, superior to anything of any other artist of any country."

† Mr. John Penrice, of Great Yarmouth, formed the " celebrated collection of pictures of the very highest class " (we quote from the catalogue), which was sold at Christie's in 1844, and the 17 lots realised £11,488.

Three of the more important paintings are now in the National Gallery. These are " Lot and his Daughters Leaving Sodom," which fetched 1,600gs., and " Susannah and the Elders," bought in at 900gs. and sold privately to the National Gallery for 1,200gs. Both pictures are by Guido Reni. The third and greatest is the beautiful " Judgment of Paris," by Rubens, which cost the nation 4,000gs., just double the price paid for it by Lord Kinnaird when he purchased it from the Orleans Collection. Mr. Penrice bought it for 2,500gs.

The Rembrandt referred to by Farington was apparently not acquired by Mr. Penrice ; at any rate, there is no record of it having been sold in the sale of his pictures.

CHAPTER LXVIII

1811

Massena's Position

February 15.—General Stewart, Brother to Lord Castlereagh, & Adjutant-General in Portugal, has lately come from thence, having leave of absence for 6 weeks. He sat to Lawrence yesterday. He said at this season in Portugal military operations are suspended from necessity on acct. of the weather. He spoke in good spirits; but said That were He *Massena*, He would do nothing more than maintain a position such as to oblige Lord Wellington to remain at His post covering Lisbon. The difficulties which wd. arise from such a measure wd. be great, as Lisbon with its large population, & Lord Wellington's army would require to be supplied with provisions chiefly from or at the expence of England, which if long continued wd. be felt a grievous burden. He complained of the want of proper exertion in the Spaniards.—

Room or Roam

Lawrence shewed me a letter from Mr. Canning to Him on this subject "whether the City of *Rome* should be pronounced *Room* or *Roam*." Mr. Canning in opposition to *Kemble* in *Cato* was of opinion that it shd. be pronounced *Roam*, & He supported His opinion with much apt illustration.—

February 16.—Mrs. Edwards called. She sd. she had been unwell and felt desirous to make Her Will, having a niece, a very worthy young woman to whom she wished to leave Her property. She expressed her desire that I wd. inform Her how to make Her will & said she would show it me. She wished to dispose of Her late Brother's, "Edwards's Anecdotes of Painters." I recommended to Her to call upon Leigh & Sotheby Booksellers, & to desire them to send to me an account of the expences & the receipts of that publication after which I wd. give Her my advice respecting it.—

Generosity and Idleness

Wm. Wells I dined with, at His Sister's in Portugal-street.—Miss Wells spoke of Lord Gwydir who at His residence at Beckenham in Kent

gave away to the poor almost too much as it contributed to make the people idle.

February 17.—[Lestock] Wilson I dined with.—The capture of the Island of Mauritius was spoken of, & the easy manner in which it was made.—Wilson sd. it was customary with East India Navigators to think the Island impregnable, & it was now supposed that the French Governor, General Decaen,* surrendered not meaning, himself, to return to France.

Flaxman's First Lecture

February 18.—The Academy I went to at 8 to hear Flaxman read His first Lecture on Sculpture. Nollekens was in the chair. This Lecture consisted of a statement of the progress of Sculpture in Great Britain from the earliest periods, & casts and drawings from remarkable specimens still preserved were exhibited by Flaxman in the course of His reading. He was desirous to show that there was always *native* talent which only required to be encouraged to arrive at high excellence. He spoke of Banks with great admiration as a Sculptor who in His figure of Achilles might be compared with any artist of any age.—He gave notice that having discussed this subject He should next proceed to speak of ancient art, & its progress in Greece, & other countries.

Soane's Office Vacant

Marchant & Rossi [said] that at a Council this evening before the Lecture, present Nollekens in the Chair, Copley, Yenn, Calcott, Turner, Marchant, Rossi & Soane,—Calcott moved "That in consequence of Mr. Soane, Professor of Architecture having declined proceeding with His Lectures when required by the Council so to do, Resolved, that the office of Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy be declared vacant;" —or to that effect.—Nollekens put the question, when there appeared,—

For the Resolution.	Calcott, Turner, Marchant, Rossi.
Against it.	Copley, Yenn.

February 19.—Landseer called to speak of the late Clarendon Smith formerly an Engraver, & afterwards a painter in Water Colours, who died lately at the age of 32 or 33 of a consumption, being on His return from Madeira whither He had gone for the benefit of His health. He left a widow & a child or two, destitute, & a subscription has been proposed to enable Her to set up a small shop for the vending of prints, &c.—I took the particulars of the case to try what I could do for Her.—

* Charles Mathieu Isidore Decaen was born at Crexelly, near Caen, in Calvados, in 1769, and died in 1832.

Beechey told me that Charles Small Pybus, who died lately had been long troubled with complaints which were thought by Sir Henry Halford &c. to be in His stomach, but it proved to be in the Biliary ducts.—He called on Beechey on a Saturday & died on the Wednesday following. A gall stone burst a vessel which gave an opening for the gall bladder to discharge itself into the stomach, & the corrosive quality of its contents caused His death after much suffering. He was a Lord of the Treasury in Mr. Pitt's administration. Beechey sd. He was of an irritable temper, & was always on ill-terms with one person or other. He was very vain of His knowledge of pictures, but, in reality knew nothing abt. them.—He posessed property to the amount of abt. £40,000.—He was supposed to suffer much mortification from a decline of His political importance, as He had ceased to be of the number of those who were of any consideration in this respect.—

Payne Knight Led

Owen spoke of having met Payne Knight at dinner at Mr. Long's on Saturday last, where He, as usual, took the lead in conversation, & talked of the manner of building a Bridge witht. referring to Dance who was present. West said, Knight had succeeded in engrossing conversation by having associated much with persons in high life whose studies had not been of such a kind as to enable them to contend with Him.—

CHAPTER LXIX

1811

The Regent's First Levee

February 27.—Lysons was at the Prince of Wales's first Levee, as Regent, yesterday. It was very crowded, but the arrangements were made with great judgment for the company to enter & go away. —He spoke of the very expensive manner in which the apartments are fitted up,—not a spot witht. some finery upon it,—gold upon gold— a bad taste. Smirke had seen the apartments, & sd. they are so over done with finery, & superfluous as, supposing the owner not to be known, would give an unfavourable idea of the kind of mind He must have who would have pleasure in such scenery.—

Soane Capricious

March 1.—Howard called. He spoke of the proceedings of the Council against Soane, whose capriciousness and perverseness was extraordinary. On Tuesday last before Mr. West confirmed the Resolution of Council declaring the Office of Professor [of] Architecture vacant, He asked Soane " Whether He would answer the question which had been repeatedly put to him : viz : " Whether He wd. read His Lectures or not," To this Soane only replied " Put the question in writing." On this it being seen that He was only trifling with the Council, this question having before been repeatedly so put to him, West signed the Minutes including the Resolution.—

Mrs. Cornwall's Teeth

Lady Gardner, Senr. I called on, & sat with Her sometime. She described Lord Gardner as being in very low spirits, extremely depressed, much of which she ascribed to the indisposition of Lady Gardner.— She spoke of Her son William Gardner as being of a fine temper. She spoke of Her daughter, Mrs. Cornwall, who, at the age of 34 has been cutting new teeth, which has been attended with most tormenting pain

long continued.—She expressed Herself highly pleased with Lawrence's picture of Lord Gardner and wished a print could be made from it, as that from Edridge's drawing could not be approved.—

March 7.—L. Coxe's* I dined at.—Mrs. Coxe Senr. mother of L. Coxe gave me much information respecting America from whence she returned some months ago. She told me that it is now computed that Philadelphia contains about 100,000 inhabitants, and New York about 90,000. There is much luxury in living among the higher people in Philadelphia, & much distraction in the ranks of Society; the principal Houses are mostly furnished in the French taste, in a very expensive manner.—America, she said, is a cheap country to live in compared with England. One thousand a year would go as far there as £3000 a year would do in England. A Turkey may be bought in Philadelphia for half a dollar (2s. 3d). Beef, mutton for 6d. a pound. This proportion, however, does not bear out in my mind the above observation of the cheapness of living. Fruit is in abundance & very cheap.—

Handsome Women

The women in Philadelphia are universally handsome. Their complexions are not fair, but of a clear, brownish colour. Their persons are well formed, and their manners are remarkably pleasing and agreeable. Both in person and manner they are much above the men, who have not the same pleasing address, & have in their speaking a peculiar and what may be called "a Yanky tone of voice." It was observed by British Officers who were in America during the War with England, that the women were in all respects a century in improvement before the men.—She sd. there are, politically speaking, three descriptions of persons in America. An English Party,—a French Party, & a neutral party. The French party, she sd. are by far the most active; and it is believed that the French Minister has at his command a large sum which He applies to keep up this spirit.—

Jerome Buonaparte

She spoke of Miss Patterson, who married Jerome Buonaparte, & said she remembered Her father when His situation in life was that of a Clerk to an Auctioneer. He had three children, two sons, and a daughter, and to Her He gave 50,000 dollars when she married Jerome Buonaparte. Since Her divorce from Him [which] took place by order of the Emperor Buonaparte, Jerome has returned this money to Her Father, and she has now a considerable annual allowance paid Her by the French Minister, & with the Son she had by Jerome she lives in a very handsome stile, and frequently receives costly presents from Jerome.—Mrs. Coxe was

* L. Coxe was married to Farington's niece.

in company with Her, and thought Her very pretty, and her arms are much admired; but she is vain and of a weak understanding.* She has been disposed to marry a second time, but it was signified to Her that in such case Her allowance from France wd. be withdrawn. Of Jerome Buonaparte she sd. the opinion was, while He resided in America, that He was ugly in person & mean in understanding.—

Little Piety in America

Mrs. Coxe spoke of the newspaper called the Aurora published in Philadelphia, which is made up entirely under French influence and circulated very generally. From this paper the people in the Country entertain very false notions of the state of England.—Mrs. Coxe said—" In America a great change has taken place among the *Quakers;* they now very much disregard that characteristic simplicity of manners by which they were formerly distinguished." She said there is little piety in America, less than in England.—

It may be said that there are no poor people in Philadelphia. A Beggar is scarcely to be seen.

Spiritualism

Mr. Arbouin took some share in the conversation of the table. The appearance of persons deceased, whether probable or not as some times reported, was a subject of discussion. He gave his opinion for it, and expressed His belief in there being invisible spirits in an active state, for some purpose of agency under divine providence, which, whenever mankind shall become in a higher degree purified, will become sensibly known, and have occasional intercourse with living persons, as in the earlier periods of the world.

A story was related by Mr. Arbouin & L. Coxe of Major Blombergh, an officer in the British Army. This Gentleman happened to be with His regiment in Jamaica, where He associated in great intimacy with Captain Stewart, now General Stewart, and another Officer, Capt. ——. They were accustomed to dine together on certain days in each others apartments. Previous to one of these dinners Major Blombergh was seized with the yellow fever, and on the morning of the day on which He was to have met His friends He died.

* Lt.-Col. Patterson Barton, Haynes Farm, Partridge Green, West Sussex, writes: Farington was badly served by his informant who described Miss Patterson, who married Jerome Bonaparte, as " vain and of a weak understanding." Vanity—admitted; but memoirs, biographies, etc., of the time abound in references to her brilliant intellect and wit—and very sharp tongue—as well as to her good looks. In " A Great Peacemaker " (published by William Heinemann), Albert Gallatin, United States Ambassador in Paris, 1816 to 1823, who was an intimate friend of my kinswoman, epitomises the general opinion by saying that " had she met the Emperor Napoleon, and had joined forces with him, the fate of Europe might be quite different from what it is to-day " (1819). Madame de Staël extolled her " wit, beauty, and virtue."

Under these melancholy circumstances, however, the two surviving friends met, and being seated after dinner, a sound of feet as of one coming up stairs was heard, and Captn. Stewart said, " Did I not know that Major Blombergh is dead, I should say it is his step on the stairs." The door immediately opened, and the appearance of Major Blombergh was presented to them, which, advancing into the room took a seat, and said He had to communicate to them that He posessed an estate in England, but that the writings & title-deeds were in the hands of a Solicitor, naming Him, & were in a certain drawer which He described. After this communication the appearance was no more seen, or retired.

The Solicitor's Denial

Captn. Stewart, & His surviving friend, on their coming to England waited upon the Solicitor, and spoke to Him respecting this estate, which belonged to Major Blombergh, but found him affecting to know nothing about it. Upon this Captn. Stewart told Him He had the title deeds, & the writings in His posession & that if He did not produce them He wd. remain with him, whilst His friend went for the proper officers to effect what was necessary. On Captn. Stewart mentioning where the writings were deposited the Solicitor said no one could have given him those particulars except Major Blombergh & He made no further difficulty in producing them. The Revd. Mr. Blombergh, who has been patronised by the Queen & is so by the Prince of Wales is son to Major Blombergh.—

CHAPTER LXX

1811

James Ward's Recompense

March 9.—I had company to dinner.—Lawrence mentioned that Mr. Lister,* eldest son of Lord Ribblesdale, a young man, 21 years of age, has a strong inclination to painting & very good general talents. He had recd. instructions from Barker of Bath, & from Reinagle. Being more particularly desirous to paint animals, He applied to Ward wishing to have access to His painting room & His instructions for two months, & desired to know upon what terms he might have this advantage. Lawrence who had been himself astonished, equally surprised us by saying that Ward told Mr. Lister the recompense He shd. expect wd. be 500 guineas. Mr. Lister sd. to Lawrence that it wd. have been much more proper if Ward had declined it altogether, rather than have mentioned such a sum.—

A National Gallery

March 15.—West I called on to see His picture of "Christ healing the sick" finished a few days ago. I found Sir Thos. Bernard there who has been very active in forwarding the subscription set on foot by Patrons of the British Institution to raise £3000 by subscriptions of £50 from each subscriber for the purpose of giving that sum to Mr. West for this picture to be considered as the commencement of a national gallery.—I also saw for the first time West's picture of "Lot & His daughters retiring from Sodom,"—with which I was much struck.—

* Thomas Lister, second Baron Ribblesdale, 1790-1832. His widow married Lord John Russell, afterwards Earl Russell, and died in 1838. Mr. Lister apparently never exhibited at the Royal Academy or the British Institution.

Mr. Harry Melvill, Bachelors' Club, Piccadilly, writes: With reference to the allusion to my grandfather's, the second Lord Ribblesdale's, artistic ambitions in your extracts from the Farington Diary, may I be allowed to point out that he was an animal painter of real ability? We have in our possession two most spirited oil studies by him, one of which represents a fight between two of the wild cattle which a hundred years ago still existed at Gisburne, his home in Yorkshire.

On our way He told me that General Stewart,* Brother to Lord Castlereagh, & Adjutant Genl. to the Army in Portugal, had sat to him this morning, and in private conversation appeared to have feelings of the difficulties we shall have in maintaining ourselves in that situation. He said, the Spaniards are in sentiment & in other respects, a higher people than the Portuguese, but unfortunately at this period a great disadvantage arises from it.—They want military experience, but are too proud to allow themselves to act under the management & direction of British Officers, and have also much indolence of character, although their detestation of the French is fixed. The Portuguese, on the contrary, are tractable.

The General had a letter in His pocket recd. this day from Lord Wellington, who spoke of the difficulties of His situation which were daily increasing.

Great Action Impending

The General then sd. He shd. return to Portugal [at] the end of next week, and added, that when the weather will admit of military operations in Portugal you may expect to hear of a great action, like that of Talavera, or that our army is quitting Portugal, or words to that effect, such He described to be the disadvantage of Lord Wellington's situation, nearly cooped up in Lisbon, and the war in the Peninsula as carried on at an expence to make the people at home impatient. He said the expences of the last year of what respected Spain & Portugal only amounted to 10, millions.—He mentioned that many Prisoners had been lately taken who belonged to Massena's army & they to a man agreed in the same account viz : That in Massena's army every man had a pound of Bread & a pound of meat each day.—This contradicted the continued report of the French army being in a state of starvation.—

Sheridan's Plays

March 17.—Wilson I dined with.—Mrs. Lefanu is Sister to Richd Brinsley Sheridan M.P.—In consequence of a private conversation with Wilson respecting this extraordinary man, I requested Miss Wilson to put some questions to Mrs. Lefanu & Miss Wilson wrote me the following, viz : " Mr. Sheridan wrote His Duenna at 21 or 22 years of age, —and all His dramatick pieces from that period to the age of Twenty five."—

John Nash, Architect

March 18.—Smirke called. He dined with Sir Thos. Bernard in Wimpole St. on Saturday last. West, Beechey, Nash,† an architect,

* See Captain Stewart of previous chapter, LXIX.

† John Nash (1752-1835), of stucco fame, is identified principally with the architecture of Central London. He designed (with two exceptions) all the terraces around Regent's Park and the Quadrant in Regent Street, which is now demolished and replaced by heavy, imposing buildings.

& P[rince] Hoare were there. A Church,* proposed to be built on the [site] of Foley-House at the end of Portland Place was a subject of conversation. Nash seemed to put himself very forward as having had much to do in forming plans for improvements in the Marybone District. Smirke wished me to obtain from Mr. D. P. Watts by means of Constable, who the Gentlemen are who form the Marybone Committee for building the Church proposed to be erected.—

He said, that in the course of the evening Sir Thomas Bernard mentioned to him "that Wests picture of Christ Healing the Sick" was purchased,—meaning by Subscribers to the British Institution.—

Rossi called,—and we talked of His model for a monument to Lord Rodney. He fully approved of the alteration suggested by Lawrence & supported by me, of adding to the figure of His Lordship a Boat Cloak to give a fullness to it, & render it more picturesque.—He spoke of His monument to Lord Cornwallis now far advanced towards finishing, & said, That should He ever have another Commission of this kind He wd. make *His Model* as large as the size which might be fixed upon for the marble, having found that by making His model only half the size, many small parts are not sufficiently expressed, and this is seen when the copy made in marble from the model upon this smaller scale magnifies the parts, then discriminations are wanting.—

Marchioness of Hertford

Lawrence called in the evening. He had been proceeding upon the portrait of Genl. Stewart, Brother to Lord Castlereagh for the Exhibition. The General spoke of the attachment of the Prince of Wales to the Marchioness of Hertford,† who on acct. of Her age, being upwards of 50, He called "Madame Maintenon"‡—She is a sensible woman, and has talents and manners which cause the Prince to seek Her company daily. She is said to have infused some methodistical notions into the Prince's mind.—

* All Souls' Church, no doubt. It was erected on part of the site of Foley House, but not until 1826. Nash was the architect, and its eccentric combination of classic columns, with sharp-pointed spire, was ridiculed at the time. He was caricatured impaled on its summit, and we are told that when he showed the print to his assistants he said: "See, gentlemen, how criticism has exalted me."

And the *Quarterly Review* of June, 1826, referred to him thus:

> Augustus at Rome was for building renowned,
> And of marble left what of brick he had found;
> But is not our Nash, too, a very great master?
> He finds us all brick and he leaves us all plaster.

There is now little left of his plastered walls. See Vol. I., page 251.

† See Vol. IV., page 69.

‡ The name of a mistress of Louis XIV., who married her when she was fifty-one. He himself was three years younger.

I spoke to Lawrence abt. His situation as "King's Painter" & of the importance it wd. be to Him, to secure a continuation of His situation in that Office. He said that it was an appointment vested in the Lord Chamberlain and He apprehended that though not a *Patent Place* yet that it was considered to be a place for *Life* unless in case of misbehaviour. —I, however, recommended to him to keep His mind upon it, & guard against a loss which was possible.

Smirke and Lord Lonsdale

March 19.—Robert Smirke I dined with, He having no other company.—He told me that in making a 5 per cent. estimate for Himself for what He Had hitherto done for Lord Lonsdale at Lowther, He should not reckon it at what the building would have cost had all the articles been paid for, which would have made it, He thought, £150,000, but shd. only charge upon what His Lordship had actually paid, which was abt. £60,000. I expressed my approbation of His moderation, especially considering how kind a friend Lord Lonsdale has been to Him. He sd. it wd. take many years, 8 or 10 perhaps, before Lowther Castle is completely finished, but the expences are now moderate.—

He spoke of the Courts of Justice for which He has given designs for the County of Cumberland, They are building at Carlisle, & will cost a large Sum to be expended at the rate of 8 or £10,000 a year, which is raised by a County rate.—

They Must Not Dance

He mentioned Lady [Catherine] Graham wife of Sir James Graham of Netherby in Cumberland. She is a daughter of the late Earl of Galloway. Her religious principles are extremely strict, and Her sentiments are of so serious a kind that she wd. not allow Her daughters to learn to dance, and it was with great difficulty that Sir James carried His point to have them instructed in musick.

I recommended Him to apply to Sir Jas. Graham, respecting the Church to be built at the end of Portland Place, as He is a Member of the Marybone Vestry, & may have influence.—I told Him Constable was not in town, therefore I could make no application to Mr. Watts through Him.—

March 22.—Wm. Wells called, to invite me & my family party to dinner on Friday the 29th inst. He told me He had purchased a picture* by Domenichino, now copying By Bone in Enamel. He purchased it from Buchannan the Picture dealer.—He asked after the picture to be painted by me for Him. He also sd. He had resolved to make a Collection of drawings by Artists, & expressed a desire to have some of my drawings.—

* "St. Cecilia," for which Buchanan paid 1,750gs. in the Walsh Porter sale in 1810. When sold at the dispersal of the Wells pictures in 1848 it fetched only 500gs.

Benjamin West's Success

March 23.—Mr. West I met today He having been at Dixon's the Printer, to see the Printing of Heath's plate of "the Death of Lord Nelson."—I congratulated him upon the purchase made of His picture of "Our Saviour in the Temple, healing the Sick," by the Subscribers to the British Institution.—He said that on Wednesday the 27th. inst. He shd. shut himself up in order to make an Outline from it for a Picture which He shd. present to the Hospital at Philadelphia, and that His finished picture wd. then be carried to the British Institution to be there exhibited.—

Mr. West told me that He had this day been sitting to Nollekens who was to make a *Bust* of *Him* to be executed in marble & placed in the British Institution; the expence of it to be defrayed by a subscription of the members of this Society.—

A Battle in Spain

March 26.—Lord de Dunstanvilles I dined at.—After dinner there was a good deal of conversation respecting the engagement in Spain, near Cadiz, between the English under Lieut: General Graham, & the French under Marshall Victor, a detailed acct. of which was published in a Gazette Extraordinary yesterday.—Lord Mulgrave was the principal speaker upon this subject, & He bestowed high commendation on General Graham, & felt that He was unfortunate in being under the Command of the Spanish General Penas. He said, that had the Spanish army under that General co-operated fully with General Graham Victor's army would have been annihilated as an army.—He spoke of the state of Spain, & said, That for sometime it has been a Proverb in Spain, "The Higher the rank of a woman, the more is she a Prostitute; The Higher the rank of a man, the more is He a Coward."—

Dr. Cookson

I talked with the Bishop of Salisbury abt. our friends Doctors Hughes & Cookson. He said one of the Pupils of Doctor Hughes (the Duke of Cumberland) had spoken to him (the Bishop) abt. Hughes having declined taking the living of St. Pancrass worth £720 a year,—& thought it an instance of His indolence &c.—The Bishop observed in reply "That where there might be two motives it would be most desireable to take the more favorable side & to impute it to a conscientious motive; which indeed, was the fact."

Of Dr. Cookson, the Bishop sd. He had been Ten years looking to the situation of a *Dignitary* in the Church,—"a Deanery, or a Bishoprick, & the King had Him much in His mind for that purpose, but there had always been some person or other who the Ministers had to support which prevented it." He added, "That if Cookson's pupils (meaning

the three younger Royal Dukes) had pressed it, as might have been hoped, He must have succeeded."

I expressed my surprise that situated as Cookson is, with a family to provide for, and with a large income from Church preferment and at liberty to be as oeconomical as He pleases, He shd. wish for rank in the Church such as wd. necessarily subject him to great expence. The Bishop replied "That this desire of Cookson was highly improvident, as He could have no hope of preferment but such as wd. very greatly increase His expences witht. adding to His income."

CHAPTER LXXI

1811

Fuseli's Self-Importance

March 26.—We dined abt. 7 oClock, & I came away a little after Eleven. Fuseli shewed a trait of His character. After the Ladies retired from the dinner table Lord de Dunstanville left the bottom of the table & sat at the Head of it. This change caused Fuseli to be the last person in the line towards the bottom of one side of the table. In consequence of feeling himself thus thrown out of the centre of conversation He immediately quitted His Chair and walked out of the room & was no more seen. His feeling of self-importance would not allow Him to continue at a table at which He could not make a principal figure.

Sir George Beaumont spoke to me of His Mother, who He said was born in 1718. She is now very well, but, He fears, will lose Her eyesight. It is remarkable that Her Sister, who has been a sort of Valetudinarian is now 89 years old.—

About Constable

March 27.—I was at home all day.—Constable called, being returned from the country whither He had gone to get the better of a cold which He caught some weeks since & such was the susceptibility of His lungs; so subject to inflammation, that He had to apprehend much danger if He remained in London while the Cold was upon Him. He sd. His Father, a remarkably stout & Healthy man, now 70 years of age, never could live in London, not for a day witht. risk. In coming from Essex, near Dedham, He could perceive a difference in the *air* when He came to Ilford, 7 miles from London, & it became more & more oppressive as He advanced towards the Metropolis.

He told me that His Uncle Mr. David Pike Watts of Portland Place, has lost His only remaining Son who was an Ensign in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards & was killed in Spain in the Battle near Cadiz on the 5th. of this month. He was shot through the breast & died in 3 minutes. His Servant & Soldiers assisted Him, but He expressed only a desire for them to proceed on their duty. Lieut: General Graham commanded in this action against Marshal Victor.—

March 28.—Smirke called to speak abt. the Academy business to be brought on this even'g. viz: The Resolution of Council declaring the Professorship of Architecture to be vacant.—He sd. Lawrence was of opinion that it wd. be best for Smirke & His particular friends not to go as Soane considered Him to be the person who caused the proceedings against him. Smirke concurred in this opinion with which I cordially agreed, and expressed the pleasure I shd. have in giving myself no concern with this or any other proceeding in the Academy when not called for by imperious necessity.

I sd. my opinion was decided that it wd. be most prudent to leave Soane to act as His Humour might incline Him, to Lecture or not,—as, should He lecture the Law which had been passed wd. prevent Him from repeating His Criticisms on Works of British artists now living,—& shd. He not Lecture so much more wd. it be for the credit of the Academy.—I added that at any future period this matter might be taken up & He be removed if there shd. be cause for it.—

March 31.—Lane* of Cornwall called. He spoke of Lord de Dunstanvilles application to business & study when He is at Tehidy Park & witht. company. The morning He passes in His Library, all but the time He gives to exercise. After dinner He drinks abt. four glasses of wine, & soon after the Ladies retire goes to His Library, where He remains till tea time, after tea He plays a game at Cards & then goes to His Library,—or takes up a Book.—

Bad Example

St. James's Chapel I went to. Lane afterwards called upon me and I walked with Him to His Lodgings. He spoke of Sir John St. Aubyn,† with much respect, & mentioning the situation in which Sir John is

* J. Bryant Lane, the artist.

† Sir John St. Aubyn (1758-1839), fifth Baronet, was born at Golden Square, and admitted to Westminster School in 1773. While there he apparently led an extravagant life, and in order to gratify his desires he induced a schoolfellow to join him in a bond for moneys advanced. The case came before the Lord Chancellor, who refused to accept St. Aubyn's plea of being under age, and ordered that the sum borrowed should be repaid with four per cent. interest.

St. Aubyn was Sheriff of Cornwall, a member of Parliament for a number of years, and Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons in Cornwall from 1785 to 1839. He was also a Fellow of the Linnean Society, F.R.S., a collector of fossils, and an art patron. His portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and he befriended John Opie, by whom there are three portraits of the Baronet, one of which hangs in the Devonport Guildhall. St. Aubyn was married in 1822 to Juliana Vinicombe, a native of Cornwall, who died in 1856 at the age of 87.

The marriage portions of thirteen of his fifteen illegitimate children amounted to £130,000. His property at Devon and elsewhere was left to James St. Aubyn, his eldest natural son, with reversion to Edward St. Aubyn, another natural son, and his descendants. The latter son was created a Baronet in 1863 and became the father of the first Baron St. Levan (1829-1908).

Mr. B. S. Long writes: With reference to your notes respecting Sir John St. Aubyn,

placed as a family man lamented it. Sir John never was married but has many children. He has had in succession two Cornish women to live with Him, & has children by both. Both these women were persons of good conduct in every other respect but that of living with Him on these terms. The first He parted from & settled Her at Marazion in Cornwall, gave Her a House, and allows Her £300 a year. The other, Mrs. Winicombe, is a native of Marazion, and continues to live with Him, & sits at the Head of His table. All the children He educates as He wd. have done legitimate Sons and daughters: The latter are placed under the care of His Sister, Lady Barret Leonard; The Eldest Son, a young man now 25 years old, has been at one of the Universities, & His Father now allows Him a separate establishment. Sir John now laments that He did not marry. All His Children bear the name of St. Aubyn.

The manner in which Sir John has lived He ascribes to a bad education. He had the misfortune when a young man to be placed by His Father under the tuition of a Clergyman, a man who had credit with the world for pious dispositions as He had written several books on religious subjects. But He was in his mind a profligate. He was so depraved as actually to lead His pupil into scenes of vice with women & familiarised Him to this kind of intercourse.

He Went to Paris

After this period Sir John went to Paris and remained in France three years. While He was abroad He formed a connexion with an Italian woman, and by Her had a daughter who lived to be married, but she & Her mother are now dead. Sir John now speaks of the manner in which He went on whilst He was in Paris, where He says He went into every dissipation, & bad habit except gaming and drinking.—

In addition to the above might be added that Sir John in His manners evinces nothing that expresses a disposition to such a life as He Has passed. His manners are remarkably well-regulated, temperate & very polite, & His sentiments appear to correspond with His manners. What He now suffers from improper habits in His youth may from this account be supposed.—

Lawrence called in the evening. He told me that Kemble had sent him a Ticket of introduction for two persons to *Covent Garden Theatre* for every night, to be *perpetual*, and He offered me the use of it.

it may be of interest to recall that there is a good miniature portrait of him in the Victoria and Albert Museum. It was painted about 1783, and a companion miniature of that date depicts a Miss St. Aubyn, presumably his sister. Both miniatures were presented to the Museum by Mr. Henry Barrett Lennard."

CHAPTER LXXII

1811

The Fate of England

April 2.—C. Offley I dined with at Probetts Hotel, King St. Covent Garden.—We had some political conversation. C. Offley thought Buonaparte had changed His plan for conquering Spain & would now do it gradually & thereby subjugate the whole of the continent to the confines of Russia. On being asked what He thought wd. be the fate of England after the Continent shd. be reduced to subjection, He said He did not think Buonaparte could conquer England, which by the resolution and valour of the people might still remain a free & independent country.

After tea we had a long conversation on the subject of religion in which Mrs. Offley & myself had the principal share. She talked of Faith & Grace very much in a methodistical stile, but in describing what Religion is, which she did with a view to show that Methodists only have a just sense of it, manifested that all persons who have any real sentiments of religion however slight in their degree have as far as they go a portion of that religion which she wd. exclusively confine to a Sect.—

April 3.—Lord de Dunstanville called to see my Exhibition pictures and expressed much satisfaction.—Lawrence I called on to see His Exhibition pictures which I thought the best He had painted, viz:—Mrs. Stratton—whole length, 2 young Barings, ditto. Hon: Mr. Cooper, West, Hon: Genl. Stewart, Half lengths. Mr. Hastings, Kit Cat.

Friendly Calls

April 5.—This day I sent two pictures to the Academy Exhibition, and at their desire called upon several artists to see their works intended for the same purpose.—Collins Junr. I called on & saw His pictures which manifested much improvement & promise. He proposed to have 80 guineas for one of them, "The Trumpeter"—& for a smaller [one] 30 guineas.—Ward I called on & saw 6 of His pictures,—3 of them, portraits of Horses, very fine.—For one of them a White Pony He had 100 guineas,—a picture dealer sd. He wd. have given Him 200 guineas

for it upon speculation. Ward said He cd. not paint more than 4 or 5 such pictures in a year.—

Constable I called on & saw His picture "A view near Langham in Essex."—Westall I called on & saw His pictures painted for Mr. Knight viz: "Damocles with the Sword suspended over Him," and "Orpheus charming the Brutes,"—for which He was to have 150 guineas each; too little considering the work in them.—I saw also some portraits—the prices the same as those paid to Lawrence.—

April 6.—Ralph Kirtley* I met, the old servant of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who reminded me that He had known me many more than 40 years, & said I looked like one growing young again.—He sd. His residence was No. 39 Portman Place, Edgware road.—

Lord Wellesley's Lips

April 8.—Lawrence spoke of Lord Wellesley as having ruined His fortune by His excessive expences on Women†.—With all his abilities He has so great a share of vanity, that at the age of abt. 53 Lawrence has noticed when His Lordship sat to him for His Portrait, that His *Lips* were painted.—

Lawrence was this day at the British Institution & saw West's picture of "Christ healing the Sick" placed there for Exhibition, & sd. it had an admirable effect, superior to what it had in His own room.—Sir Thomas Bernard was there, who He justly complimented upon having done more for the Arts than any other man.—Sir Thos. mentioned a proposal made by Payne Knight, viz: to take a Shilling for admission to the British Exhibition, & demand another shilling when at the top of the stairs, for admission to the South room to see West's picture.—Sir Thomas objected to it, as being a kind of trick upon those admitted.

Dearth of Large Pictures

April 9.—Lawrence called & brought me a Map of Portugal executed from a Map made with great care under the direction of Junot (the French General) while He commanded in Portugal. Dr. Milner, Dean of Carlisle, caused it to be engraved here.—He had been to the Academy this morning. Calcott, one of the Committee, told Him, That there was a want of large pictures which rendered it necessary to bring into the Great room large pictures not painted by members of the Academy.—

* See Vol. IV., page 110, and Vol. I., page 147.

† Richard Marquess Wellesley (1760-1842) was twice married, first to Hyacinthe Gabrielle (only daughter of Pierre Roland, of Paris), by whom he had no legitimate issue; secondly, to Marianne, daughter of Richard Caton, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., and widow of Robert Paterson, whose sister, Elizabeth, married Jerome Buonaparte, Marshal of France, and King of Westphalia.

The Marquess was succeeded in the Earldom and Barony of Mornington and Viscounty of Wellesley by his brother William.

Lawrence apprehended that West's large picture of "Christ healing the Sick" being exhibited at the British Institution, would affect the Royal Academy Exhibition, by drawing people from it.—

April 11.—Salt* called upon me & we had some conversation respecting His voyage to *Abyssinia*, from whence He is lately returned. He went under an Order of Government, & carried presents to the King of Abyssinia, & was kindly recd. but the Mahommedans are so much in posession of the Sea adjacent to that country that no trade can well be carried on with it till their power in this respect is reduced.—He sd. that He is still in the pay of Government and does all His business with Secretaries in Lord Wellesley's Office. He is allotted to the Turkish Department, over which under His Lordship, Sir Culling Smith presides.†—

Soane Would Not Be Driven

April 12.—Good Friday. Rossi called. He told me the Invitations to the Academy dinner were last night voted by the Council; all the members being present.—Sir Wm. Elford put up by Rossi was Black-balled, upon which Rossi expressed His indignation in such terms as to cause Turner to propose a Second Ballot for Sir Wm. against whom, *one Black-ball* then appeared, & He was entered on the List. Two Black-Balls exclude.—Rossi had the name of Lysons in His Hand, but Howard recommended to Him not to propose Him, which He did not.—Soane did not vote; & contrary to what He has long been was very conciliating with Rossi; who, in private conversation told Him, that there were no difficulties with respect to Him but of His own creating,—

* Henry Salt, explorer. See Vols. II., IV., V.

† Mr. Frederic Turner, Flarenworth, Mortimer, Berks, writes: The "Sir Culling Smith" mentioned under April 11th, 1811, was Sir Charles Culling Smith, who was created a Baronet in 1802. He married Anne, sister of the Duke of Wellington, and his daughter, Emily Frances, became the second wife of Henry Somerset, seventh Duke of Beaufort. As this lady was the half-sister of the Duke's first wife, the marriage was within the prohibited degrees of affinity, and voidable by sentence of the ecclesiastical court. No such sentence was passed, and the voidability was annulled by Lord Lyndhurst's Marriage Act of 1835. This Act was not passed specially for this marriage, but it is thought to have influenced its passage; all marriages before that date were legalised, all after were to be void. The Duke's first wife was Georgiana Frederica, daughter of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, Lady Anne Culling Smith's first husband.

A Huguenot emigrant family named Lefevre took the name of Smith and settled in London. Two members of this family entered the service of the E.I.C. about 1750, namely Charles, who became a member of Council at Fort St. George, and Culling Smith, who was on the Bengal establishment. They were the sons of Thomas Smith and Culling Home, the sister of John Home, Governor of Bombay. This information as to the family appeared in *Notes and Queries*, but the writer seems to have confused the two brothers, as Culling's name was Charles.

During the early part of the last century Sir Charles and his wife took a leading part in the social life of the district in which they resided, Englefield Green, Surrey. Lady Anne lies in a catacomb under Egham church. Her husband is mentioned several times in the "Greville Memoirs," although his name does not appear in the index.

that He had no enemies in the Academy :—no persons hostile to Him ; & that His prejudices were entertained against the best men in the Academy.—Soane listened, & said, " He might be led, but could not be drove."

Farington's Picture

Lawrence called in the evening & told me my picture " A view of [Lynmouth] looking towards the Land " had been placed in the centre upon the Chimney-piece at the Academy, with Westall's " Damocles " on one side, and His Orpheus on the other side ; and a picture by [Edward] Bird of Bristol, under it ; and that surrounded by these pictures it did not appear to so great advantage as in its former situation. He wished me to balance Whether the marked distinction of this situation shd. over balance the advantage of it appearing with better effect ? & recommended [me] to speak to Calcott respecting it.—This information I have no doubt He recd. from *West*, who, if it was from Him, said, that this was His opinion & that another Member of Council had concurred in it.

British Troops the Best

Lawrence had dined with Kemble, who said that He had seen a Coll. Mead, lately returned from Portugal, who spoke of the retreat of Massena and the excessive cruelties committed by His army. He said the British troops are now the best soldiers in the world ; that so perfect are they in discipline and so steady, that they disregard being outflanked, a maneuvre which has been reckoned fatal to an army by placing it between two fires. On the contrary, He said, when this happens to the British soldiers, they present two faces to the enemy, & fight both ways with equal intrepidity.

CHAPTER LXXIII

1811

Lord Derby's Income

April 13.—Mr. Fielding* I dined with at the Imperial Hotel, Covent Garden. Fielding spoke of Lord Derby and said His property amounted to upwards of £50,000 a year,—& that He pays income Tax upwards of £5000 a year.—He said Lord Derby is an excellent Lord Lieutenant; and though politically in opposition, yet He forwards all the measures of Government to the utmost of His power.—

Avoid Wine

April 16.—I was at Home all day.—Dick [Farington's brother] this day went to Mr. Cline, the eminent Surgeon, to consult Him respecting having voided some small stones which had passed through the Urethra. Mr. Cline said that there being a disposition in His constitution to form strong substances, He recommended to Him to attend to His diet, & to forbear from taking such things as would contribute to such formations: to avoid *wine* altogether, as in Wine there is much *Tartar*, an *acid*, & all acids would be prejudicial to Him: to avoid vinegar & whatever was of an acid nature. He recommended *Small Ale* in the place of wine; said He might eat ripe fruits; and that whenever He might find a disposition to costiveness to take *Magnesia*.

With respect to *Diet*, He left Him at liberty to eat what He pleased. —Mr. Cline took only one guinea, which Dr. Hayes, who went with Dick, sd. would be the proper fee to offer Him.—Mr. Cline & Hayes conversed together a quarter of an Hour, Dick having left them for that purpose, and Cline prescribed some powder to be taken.

April 18.—In Chislehurst Church Dick saw monuments to several of the name of Farrington, & on the monuments the Family arms & old *Woeven Crest* were cut.—The only difference in the name was that here it was spelt with two *R.'s*.

* William Fielding (? 1748-1820), elder son of Henry Fielding, author of "Tom Jones," was a Magistrate for Westminster. See Vols. IV., V.

Soane Again

April 22.—I went to the Royal Academy Exhibition it being a varnishing day. Flaxman was there & told me that at the General Assembly on Saturday last Soane's business was again brought forward, viz: a report from the Council that the Resolution " that Soane by His conduct had vacated the Office of Professor of Architecture," had been rescinded. —Soane was at the meeting & was manifestly sore at the General Assembly having at the former meeting passed a Resolution declaring that Soane had acted improperly in not giving a direct answer to the Council. He wanted this record of His misconduct to be rescinded,—also to be placed in the same situation as to His Lecturing as He was when He delivered His last Lecture,—meaning thereby to have the Law rescinded, which declares that no criticisms on the works of modern British Artists shall be permitted in the Royal Academy.—Finally He was left in a situation to be proceeded against accordingly as His future conduct may merit animadversion.—I met Wilkie there whose health appeared to be much improved.—Lawrence, Turner, Calcott, Wm. Daniell and Howard, were busily employed painting on their pictures. I met Thomson on the stairs looking ill & lame from the complaint in His left Thigh & leg.— Lane of Cornwall called upon me, & mentioned handsome things said by Lord & Lady de Dunstanville & Miss Bassett respecting me.—

Pride and Bigotry

L. Hoppner spoke of what He found to be the disposition of the Spaniards. The lower order of the people would, He sd. if placed under British officers, make good soldiers: But all the Classes above these are a wretched people,—Pride & Bigotry are their characteristics,—they hate the French, and dislike the English.—They have no real patriotism.—

Constable Uneasy

April 23.—Constable called, in much uneasiness of mind, having heard that His picture—a landscape, " a view near Dedham, Essex," was hung very low in the Anti-room of the Royal Academy. He apprehended that it was a proof that He had fallen in the opinion of the Members of the Academy.—I encouraged him & told Him Lawrence had twice noticed His picture with approbation.—

CHAPTER LXXIV

1811

Her Sweet Disposition

April 24.—Reinagle* to-day told me that His eldest Son, Ramsay Reinagle, married Miss Bullfinch who was governess to Reinagle's children a well-educated & amicable woman. Her Father resided in Wales, kept his carriage & lived expensively, but at His death it was found that He had mortgaged His estate & left only a few thousand pounds to maintain His widow and 3 daughters, and in consequence of being so slenderly provided for Mrs. Ramsay Reinagle became a governess.—Reinagle said, His wife wd. never allow any of His daughters to go to a school after the period of their infancy, but had them educated & instructed at Home. It was in His Father's House that Ramsay Reinagle became attached to Miss Bullfinch.—Howard, now Secretary to the Royal Academy, was pupil to Reinagle, and became attached to one of His daughters. He had known Her from an infant state and His partiality for Her arose from His observing the sweetness of Her disposition. After His return from Italy, He instructed Her in drawing, & eventually married Her. They have 5 Children.—

Lawrence Supreme

April 25.—I was at Home till late in the afternoon when I went to the Royal Academy and found there West, Lawrence, Woodforde, Beechey, Howard, Turner, Oliver, Dawe, Westall, Stothard, touching upon their pictures.—This being the last varnishing day & Lawrence having completed His pictures, His superiority appeared to me so manifest, & I found such a sense of His power in the art prevailing in the minds of the members, many of whom were rather below than above what they had before appeared, that I told Him this was the time for Him to raise His prices, and I recommended to Him to have 300 guineas for a whole length & the smaller sizes in proportion. I told Him it [was] more just & reasonable for Him to do this as in His practise He worked more like an *Amateur* who disregarded the time employed, than like one

* See Philip Reinagle, R.A. Vols. I., III., IV., V.

who thought of getting money.—He said He had already declared His price for a whole length to be raised from 200 guineas to 250, and shd. think of what I further recommended to him.—I added that He who in His practice thought of excellence only shd. be paid in proportion.—

April 26.—Lawrence I dined with. He had been to the Exhibition and recd. many compliments on the merits of His pictures, from Sir George Beaumont, Shee, &c. &c.—Perry, proprietor of the Morning Chronicle called in the even'g, but saw Lawrence only. He was desirous of obtaining from Him some observations on the Exhibiiton.—

An Excellent Academy

April 27.—The Royal Academy I went to at 12 oClock & remained there till near 3, laying cards for the company expected to the Annual Exhibition dinner. Turner & Calcott, & Howard, & West were there part of the time, but I regulated nearly the whole of the arrangement. I returned home to dress and soon after 4 went back to the Academy, where the Company was assembling.—The Prince of Wales (Prince Regent) with the Dukes of Clarence & Kent came abt. 5 oClock, & went through the rooms looking at the pictures with attention. The Exhibition appeared to give general satisfaction. Lawrence's portraits were particularly admired. At a quarter past 6 the company sat down to dinner.—

The Prince's Speech

After dinner several toasts were given, viz: The King, The Prince Regent,—The Queen,—The Dukes of York, Clarence, & Kent, & the rest of the Royal Family,—&c. &c.—after which the Prince Regent rose to address the Company, which in consequence stood attentive; The principal point of His speech which lasted several minutes was, to the following effect,—

"In expressing the pride & satisfaction He felt as an Englishman while sitting in that room wherein He saw exhibited works of art which wd. have done Honor to any country; Portraits which might vie with the pictures of Vandyke,—Landscapes which Claude would have admired; and pictures & works of equal excellence in other branches of art. When He saw so much which manifested the great improvement in art He felt proud as an Englishman that He might with confidence expect that as this country had risen superior to all others in Arms, in military & naval prowess, so would it in Arts.—Others, He sd. might be more able to judge of the excellence of works of art, but could not exceed him in his love of the arts, or in wishes for their prosperity."—

Prosperity of Art

This speech the Prince delivered in a manly & graceful manner, & it made a very strong impression. No meeting of the Academy on this annual occasion ever went off in so marked a manner, nor did there

ever before appear so much cordial warmth for the prosperity of art. —Mr. West made a speech of acknowledgment for the Prince Regent's gracious sentiments. The Prince then gave a toast, "The Marquiss of Stafford," who, He sd. "had proved His warm desire to encourage the arts." The Marquiss, in return, sd. That under the auspices of the Prince Regent He shd. be happy in doing all in his power for this purpose.—

At 20 minutes past 9 the Prince Regent with His two Royal brothers, quitted their seats & went away, & the company immediately broke up, except the Duke of Somerset, who sat with West, & many of the members, a short time.—The Prince was uniformly in good spirits, & conversed with those within His view with great freedom & chearfulness, and left a very agreeable impression on the minds of the whole company, as was visible & expressed by many.—

Lawrence whose professional fame was this day established by the general acknowledgment of the superior excellence of His works, came home with me & had tea.—

The Best Speech

April 29.—Westall called, & spoke of the Academy dinner. He sat near Mr. Wilberforce, who, after the Prince Regent had concluded His address to the company then assembled said, "It was the best Kings speech He had ever heard, and He believed the only Kings speech that, since the time of William the Third, was not made by a Minister."— Westall took His brother Wm. Westall into the Exhibition room yesterday to touch upon His picture which had been injured, but Turner & Calcott finding Him so employed wd. not allow Him to proceed. Fuseli had before consented to it, but Turner & Calcott sd. He had no authority for it.—

Constable and Lawrence

April 30.—Constable called to speak abt. the Exhibition.—He said there was a great body of Artists there yesterday, and the Exhibition was much approved. Lawrence, He said, stood unrivalled in the opinion of all.—

Collins Junr. called to speak abt. a small picture of His which had been placed in the Exhibition upon the chimney piece touching the ground, which He expected wd. cause His frame to be injured by the feet of people. —I recommended to Him to go to Mr. Howard & propose to have a board put round it.—He said Sir Thos. Bernard had urged Him to paint for the Historical premium the next year. I gave him my opinion which was that He had best pursue His own line in which He was manifestly improving.—He had said that He had for sometime been able to maintain himself & that should He pass 5 months in painting an Historical picture & then be unsuccessful it wd. be a great disappointment.—

CHAPTER LXXV

1811

2,200 Guineas for a Copy

May 1.—Bone called, & told me He had sold His enamel picture, 18 Inches by 16 in size, of Bacchus & Ariadne after the original by Titian from the Aldebrandini Villa in Rome, now in the Collection of Lord Kinnaird. The Price at which He sold it is 2200 guineas including the Frame,* which leaves Him a clear receipt of something more than 2000 guineas. Not having been able to exhibit it on acct. of it being left with the Prince of Wales for His Royal Highnesses inspection, He said He should exhibit it for a time at His own House, & shd. issue cards for that purpose.—

Drawings by Wilson

May 2.—I went to the British Institution & saw West's picture. P. Sandbys (now deceased)—the sale of His drawings I went to at Christies, where I met His Son T. Sandby, & with him looked over many lots of drawings by Wilson. I recommended to Him to be careful in the sale of them,—told Him how few persons posessed drawings by Wilson —namely Lord Dartmouth, Mr. C. Bowles, myself, & Mr. W. Locke, & that it wd. be better to keep them together than to sell any of them at low prices. It being the first day of sale He had but little time to determine what to do.—There was a large Collection of drawings by the late P. Sandby, & I could not but sensibly feel the great difference between His works & those of Artists who now practise in Water Colour.—His drawings so divided in parts, so scattered in effect,—detail prevailing over general effect.—

May 3.—I went in the morn'g to Sandby's† sale & saw T. Sandby there. He bought in most of the drawings by Wilson—the drawings by Hodges of the Cyx & Alcione & Niobe from Wilson's pictures, were

* In the Beckitt-Denison sale in 1885 £116 11s. was paid for an enamel of "Bacchus and Ariadne," by Henry Bone after Titian. It was similar in size to the work referred to in the above paragraph. For Henry Bone, see Vols. II., III., V.

† Thomas Sandby. See Vols. I., IV., V.

sold as drawings by Wilson for 10 or 11 guineas each. The bidding for Wilson's drawings was high. T. Sandby said He did not want the money, therefore wd. keep them.—

I had company to dinner.—Lawrence told me privately that He had raised His prices (fifty per cent. in some cases, but much less in others)—

Three quarters	50 to 75gs.
Kitcat	70 to do.
Half length	100 to 150 do.
Bishops Half length	120 to do.
Whole length	200 to 300 do.

May 4.—Mr. Anderdons* in New St. Spring gardens I went to with Lane to Breakfast & there met several gentlemen & saw some fine pictures by Italian, Spanish & Flemish & Dutch masters. Mr. Anderdon gives a kind of public breakfast every Saturday.—

Davis I called on & talked with respecting the payment for my drawings for Britannia Depicta—Magna Britannia & the proposed edition of Stowe's survey of London.—He proposed that for each year a calculation shd. be made in January, & the payments made quarterly, in March, June—Septr. & Decr. to which I agreed.—I proposed to him to have a few additional plates engraved to those for the Britannia Depicta of Cumberland, these to be views in Westmorland to form a set of prints which might be published under the title of views in Cumberland & Westmorland, which wd. be a desireable work for *Tourists*.—He approved it, but thought some of the prints intended for the Britannia Depicta might be omitted in this publication, such as the view of Carlisle, &c., which wd. make the work more exactly what *Tourists* might wish for.—

May 5.—Field of Bristol called to speak abt. making Lake. He sd. that the Bengal Lake when mixed with White will perish if exposed to the sun, which His (Fields) Lake will not do.

May 6.—Lawrence I called on & saw His new prices stated in a Frame. He sd. that He had resolved to do what was most proper viz: Not to take a new Sitter for Six months to come, but to employ that time in finishing pictures begun.—I much approved it.

* Mr. James Hughes Anderdon, of Upper Grosvenor Square, was for many years a collector of pictures by Old Masters and works by artists of the British School. He bequeathed Hogarth's "Sigismunda" to the National Gallery, and the Trustees, doubtless in gratitude, purchased eight of his pictures, when they were sold in 1879 at Christie's, at a cost of £653 2s.

These works were Romney's "The Parson's Daughter" (£378), "A Quarry with Peasants" by Morland (£42), two landscapes by Constable (£27 6s. and £37 16s.), both at the Tate Gallery, where also are two drawings by Stothard. The "Portrait of Martin Luther," ascribed to Holbein (£63), and a "Portrait of Gay, the Poet," attributed to G. Aikman (£27 6s.), are not recorded in any of the National Gallery catalogues. The sale realised £9,611. Mr. Anderdon's annotated and illustrated Royal Academy Catalogues, in the British Museum and the Royal Academy Library, are invaluable to historians.

King and the Academy

Landseer called, & brot. impressions of Plates.—He again talked of being appointed Professor of Engraving in the Royal Academy,—& complained that the late Council, Shee, Flaxman, Philips, Howard &c. had waived His request to have his application respecting making Engravers Academicians by informing Him it was a subject not for them to take up,—thereby, as He thought, signifying that as it related to the construction of the Academy, the King must be applied to. This Landseer sd. might be done, but would be a dangerous precedent as causing Academical matters to originate with the King instead of being proposed by the body, as thereby an influence out of the Society might prevail against it.—

Smirke called & told me Rossi had been with Him to say that Gilman, Secretary to the British Institution had informed Him that there was little doubt of His having one of the Government monuments,—that of Lord Rodney, the Members of the Committee of Taste having met, & expressed particular approbation of it. C. Long,—Ld. Carysfort, Sir G. Beaumont, Wm. Locke &c. were there.—The models of Rossi—Westmacott and another were to be carried to the Marquiss of Stafford's in a few days & there the ultimate decission would be made. The models of the other candidates were to be taken away by the owners of them.—

The death of Milne the Architect was this day announced in the newspapers.—He designed Blackfryars Bridge—& was surveyor of St. Pauls Cathedral, a place of Honour, but the Salary only £70 a year. It is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, The Bishop of London, & the Lord Mayor.—

Domestic Comfort

May 7.—D. Lysons spoke to me of His situation; and said He had no prospect of Domestic Comfort but in another marriage, & that He had seen a Lady, a Relation of R. Price who appeared suited to Him. He required for His children, a superintendant of His Family, & shd. wish for a woman of from 30 to 35 years of age.—He sd. that at the death of Mrs. Lysons of Bath, now near 75 yrs. old, He shall have near £3000 a year.—Miss Mary Pettiward has £36000. She is 47 years old.—

Saml. Lysons, this morning, had spoke to me of His Brothers wish to marry, & did not see the necessity for His being anxious abt. it as necessary for His happiness. He also spoke of D. Lysons's mind, being at present filled with apprehensions for His constitution, thinking that He is falling away in person, & has a tendency to consumption, though He is now of a full habit & looks very well.—

CHAPTER LXXVI

1811

The Handsomest Man

May 8.—Middiman called upon the business of His engraving for the Britannia Depicta. We talked of old times. I had known Him from the year 1767 when He became Pupil to Wm. Byrne,* Engraver.—He complimented me on the appearance I formerly bore, saying "I was the handsomest man He had seen, & my person corresponded in good form with my countenance." Thus did He speak of the living Old man as He wd. have done of a deceased person, & I listened to His speaking as of one who was past & gone. To this does age bring us.—

Cause of a Duel

May 10.—Lane of Cornwall called. He told me the Duel which was fought last Summer between Lord de Dunstanville & Sir Christopher Hawkins arose as follows,—Lord de Dunstanville has the principal interest in two Boroughs viz.: Bodmin & Penryn; near the latter place He has large estates. At the last election for members of Parliament Sir Christopher Hawkins obtained a return of one member for Penryn, but it was afterwards proved to have been effected by Bribery. One of the Bribed voters swore that 24 guineas was paid to each of many voters. This caused the election of Sir Christopher's Member to be set aside, & Lord de Dunstanville obtained the return of a member in His room. Sir Christopher had long acted towards His Lordship in a manner the contrary of friendly behaviour.

At a Public meeting on some occasion an assertion which had been made by Sir Christopher was directly contradicted by His Lordship. This was told to Sir Christopher. On coming home from the Opera one evening His Lordship found a Letter from Sir Christopher requiring Him to explain His conduct in having contradicted what Sir Christopher had asserted. Lord de Dunstanville wrote an answer declaring He would give no explanation, & added that Sir Christopher might do whatever His mind dictated. A few days afterwards Lord D. received a challenge

* See Vols. I., II., III., IV.

from Sir Christopher. Lord D. got Admiral Sir Edwd. Buller to be His Second, & Mr. Davies Giddy also knew His situation. Sir Christopher had a military officer for His second.

On the morning appointed for the meeting Lord D. rose at six oClock, which surprised Lady D. who said to Him that there must be something very particular to cause His rising so early.—Lord D. went to a place appointed & found Sir Edward Buller, & with Him, in a Chaise, proceed[ed] to meet Sir Christopher. Two Shots were fired by each. The first Ball fired by Sir Christopher touched the Hair of Lord de Dunstanville. After the two shots had been fired the Seconds interfered, and would not allow the matter to go any farther.—The morning before that on which the Duel was fought, Lane called upon Lord D, but did not see Him. His Lordship afterwards told Him that He was then employed in adding Codicils to His Will & in settling His affairs.—

Peele's Coffee House

May 11.—I went with Lawrence to Mr. Anderdon's & there breakfasted & saw His pictures. Lane was there. Lawrence was particularly pleased with His Murillo "Christ baptised by St. John", & with His picture by Sebastian Del Piombo "The Virgin Mary's visitation to Elizabeth".—We afterwards went with Lawrence to the Exhibition; & from thence I went to Peele's Coffee House [in Fleet Street at the south-eastern corner of Fetter Lane] to read the files of Newspapers to see in what manner the Exhibition was reported, also to see the file of St. James's Chronicle.—

Exhibitions

May 12.—I went to St. James's Chapel.—Reinagle Junr. I met. He spoke of the Exhibitions as being very fine, but said at the Water Colour Exhibition there had been comparatively but little success in disposing of drawings, not more than a third of the number sold last year at this period.

Mr. Jennings of Bath called upon me. He spoke of the Bath Exhibition and sd. It had been found impossible to induce the public to visit it & the consequence would be a certain expence to the Proprietor, which wd. in all probability prevent any further attempt to establish an Exhibition.

Bunbury the Caricaturist

May 13.—Lady Mary Lowther I called on, & saw Her Sketches & formed a Plan for Her proceeding in Painting by first Copying my picture of Mecenas's Villa by Wilson.—Lord Lonsdale sat with us sometime. He told me that He had been informed of the death of Mr. Henry Bunbury* at Keswick in Cumberland, where He resided. He said

* See Vols. III., IV., V.

that passing through Keswick abt. 8 or 10 days since He was told at the Royal Oak Inn, that Mr. Bunbury was very unwell, that from the Inn they had sent Him Jellies & other things,—that He forbid everybody from writing to His Brother, Sir Charles Bunbury, or to His son in London, to report the state of His Health.

Upon His Lordship coming to London He did however, through Lord Lowther, inform Bunbury's Son of it, & abt. this time Philips, the Surgeon in Pallmall, recd. a letter from Bunbury describing His state, from which Philips had a bad opinion of His condition.—Lord Lonsdale said, that Bunbury came from Keswick to Lowther accompanied by a Mr. Spence, His neighbour at Keswick; that it was only a morning visit,—that they declined eating anything but both drank some wine. He remarked that Bunbury's breath smelt of Brandy.—

A Remarkable Woman

Lord Lonsdale mentioned Mrs. Howe* of Grafton St. a remarkable woman aged 89 who has all her faculties perfect, & is constantly endeavouring to acquire knowledge. She lately learnt the Spanish language. Her Husband was a great sportsman, & Hunted much with the Old Marquiss of Granby, & at the time she wd. follow him in the field & afterwards would enjoy the social parties at the table with the gentlemen. —She has been frequently of the King's private parties at Cards.—

May 14.—Smirke & His family I drank tea with. He told me that the Committee of Taste assembled yesterday at the Marquiss of Stafford's, voted the monument of Lord Rodney to Rossi, & that of Lord Collingwood to Westmacott. They however proposed to Rossi to alter the figure of Lord Rodney & to give the action greater spirit, & gave Him three weeks for that purpose.—There were present, Marquiss of Stafford, —R. P. Knight,—C. Long, Wm. Lock, & Lord Carysfort.—The monument of Lord Rodney is to be 6000 guineas; Lord Collingwood 4500 ditto.

Milne the Architect

May 15.—I had company to dinner.—Robert Smirke attended the funeral of Milne, the Architect, at St. Paul's on Monday last at 8 in the morning. He died on Monday the 6th. inst. aged 79.—He had from abt. Christmas last lived entirely at His House at Islington near the

* The Hon. Caroline Howe, widow of John Howe, of Hanslope, Bucks. She died at 12, Grafton Street, on June 29th, 1814, at the age of 93 years.

Walpole refers to her in a letter to the Misses Berry (his "twin wives") in this fashion: "If Lord Howe has disappointed you will you accept the prowess of the virago, his sister, Mrs. Howe?" But in a footnote to this letter (dated December 14th, 1793), we are told that Walpole had been misinformed as to her character. She was a person of distinguished abilities, which she retained unimpaired, as Lord Lonsdale states, by continued exercise of her remarkable powers of thought and concentration. To these acquirements "must be added warm and lively feelings, joined to a perfect knowledge of the world, and of the society of which she had always been a distinguished member." See Vol. V., page 9.

Water works, He being Surveyor of the New River, which place He had held more than 40 years.—During this period He had no positive illness but felt a disinclination to going abroad. Thus He went on till a short time before His Death having arisen in the morn'g as usual. He soon after said He wd. go to bed again which He did. He was sensible to the last.

He had been a man of great application to business, & it was remarkable that throughout the winter as well as Summer Season He had sat while employed in a room situated over water, very damp & *witht. a fire.* He disregarded also the state of His Cloaths & Linen & wd. put on a Shirt saturated with dampness.—He was a man much disposed to conversation & drank wine at & after His meals freely.—He was extremely exact in all his affairs, & noted & lotted all His concerns with great care.—He left one Son who succeeds Him in the Office of Surveyor of the New River a place of abt. £1000 a year, & to Him He bequeathed property to the amount of 8 or £900 a year.—He also left 4 daugrs. for whom He also provided.

CHAPTER LXXVII

1811

Lord Courtenay

May 17.—Dr. Fisher of Exeter, Brother to the Bishop of Salisbury called.—He told me Mr. Morton of Exeter, an excellent magistrate, was alone the person who by His determined conduct brought the proceedings against Lord Courtney to a point which obliged Him to secure His safety by leaving the Kingdom. Mr. Morton had solicited other magistrates to concur with Him in His exertion for this purpose but they on one pretence or other declined it. He took the Depositions against His Lordship, one of them was to a fact,—the other to an attempt,—Lord Courtney had affected to disregard any proceedings against Him, saying that should He be accused before the Lords they most of whom He said were like Himself would not decide against Him. Thus shameless was He in His mind ; but when He was informed that the Officers of Justice were ordered to pursue Him, He lost all resolution,—wept like a child, and was willingly taken on board a Vessel, the first that could be found, an American Ship, and passed there under a feigned name.

After He had been on board sometime He asked whether He might not be called by His own name, but was told it would be dangerous on acct. of the Sailors whose prejudice against [him] might have bad effects. —He had made a Will & bequeathed His vast property. One of His Sisters, an unmarried Lady, resided with Him. To Her He bequeaths £1600 a year provided *she does not marry*, a strong trait of His disposition & mind.—

Copley's Unpopularity

May 20.—[James] Heath I met, who expressed the great pleasure He felt in having finished His plate of the " death of Lord Nelson " from West's picture, which had been a very heavy task witht. affording him amusement. The engraving of Coats & Waistcoats He sd. was dry work.—Spoke of Copley's situation since the finishing of Sharpe's plate of " The Siege of Gibraltar." He said that there was such indifference abt. it on the part of the Public that a small proportion only of the Subscribers had required the Prints ; many being dead, & others not wishing

for it; that not more than £600 had been recd.—two-thirds of which was to be paid to Sharpe to discharge His demand for engraving the Plate.—That in consequence Copley is reduced to the necessity of disposing of whatever property He has. His House is mortgaged and must be sold. He spoke of Copley being very unpopular as an Artist.—

Edridge called on me to know whether Lady Stamford could see the Exhibition on a Sunday. I told Him that there was now a rule against it.—He spoke of the Royal Academy & of any prospect there might be of His being admitted a Member. I told Him the Law which excluded artists who practised in water-colours only, was rescinded & of course He was elligible; that He must Himself know how He stood with the Members, & could judge of their disposition towards Him; that His works had always been exhibited in a manner to show they were considered with respect, and that there were now Six vacancies of Associates.

Waste of Human Life

May 21.—Lady Mary Lowther I called on & found Her preparing for Painting. She & Her Sisters told me of accts. being recd. of Lord Wellington having obtained a victory over Massena, near Almeida, on the 5th. of this month.—She told me it is very well known that France is now very much drained of men in consequence of the vast waste of human life caused by Buonaparte's ambitious attempts.—

May 22.—Philips, the Surgeon, I met. He told me Henry Bunbury who died at Keswick on the 7th inst. had found His stomach begin to fail & weakness to come on, abt. Christmas last & from that time He declined till He died. Philips said He had lived freely, and had been in the habit of drinking *Brandy*. He said Bunbury was Sixty-one years old.—

A Noble Dane

I dined alone.—Jens Wolff's* I went to in the evening with West, Lawrence & Northcote, and found much company. His great rooms,

* Jens Wolff (1767-1845) was a son of George Wolff (1736-1828), a native of Christiania, who came to London in 1759, and a year later married Elizabeth Gorham (1742-1770). They lived in Wellclose Square, where the old Danish church was, and in 1767 he and his brother Ernest started a business in timber and shipbroking that became a very prosperous concern. George was naturalised in that year.

In 1783 the Wolffs took into partnership George's son-in-law, John Dorville, of Ravenscourt Park, which is now public property and the old Dorville mansion a public library. The firm's offices, at first in Wellclose Square (to the north of the London Docks), were afterwards situated at 1, John Street, America Square, Minories. This property is still owned by Mrs. Crispe (widow of T. Crispe, K.C.), who is a granddaughter, on the female side, of Jens Wolff. In due time Jens joined the firm of Wolff and Dorville and was appointed joint Danish Consul with his father in 1793.

Young Wolff married Hester, probably a daughter of the Rev. Edmund Marshall, of Charing, Kent, and their "Salon" at Sherwood Lodge, Battersea (next to York House

viz.: Statue Gallery &c. being open. With musick, tea, Ices &c. were given. We staid till half-past Eleven oClock.—His casts of figures from the antique are fine. We looked much at that from the Barberini Faun. West observed that Annibal Carrach had formed himself very much upon it,—but excellent as it is, West remarked that it is of a lower quality of art than the works of Phidias brought by Lord Elgin from Athens, viz: The *Theseus*, &c.—

West told us that the Government (Mr. Perceval &c.), had declined purchasing Lord Elgin's marbles.—His collection brought from Athens. Lawrence said it was to be lamented that the Minister should be a Man whose mind is narrowed by Professional Habits, (The Law) so as to be insensible to enlarged views of what it is proper for a great Empire to do with respect to the arts.—

Edinburgh Reviewers

May 23.—I dined with Lawrence.—We talked of the Edinburgh Reviewers. Fuseli said, Their Criticisms or Reviews are written more to display themselves than for just & properly proportioned criticism.—They make the work they criticise merely "a Peg to hang themselves upon."—The criticism of Jefferies on Southey's "Curse of Kehama" He sd. "is carried to a length beyond all bounds, that which might have been expressed in a few pages is extended to an Essay."—

Much conversation was had on West's picture of "Christ healing the Sick," and the exaggerated praise of it which is so much kept up in the Newspapers was thought disgusting. Lawrence insisted much on the excellence of the character & expression of the Head of the *Sick Man carried;* and on the force and management of the general effect. Fuseli was so little satisfied with the Picture as to declare He wd. not have been the Painter of it for double the three thousand guineas given for it.—

and Tudor Lodge), became a meeting-place for artists, authors, and people eminent in Society. On each birthday of the Danish Prince Regent the Wolffs hoisted the Danish flag, and a salute was fired from a small battery facing the river. The gallery referred to by Farington was designed by Sir Robert Smirke.

Jens Wolff was a great traveller. On one occasion he drove his own "Berline" from Calais to Rome, and published two books (1801 and 1814) containing accounts of some of his travels.

It appears that that close intimacy of Jens and his father with people in official circles enabled them to drop a hint to Copenhagen of the projected British attack on Denmark in 1807. The warning, however, was unheeded, as the Danish Legation in London did not believe the rumour. Mainly through losses caused by the war between Britain and Denmark, Wolff and Dorville became bankrupt, and Jens sold Sherwood Lodge, it becoming the property of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

A portrait of beautiful Mrs. Jens Wolff was painted in 1816 by Lawrence, whose name was associated with hers in the general scandal that caused a separation between husband and wife. She died in 1829. Jens married again—and again on his second wife's death in 1844, but he himself also died in the following year, when on a visit to London, which he had left for Copenhagen after he was made a Knight of the Dannebrog and a Danish State Councillor. See Vols. III., IV., V.

Restoration

May 24.—I had company at home. We talked of the restoration of the outside of Henry 7ths Chapel at Westminster Abbey, now carrying on. Stothard & Flaxman thought it a very proper work, the latter however deprecating doing anything in the inside of the Abbey.—Flaxman spoke strongly against the alterations made in Salisbury Cathedral under the direction of Wyatt's alterations which have very much affected the character of the Choir, & in respect of the tombs which He removed in many instances done with great absurdity.—

Serjeant Heath Saw Buonaparte

Heath spoke of His Son (a Barrister)* who went to Paris the last Autumn & was there [as] a guest in the house of *Denon* who is at the Head of the Commission of Arts. The unpopularity of Buonaparte was manifest. The Conscriptions had rendered men so scarce that the expense of providing a substitute was very great. In Paris £700 had been paid for a substitute.—Heath Junr. was surprised when He first saw Buonaparte as He sd. " a little Pot-bellied man, with a swarthy fat face, witht. expression."—Of the alteration in His appearance Buonaparte is sensible & will not now sit to any artist for His portrait, but when it is required will have it copied from some work formerly executed when His person and face were different & of better form.—The *Bourbon family*, He sd. are not at all thought of in France. Should Buonaparte be no more the Bourbons wd. not be looked to to be His successors.—

Woodforde spoke of Sir Richard Hoare's History of Wiltshire, which had employed Him for twelve years past. He said Sir Richard is a Shy man to Strangers, but liberal, and very steady in his attachments. Heath complained of Sir Richard's behaviour to him, as that to be expected from one who looks down upon you as one not entitled to respect.—

* George Heath, Serjeant-at-Law.

CHAPTER LXXVIII

1811

The Fiddler and the Lady

May 25.—Fuseli spoke of Peter Denyss* who married the daugr. of the late Earl of Pomfret, Lady Charlotte Fermor.—Denyss is the Son of a native of Geneva, who was a Fiddler, & Fuseli believes played on the Fiddle at the English Opera House.

Eventually Lady Charlotte inherited £4000 a year besides other property, all of which Denyss enjoys. He is vigilant in looking after His money concerns; and has much improved Lord Pomfrets estates particularly lead mines in Yorkshire. He has several children by Lady Charlotte who is of a gloomy turn of mind. His eldest Son has married a Miss Hill against the consent of Denyss, who will not at present, acknowledge Him. Denyss is a performer on the Violin, & often gives expensive musical entertainments.—He bought the House built by Holland,† the Architect, near Sloane St. & has a House at Bath.—

Kemble and Wine

May 29.—Robt. Smirke dined with Kemble on Sunday and sd. Kemble now drinks no wine, & by forbearing from it has been relieved from Headaches &c. Lawrence remarked that Kemble had many times done so, but when tempted has again drank wine. He is, sd. He, like Dr. Johnson: He can abstain but not refrain; if He drinks wine at all He has no limit in doing it, & it makes Him quite Childish in mind & manner.—

Fuseli & Northcote spoke much of Opie's powers in conversation. Fuseli said He had in this greater vigour than in his painting. Northcote particularly dwelt on his originality of thinking.—"He said so many things which sunk into the mind; that which you could not forget."

A Project that Failed

June 1.—Miss Brooke spoke of Mr. Troward,‡ the Solicitor, and of the great change in His circumstances caused by His having engaged

* See Vol. I., page 78.

† See Vols. I., II.

‡ See Vol. II., page 267.

in a speculation to make Soap upon some new principle by which He had been flattered with the expectation of getting an immense fortune. At the time He embarked His property in it He was in a state of genteel independence, kept His Coach, and had prepared for quitting His profession. His eldest Son was abt. going to one of the Universities, preparatory to His studying in the Temple. The Project failed; much of His property was sunk in it; His Coach was laid down, and He felt it necessary to resume the practise of His profession, at a period when less able to exert Himself, being subject to gout, and more advanced in years. His son could not be supported upon the plan which had been proposed for Him, but was placed with Mr. Saml. Girdlestone, who is a Solicitor, to make His way in the ordinary course of proceeding in the Law.— Miss Brooke spoke of the exemplary manner in which Mrs. Troward (formerly Miss Leigh) submitted to the change in their circumstances.— Mr. Troward had some fine pictures, which were sold, & Mr. Hart Davies purchased His celebrated picture of "Our Saviour."—

Westall told me that He was a witness to the marriage Settlement of Sir John Carr* & Miss King. She is upwards of 30 years of age, & has abt. £1000 a year.—Mr. Payne Knight told Westall that in deciding on Rossi's model for the monument of Lord Rodney, the Committee of Taste were *unanimous* for it.—

Picture Prices

June 3.—Lawrence told me that a few days ago Owen called upon Him respecting raising His prices for pictures in consequence of having heard that Lawrence had done so. He said that sometime since He had raised His price of a Three-quarter portrait to 35 guineas.—Lawrence having now raised His price to 80 guineas recommended to Owen to advance His to 50 guineas.—Owen told Lawrence that in His consideration of prices if Lawrence knew what He had said of Lawrence being above competition in respect of *his merit* He wd. be satisfied that no other artist cd. be placed on a footing with Him.—

Buonaparte's Defeats

On our way home, after tea, I stopped sometime at Lysons's Chambers in the Temple where we read the Gazette acct, of the Sanguinary Battle at Albuera in Spain between the Allied Army of British, Portuguese, & Spaniards commanded by General Beresford with the French army commanded by Marshal Soult, in which the former were victorious.—

Lawrence sd. He dined lately in company with Sir Sidney Smith & Lord Burghersh.† The latter, who had served in the Army in Spain & Portugal, was of opinion that Buonaparte would give up His attempt on those countries shd. He suffer a few more defeats; Sir Sidney

* Author of books of travel. See Vols. I., II. and V.

† Ernest, Lord Burghersh, afterwards eleventh Earl of Westmorland. See Vol. I.

Smith, on the contrary thought that Buonaparte would never give it up, but, at last with an overwhelming force wd. sweep everything before Him.—

June 4.—Constable called. He had been 3 weeks in the Country, and had there been painting from nature. On His coming to town yesterday He went immediately to the Exhibition to feel what effect art wd. have upon His mind after studying nature. He said He saw many pictures which were altogether works of art, such as might be painted by studying pictures only,—He also saw in some pictures studied from nature & other parts all art.—

Turner's Caution

June 8.—Earl Grey has expressed a wish to have Turner's large picture " Mercury & Herse," & expressed that He would give 500 guineas for it, or it was so understood ; but a report has been circulated that the Prince of Wales alluded to this picture particularly in his speech at the Academy, it being a composition in the manner of Claude, and that He had purchased it, which, not being the case, Turner has been embarassed abt. it & under these circumstances with His usual caution, will not name a price when asked by His acquaintance.—I noticed to Calcott the high prices which Turner had for His pictures. He said that when Turner first opened His gallery He hesitated whether He shd. ask one or two hundred guineas for about a *Half length size* picture ; and determined on the *larger sum*, as in that case if He sold only Half the number He might otherwise do His annual gain would be as much & His trouble less.—

He spoke of Sir George Beaumont's continued cry against Turner's pictures, but said Turner was too strong to be materially hurt by it. Sir George He sd. acknowledged that Turner had merit, but it was of a wrong sort, & therefore on acct. of the seducing skill displayed shd. be objected to, to prevent its bad effects in inducing others to imitate it.—

He spoke of the great change in the disposition of the public to purchase Water Colour drawings at the Exhibitions of these Societies ; said it shewed How temporary public opinion is ; How much of fashion there is in liking any particular kind of art ; and added that He believed Sir George Beaumont had done much harm to the Water Colour painters by His cry against that kind of art.—

June 9.—[Lestock] Wilson I dined with.—Mr. Lelyveldt was formerly Secretary to the Dutch Ambassador. He spoke of Buonaparte, & said, " There had been many great & extraordinary men, in all of whom there had been some mixture of virtue with crime & vice, but Buonaparte had not a single virtue, in this respect He was an exception."

AMERICAN PRAISE OF FARINGTON

In the *Atlantic Monthly*, America's leading literary magazine, Mr. Wilbur C. Abbott, reviewing the Farington Diary, writes:

The contents, and especially the form, of these memories are not so picturesque as those of its great predecessor [Pepys], but they are not far behind. And we are peculiarly fortunate in having a first-hand picture of the great days of the Revolution and Napoleon from the pen of one who, artist as he was, had an acquaintance and interest which brought him into touch with almost every kind of man and every side of life of his generation. Not even Horace Walpole, scarcely even Pepys, had so many contacts, or managed to record them more vividly than did this newly discovered diarist.

And perhaps Farington, who was so confident of being remembered, who, fortunately for that confidence, refrained from destroying his diaries as he first intended, could not have found a better time than this to have them discovered and printed. For there is one characteristic of this fascinating volume which will make its appeal not only to the student of history and the lover of art but to the so-called "general reader." It is the sense of "modernness"—by which we mean resemblance to ourselves—in these pages. It is as if we opened our windows and looked out upon the world passing by us a hundred years ago. More than that; it is as if we somehow came to know the men and women of that earlier age, so like our own, and yet so different. Nor is that interest confined to England, nor even to the Continent. For here we find some of the most interesting and instructive comments on America and Americans after the Revolution which have found their way to print, gossip brought by West and Trumbull, notes of Washington and his contemporaries, of public opinion here, and English opinion of America; most of all the sentiments of George III. regarding his late subjects.

END OF VOL. VI.

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